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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 521--79th Congress

Chapter 591--2d Session

H. R. 6885

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|---|
| Digest of Public Law 521 | 1 |
| Index and Summary of History on H. R. 6885 | 3 |

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
2. THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946. Includes the following items: Farm-labor supply program, \$12,000,000 plus unexpended balances, to be available through June 30, 1947; provides that at least \$3,000,000 must be apportioned to the States; limits construction of labor supply centers by State extension services to \$50,000; and makes \$280,000 additional available for administrative expenses. Inspection and quarantine (BAI), \$141,000, including \$56,000 for cattle-tick eradication and \$85,000 for the Swan Island station. War Assets Administration, \$435,000,000 from the special fund account provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, for allocation or reimbursement to disposal agencies, for special services of Government agencies regarding surplus property, and for allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies. Office of Price Administration, \$75,000,000, subject to reduction by Budget Bureau after the price-control measure is enacted; prohibits use of this item for subsidies; prohibits enforcement of ceilings on farm products until this Department has published prices specified in Sec. 3(a) of the Price Control Act and has determined that the ceilings will reflect such prices to producers; prohibits funds in this Act from being used to fix ceilings for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in terms of new specifications or standards; and prohibits use of these funds for general propaganda in support of price control. Inspection of unfit materials to be used in process or renovated butter (BDI), \$10,000. Authorizes CCC to purchase surplus potatoes (including sweet potatoes) produced in 1946 and to process and sell them to any foreign country, the Army, or UNRRA for foreign relief. Census of

The Board of Directors of the Company has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the

auditors, Messrs. [Name], dated [Date], and the report of the

management, dated [Date], and the report of the

shareholders, dated [Date], and the report of the

Board of Directors, dated [Date], and the report of the

shareholders, dated [Date], and the report of the

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agriculture (Commerce Department), continuation of appropriations until June 30, 1947. Philippine rehabilitation, \$47,918,000, with authorization for the State Department to transfer funds to other Government agencies. UNRRA, \$465,000,000 additional. Lend-lease, continuation of \$5,500,000 for liquidation. Packing, transporting, etc., of household goods and personal effects of employees transferred from D. C. in order to be restored to duty in decentralized agencies after service in the armed forces, \$57,000. Increases from \$1,050 to \$1,300 the amount which the Government may pay for passenger vehicles. Repeals the appropriation-acts provision against purchase of passenger vehicles unless they are used or surplus. Makes the anti-strike provision, regarding Government employees, applicable to all agencies. Permits foreign-trade statistics (Census Bureau) to be compiled in D. C. despite a provision in the Commerce appropriation act. Provides that nothing in this or any other act shall be construed to change aggregate personnel ceilings; provides that if personnel is increased the Budget Bureau shall make offsetting reductions; permits waiver of such reductions if the President determines that they would be inimical to the public interest; and permits exclusion of certain programs (not including any for this Department) from aggregate ceilings. Ratifies and confirms obligations incurred during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in anticipation of appropriations and authority provided in this act. Judgements and claims, various amounts.

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... (continued) ...

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... (continued) ...

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6885

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| May 1, 1946 | Documents: The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 543, 555, 557, 564-566, 568, 577-582, 586, 589, 591-592, 598, 600-01, 607-08, 615, 619-21, 625, 630-33, 641, 645, 652-53, 656, 658-662, 664, 666, 671, and 675. |
| May 31, 1946 | Hearings: House, H. R. 6885. |
| June 26, 1946 | House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 6885. House Report 2345. Committee prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported. House Rules Committee reported House Resolution 680 waiving points of order. House Report 2355. |
| June 27, 1946 | House began debate. Amendment proposed by Rep. Gossett. |
| June 28, 1946 | Debate concluded. Passed House with amendments. Amendment proposed by Rep. Murdock. |
| June 29, 1946 | Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred. |
| July 2, 1946 | Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6885. |
| July 5, 1946 | Amendment proposed by Senator Johnston. |
| July 12, 1946 | Senate Committee reported H. R. 6885 with amendments. Senate Report 1708. Print of the bill as reported. Amendment proposed by Senator Cordon. |
| July 13, 1946 | Amendment proposed by Senator Ball. |
| July 15, 1946 | H. R. 6885 made unfinished business of the Senate. |
| July 16, 1946 | Debated in the Senate and passed with amendments. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered. Senate Conferees appointed. |
| July 17, 1946 | House Conferees appointed. House Received Conference Report. House Report 2547 |
| July 19, 1946 | Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report. |
| July 23, 1946 | Approved. Public Law 521. |

H. Doc. 591 is not
in the file.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1946 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$600,000,000 FOR THE UNITED
NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

MAY 1, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 1, 1946.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$600,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., April 30, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 for

the further participation of the United States in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in the amount of \$600,000,000 as follows:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267), as amended, to be consolidated with the appropriations for the same purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946, and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$600,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That said consolidated funds may be expended without regard to the limitations in the proviso clause of the first paragraph of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946----- \$600, 000, 000

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is in urgent need of additional funds at this time in order to continue its program.

Congress has authorized the appropriation of \$2,700,000,000 for United States participation in the UNRRA activities, of which amount \$2,100,000,000 have already been appropriated. The \$600,000,000 herein requested will complete the authorized contribution.

The foregoing supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1946. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION AND DRAFT OF
A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN ESTIMATE OF
APPROPRIATION FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1946 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$34,426,000, TOGETHER WITH A
DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN ESTI-
MATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, FOR THE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

MAY 6, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 4, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$34,426,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, for the Post Office Department.

The details of these estimates and draft of proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 3, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$34,426,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, for the Post Office Department, as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts, fiscal year 1946, for appropriations of the Post Office Department, including the objects specified in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1946, under each head respectively, as follows:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Office of the Postmaster General: Adjusted losses and contingencies.. | \$10, 000 |
| Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General: | |
| Compensation to postmasters..... | 2, 156, 000 |
| Compensation to assistant postmasters..... | 325, 000 |
| Clerks, first- and second-class post offices..... | 15, 800, 000 |
| Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices..... | 68, 000 |
| Carfare and bicycle allowance..... | 60, 000 |
| City delivery carriers..... | 11, 000, 000 |
| Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General: | |
| Star-route service..... | 810, 000 |
| Railroad transportation and mail messenger service..... | 1, 000, 000 |
| Railway Mail Service..... | 1, 683, 000 |
| Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General: | |
| Rent, light, power, fuel, and water..... | 500, 000 |
| Pneumatic-tube service, New York City..... | 14, 300 |
| Transportation of equipment and supplies..... | 187, 500 |
| Public Buildings, Maintenance and Operation: | |
| Operating force..... | 700, 000 |
| Operating supplies, public buildings..... | 112, 200 |

These additional amounts for the fiscal year 1946 are made necessary largely by the restoration of the postal service to a peacetime basis; increases in the costs for claims, contracts, supplies and materials; and certain provisions of Public Law 134, approved July 6, 1945, and Public Law 317, approved March 6, 1946.

PROPOSED PROVISION RELATING TO AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$7,500 of the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal year 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates designated from the Post Office Department by the Postmaster General to the Fifth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, to be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended.

The proposed provision will permit the payment of the expenses of the United States Delegation to the Fifth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain to be held sometime during the fiscal year 1947.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 and the proposed provision for the fiscal year 1947 are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the respective fiscal years. I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN
APPROPRIATION FOR THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONU-
MENTS COMMISSION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN APPRO-
PRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 OF THE AMERICAN
BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

MAY 6, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 3, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

The details of the draft of a proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 3, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 of the American Battle Monuments Commission, as follows:

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The appropriation American Battle Monuments Commission in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby made available for travel expenses in the amount of \$15,100, notwithstanding Section 105 of said Act.

This provision is required to permit the agency to pay cost-of-living allowances of its foreign-service personnel from funds available for travel expenses, which allowances presently are included in personal services.

The foregoing proposed provision is required to meet a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEARS 1946 AND 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$25,019,500 FOR THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MAY 8, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 7, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in the amount of \$25,019,500 for the Treasury Department.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 7, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in the amount of \$25,019,500 for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make the refunds during the fiscal year 1947, including refunds for prior years, required by section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with such interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be adjudged or determined to be owing in law or equity; \$25,000,000, together with the unused portion of the \$15,000,000 authorized for this purpose in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the amount of any refund to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be required----- \$25, 000, 000

These funds are required to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make refunds, as provided for under sections 403 (a) (4) (D), 403 (i) (3), and 403 (e) of the Renegotiation Act of 1943. These sections provide for recomputations by contractors of excessive profits collected in connection with amortization and excess inventories and for appeals by contractors for redeterminations by The Tax Court of the United States of excessive profits collected.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, Benefit Payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury Department: For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to District of Columbia, Benefit Payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury Department," fiscal year 1946----- \$15, 000

This additional amount will be necessary to reimburse the District of Columbia for benefit payments in excess of receipts to be made during the fiscal year 1946 to White House Police and Secret Service forces through the District of Columbia policemen's and firemen's retirement fund pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 847, October 14, 1940.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Medals for General Marshall and Admiral King: For carrying out the provisions of the House joint resolution approved March 22, 1946 (Private Law 438), fiscal years 1946 and 1947----- \$4, 500

This estimate is required to enable the Bureau of the Mint to strike the medals for General Marshall and Admiral King which were authorized by Private Law 438, March 22, 1946.

The foregoing estimates of appropriation are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for fiscal years 1946 and 1947, and approval is recommended.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO CERTAIN
EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDS OF THE NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO CERTAIN
EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDS OF THE NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

MAY 8, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 7, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to certain existing appropriations and funds of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The details of the proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 7, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to certain existing appropriations

and funds of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics as follows:

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Notwithstanding the provisions to the contrary under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, the unobligated balances of the funds appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, and Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, and the funds made available by the Navy Department for construction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett Field, California, shall remain available for obligation until June 30, 1947.

The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, provides that all funds made available in prior fiscal years for construction and equipment at each of the three laboratories of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946. These provisions were submitted in the 1947 Budget in the expectation that the projects involved would be entirely under contract by the end of fiscal year 1946 and that the appropriation accounts could therefore be closed.

It has now developed that due to unavoidable delays the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics cannot in the best interests of the Government, enter into all of the contracts by June 30, 1946, for certain projects for which funds were provided by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, and by an advance of funds from the Navy Department on January 27, 1945. The purpose of the proposed provision is to extend the availability for obligation of these funds to June 30, 1947, in order that the authorized program for the construction of additional facilities for aeronautical research may be completed in the most economical manner.

The foregoing provision is made necessary by contingencies that have arisen since the submission of the 1947 Budget and I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget:

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
WAR DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1946 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,500,000, FOR THE WAR DEPART-
MENT, FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS

MAY 8, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 7, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$2,500,000, for the War Department, for rivers and harbors.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 7, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended, for the War Department, for rivers and harbors, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and Harbors: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Rivers and harbors," including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended----- \$2, 500, 000

These funds are required for emergency repair of the rubble-mound breakwater at Hilo Harbor, T. H., which was seriously damaged by the April 1, 1946, tidal wave. Hilo was one of the areas which sustained major damage, both to the town and the harbor. It is the only improved port on the island of Hawaii, and immediate remedial action is necessary to protect shipping in this important harbor.

The foregoing supplemental estimate is required to meet a contingency which has arisen since the submission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1946, and its approval is recommended.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



DEFENSE AID APPROPRIATIONS.

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED PROVISION FOR CONTINUING THE AVAILABILITY OF
DEFENSE AID APPROPRIATIONS FOR OBLIGATION DURING 1947
TO COVER LIQUIDATION EXPENSES

MAY 9, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 7, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of the Congress a proposed provision for continuing the availability of defense aid appropriations for obligation during 1947 to cover liquidation expenses. No new appropriation is necessary.

The proposed provision is explained in the attached letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in whose observations and recommendations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a proposed provision for continuing the availability of defense aid appropriations for obligation during 1947 to cover liquidation expenses. No new appropriation is necessary.

The amount which the proposed provision would continue available for obligation in 1947 is \$7,100,000. Of this total it is estimated that \$5,000,000 will be needed by the Treasury Department for administrative expenses throughout 1947 and for handling, transportation, and storage costs for goods delivered from the pipe line but not yet transferred to foreign governments early in fiscal year 1947. The Department of Agriculture will require \$1,897,000 for administrative expenses throughout 1947 and for maintenance charges on plants and facilities acquired by that Department from defense-aid funds. It is recommended that about \$200,000 be continued available for obligation to meet contingencies and to avoid the need for subsequent supplemental appropriations for the liquidation of the lend-lease program. In a program of this magnitude it is quite likely that certain liquidation costs not now foreseen will arise.

There are attached a draft of the proposed provision extending the availability of funds and the supporting schedules showing the requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DEFENSE AID—LEND-LEASE

【SEC. 201. To enable the President, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, through such departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, as amended, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor, the following sums for the following respective purposes:】

【(a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise, of defense articles, information, and services, for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as follows:】

【Vessels, ships, boats, and other watercraft, including the hire and temporary use thereof, and equipage, supplies, materials, spare parts, and accessories, \$666,912,000.】

【Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles, \$1,805,228,000.】

【(b) For administrative expenses, not specified or included in the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Economic Administration, 1946", \$2,860,000.】

【(c) In all, \$2,475,000,000.】

【(d) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriations for the same purposes, contained in the same respective categories of appropriation in the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942, the Second Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942, the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1943, and the Defense Aid Appropriation Act, 1945, and the appropriations contained in the foregoing Acts are hereby continued and shall be available until June 30, 1946, except that \$500,000,000 of the total amount thus made available shall be continued to be reserved for expenditure, as and when necessary, for the postwar price support of agriculture: *Provided*, That with the exception of the appropriation for "Administrative expenses", not to exceed 20 per centum of any of the foregoing appropriations may be transferred by the President to any other of such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased more than 30 per centum thereby: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the foregoing proviso (1) balances, unobligated as of June 30, 1945, and balances subsequently released from obligation, of appropriations contained in the foregoing Acts for "Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof", and for "Miscellaneous military equipment, supplies, and materials", may be transferred by the President to and consolidated with the appropriation provided above for "Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles"; and (2) balances, unobligated as of June 30, 1945, and balances subsequently released from obligation, of appropriations contained in the foregoing Acts for "Necessary services and expenses" may be transferred by the President to and consolidated with any of the appropriations provided above, except the appropriation for "Administrative expenses".】

【SEC. 202. Any defense article, information, or service procured from funds appropriated by this title or prior Acts appropriating funds to the President for the purpose of carrying out the provisions

of said Act of March 11, 1941, as amended, shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use of such department or agency of the United States as the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the President the defense of the United States will be best served thereby: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used for the payment of any subsidy on agricultural products produced in the continental United States nor for the purchase or distribution of any food products for use in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.]

■ Liquidation: Not to exceed \$7,100,000 of the funds made available by title II of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, and other Acts mentioned in said title for carrying out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the liquidation of the activities under said Act of March 11, 1941, said sums to be derived from the amounts appropriated for the several categories for which appropriations have been made as may be determined by the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate. (Act of July 5, 1945, Public Law 132.)

Appropriated 1946, \$2,475,000,000

DEFENSE AID CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Estimate, 1945 |
| 1. Ordnance and ordnance stores..... | | \$16, 000, 000 | ----- |
| 2. Aircraft and aeronautical material..... | | 24, 000, 000 | ----- |
| 3. Tanks and other vehicles..... | | 52, 000, 000 | \$87, 000, 000 |
| 4. Vessels and equipment for vessels..... | | 535, 000, 000 | 1, 121, 000, 000 |
| 5. Miscellaneous military equipment, supplies and materials..... | | 4, 000, 000 | 2, 000, 000 |
| 6. Facilities and equipment for production..... | | 14, 000, 000 | 6, 000, 000 |
| 7. Agricultural, industrial, and other commodities and articles..... | | 1, 787, 000, 000 | 3, 875, 000, 000 |
| 8. Servicing of defense articles..... | | 17, 000, 000 | 55, 000, 000 |
| 9. Miscellaneous and contingent expenses..... | | 19, 000, 000 | 31, 700, 000 |
| 10. Administrative expenses..... | | 4, 000, 000 | 4, 300, 000 |
| 11. Liquidation expenses..... | \$7, 100, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total obligations..... | 7, 100, 000 | 2, 472, 000, 000 | 5, 180, 000, 000 |
| Transferred to— | | | |
| Commodity Credit Corporation..... | | +500, 000, 000 | ----- |
| United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration..... | | +250, 000, 000 | ----- |
| Received by transfer from "Replacing defense aid"..... | | ----- | —88, 299, 000 |
| Prior year balance available in 1945..... | | ----- | —5,391,390,000 |
| 1945 balance available in 1946..... | | —3,573,661,000 | +3,573,661,000 |
| 1946 balance available in 1947..... | —7, 100, 000 | +7, 100, 000 | ----- |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance..... | | 2, 819, 561, 000 | ----- |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | 2, 475, 000, 000 | 3, 450, 570, 000 |

Liquidation of Lend-Lease Activities

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

| By objects | Obligations | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- | Total | Man- | Total |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | years | salary | years | salary |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 0.8 | \$5, 793 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief of division..... | 0.9 | 6, 457 | ----- | ----- |
| Transportation officer..... | 0.2 | 1, 435 | ----- | ----- |

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

Liquidation of Lend-Lease Activities—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|----------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man- | Total | Man- | Total | Man- | Total |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | years | salary | years | salary | years | salary |
| Accountant..... | 0.7 | \$4,361 | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 1 | 6,356 | | | | |
| Assistant to chief of branch..... | 0.2 | 1,246 | | | | |
| Auditor..... | 0.5 | 3,115 | | | | |
| Marketing specialist..... | 0.2 | 1,246 | | | | |
| Transportation officer..... | 0.2 | 1,246 | | | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Accountant..... | 1.8 | 9,324 | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 1 | 5,180 | | | | |
| Auditor..... | 0.5 | 2,590 | | | | |
| Marketing specialist..... | 0.6 | 3,108 | | | | |
| Storage specialist..... | 0.5 | 2,590 | | | | |
| Transportation officer..... | 0.4 | 2,072 | | | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Accountant..... | 5.3 | 22,790 | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 3 | 12,900 | | | | |
| Auditor..... | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Chief of section..... | 1.1 | 4,730 | | | | |
| Marketing specialist..... | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Transportation officer..... | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Accountant..... | 13 | 47,320 | | | | |
| Administrative assistant..... | 3.1 | 11,284 | | | | |
| Auditor..... | 2 | 7,280 | | | | |
| Marketing specialist..... | 1.2 | 4,368 | | | | |
| Personnel technician..... | 0.5 | 1,820 | | | | |
| Traffic assistant..... | 1.5 | 5,460 | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | 0.6 | 1,986 | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 26.2 | 78,076 | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 2.5 | 6,625 | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 56.1 | 130,152 | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 73.5 | 154,350 | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 69.7 | 132,622 | | | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 21.6 | 36,940 | | | | |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Industrial engineer..... | 0.2 | 1,288 | | | | |
| Agricultural economist..... | 0.7 | 4,360 | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Agricultural economist..... | 0.7 | 3,010 | | | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 2 | 5,960 | | | | |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 1 | 1,572 | | | | |
| Department of Agriculture grades: | | | | | | |
| Grade 28. Range \$9,800 to \$10,000: | | | | | | |
| Director, shipping and storage branch..... | 0.2 | 1,960 | | | | |
| Director, office of requirements and allocations..... | 0.1 | 1,000 | | | | |
| Director, budget and management branch..... | 0.1 | 980 | | | | |
| Treasurer..... | 0.1 | 980 | | | | |
| Grade 27. Range \$9,275 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Assistant treasurer..... | 0.2 | 1,855 | | | | |
| Grade 26. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Chief auditor..... | 0.2 | 1,683 | | | | |
| Assistant director, fiscal branch..... | 0.3 | 2,625 | | | | |
| Assistant to administrator..... | 0.8 | 7,000 | | | | |
| Grade 23. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant director, shipping and storage branch..... | 0.2 | 1,435 | | | | |
| Assistant chief of division..... | 0.1 | 718 | | | | |
| Chief of division..... | 0.1 | 718 | | | | |
| Grade 21. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Assistant to director..... | 0.2 | 1,250 | | | | |
| Consultant..... | 0.4 | 2,492 | | | | |
| Accountant..... | 0.4 | 2,492 | | | | |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 301.4 | 771,100 | | | | |

Liquidation of Lend-Lease Activities—Continued
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | |
| Administrative officer | 1 | \$6,230 | | |
| Area budget management officer | 0.4 | 2,492 | | |
| Chief of division | 0.8 | 4,984 | | |
| Transportation officer | 0.5 | 3,115 | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | |
| Administrative officer | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Assistant chief of division | 0.1 | 518 | | |
| Auditor | 2 | 10,360 | | |
| Accountant | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Storage specialist | 2 | 10,360 | | |
| Transportation officer | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | |
| Accountant | 6 | 25,800 | | |
| Administrative officer | 2.6 | 11,180 | | |
| Auditor | 2 | 8,600 | | |
| Fiscal analyst | 2 | 8,600 | | |
| Storage specialist | 1 | 4,300 | | |
| Transportation officer | 2 | 8,600 | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | |
| Accountant | 10 | 36,400 | | |
| Administrative assistant | 2 | 7,280 | | |
| Auditor | 4 | 14,560 | | |
| Traffic assistant | 2 | 7,280 | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970: | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640: | 35.3 | 105,194 | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310: | 3 | 7,950 | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980: | 39 | 90,480 | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496: | 61.2 | 128,520 | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298: | 61.7 | 117,271 | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100: | 62 | 105,567 | | |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902: | 2 | 3,144 | | |
| Total permanent, field | 309.6 | 751,223 | | |
| Temporary employment, field | 1.3 | 2,977 | | |
| All personal services, field | 310.9 | 754,200 | | |
| 01 Personal services (net) | 612.3 | | | |
| | 1,525,300 | | | |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | |
| 02 Travel | | 50,000 | | |
| 03 Transportation of things | | 3,000 | | |
| 04 Communication services | | 60,000 | | |
| 05 Rents and utility services | | 39,500 | | |
| 06 Printing and binding | | 4,500 | | |
| 07 Other contractual services | | 201,000 | | |
| 08 Supplies and materials | | 13,700 | | |
| Total other obligations | | 371,700 | | |
| Grand total obligations | | 1,897,000 | | |
| Allocated from "Liquidation expenses" | | -1,897,000 | | |
| Total estimate or appropriation | | | | |

Liquidation of Lend-Lease Activities—Continued

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Consultant..... | 1 | \$7,437 | | | | |
| Head of division..... | 2 | 14,613 | | | | |
| Assistant deputy director..... | 1.5 | 10,763 | | | | |
| Chairman, contract termination settle- ment review board..... | 0.5 | 4,113 | | | | |
| Chairman, price adjustment board..... | 1 | 7,438 | | | | |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Special assistant to the director..... | 1 | 7,070 | | | | |
| Assistant to deputy director..... | 1 | 6,860 | | | | |
| Member, price adjustment board..... | 2 | 12,880 | | | | |
| Corporate analyst..... | 12 | 77,076 | | | | |
| Commercial accountant..... | 16 | 101,688 | | | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Chief of section..... | 1 | 5,180 | | | | |
| Commercial accountant..... | 18 | 95,580 | | | | |
| Fiscal accountant..... | 1 | 6,020 | | | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Head of unit..... | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Chief of section..... | 1.8 | 7,740 | | | | |
| Assistant chief of section..... | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Investigator analyst..... | 2 | 8,600 | | | | |
| Administrative analyst..... | 2 | 9,480 | | | | |
| Commercial accountant..... | 20 | 87,672 | | | | |
| Fiscal accountant..... | 2 | 8,820 | | | | |
| Termination officer..... | 0.5 | 2,150 | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 1 | 4,740 | | | | |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Assistant chief of section..... | 1 | 3,970 | | | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Chief of section..... | 3 | 10,920 | | | | |
| Classification investigator..... | 1 | 3,640 | | | | |
| Investigator..... | 1.5 | 5,900 | | | | |
| Administrative analyst..... | 1.5 | 5,873 | | | | |
| Assistant chief of section..... | 1 | 3,860 | | | | |
| Commercial accountant..... | 10.5 | 38,934 | | | | |
| Head of unit..... | 2 | 7,390 | | | | |
| Assistant to chief of section..... | 1 | 3,750 | | | | |
| Control expediter..... | 0.8 | 3,000 | | | | |
| Termination officer..... | 2 | 7,720 | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | 2.5 | 8,550 | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 32.9 | 102,300 | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 10.3 | 28,387 | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 141.4 | 332,272 | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 158.6 | 345,902 | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 166 | 328,725 | | | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 105.8 | 195,659 | | | | |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902..... | 2.7 | 4,366 | | | | |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant chief counsel..... | 1 | 7,175 | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 4 | 25,340 | | | | |
| Chief of section..... | 1 | 6,440 | | | | |
| Special assistant to head of division..... | 1 | 6,440 | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 2 | 10,360 | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 3 | 13,119 | | | | |
| Inspection specialist..... | 0.8 | 3,528 | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 2 | 7,390 | | | | |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166..... | 1.3 | 2,344 | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 3.5 | 5,853 | | | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770..... | 2 | 2,940 | | | | |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 756.4 | | | | | |
| | | 2,026,567 | | | | |

Liquidation of Lend-Lease Activities—Continued

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Head of division..... | 1 | \$6, 440 | | | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 1 | 4, 520 | | | | |
| Inspector in charge..... | 0. 5 | 2, 150 | | | | |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Field inspector..... | 3 | 12, 240 | | | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Inspector..... | 27. 5 | 105, 518 | | | | |
| Administrative assistant..... | 1 | 3, 860 | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 14 | 45, 654 | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 5. 2 | 14, 038 | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 27. 3 | 67, 917 | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 56. 3 | 126, 536 | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 48. 5 | 97, 840 | | | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 46. 3 | 84, 174 | | | | |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 2. 5 | 4, 040 | | | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770..... | 1 | 1, 506 | | | | |
| All personal services, field..... | 235. 1 | 576, 433 | | | | |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 991. 5 | 2, 603, 000 | | | | |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 95, 000 | | | | |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | | 542, 000 | | | | |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 100, 000 | | | | |
| 05 Rents and utility services..... | | 100, 000 | | | | |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | | 10, 000 | | | | |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 1, 505, 000 | | | | |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | | 45, 000 | | | | |
| Total other obligations..... | | 2, 397, 000 | | | | |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 5, 000, 000 | | | | |
| Allocated from "Liquidation expenses"..... | | -5, 000, 000 | | | | |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | | | | |

Administrative Expenses

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES | | | |
| Personal services (basic salaries)..... | | \$4, 167, 420 | \$4, 791, 580 |
| Overtime pay..... | | 289, 000 | 1, 121, 709 |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | | 4, 456, 420 | 5, 913, 289 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 245, 422 | 155, 420 |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | | 10, 182 | 6, 937 |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 227, 638 | 372, 526 |
| 05 Rents and utility services..... | | 219, 828 | 145, 012 |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | | 12, 500 | |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 138, 739 | 107, 387 |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | | 43, 944 | 91, 295 |
| 09 Equipment..... | | 11, 644 | 17, 620 |
| Total other obligations..... | | 909, 897 | 896, 197 |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 5, 366, 317 | 6, 809, 486 |

Administrative Expenses—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| Reimbursements for services performed..... | | —\$4, 317 | |
| Necessary procurement and other services and expenses (allocated from category 7)..... | | —3, 267, 000 | —\$4, 527, 250 |
| Net total obligations..... | | 2, 095, 000 | 2, 282, 236 |
| Administrative expenses (allocated from category 10)..... | | —2, 095, 000 | —2, 987, 000 |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance..... | | | 704, 764 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES | | | |
| Personal services (basic salaries)..... | | \$5, 052, 732 | \$4, 262, 462 |
| Overtime pay..... | | 223, 223 | 890, 607 |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | | 5, 275, 955 | 5, 153, 069 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 224, 221 | 302, 175 |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | | 4, 727 | 8, 987 |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 243, 819 | 300, 899 |
| 05 Rents and utility services..... | | 224, 140 | 204, 186 |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | | 11, 039 | 47, 271 |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 47, 190 | 42, 385 |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | | 140, 318 | 333, 862 |
| 09 Equipment..... | | 9, 193 | 185, 773 |
| Total other obligations..... | | 904, 647 | 1, 425, 538 |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 6, 180, 602 | 6, 578, 607 |
| Reimbursements for services performed..... | | —498, 023 | |
| 1945 balance available in 1946..... | | —551, 163 | +551, 163 |
| Necessary procurement and other services and expenses (allocated from categories 7 and 9)..... | | —4, 063, 000 | —6, 034, 770 |
| Net total obligations..... | | 1, 068, 416 | 1, 095, 000 |
| Administrative expenses (allocated from category 10)..... | | —1, 314, 000 | —1, 095, 000 |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance..... | | 245, 584 | |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | |

Special accounts:

Defense Aid Special Fund—

Deposits of funds received from foreign governments under section 102 of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 745-747), in payment for defense articles, information, or services.

Appropriated 1946, \$210,000,000

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| Allotted to— | | | |
| Executive Office of the President: | | | |
| Office for Emergency Management: | | | |
| Office of Scientific Research and Development..... | | \$46, 513 | \$1, 021 |
| War Shipping Administration..... | | 9, 542, 406 | 1, 352, 620 |
| Federal Security Agency: Public Health Service..... | | 120, 352 | |
| Department of Agriculture..... | | 37, 681, 088 | 1, 350, 000 |
| Navy Department..... | | 5, 084, 437 | 4, 44, 069 |
| Department of State..... | | 7, 140, 000 | |
| Treasury Department..... | | 147, 117, 563 | 18, 841, 616 |
| War Department..... | | 9, 449, 326 | 6, 202, 481 |
| Total allotments..... | | 216, 189, 775 | 32, 196, 807 |
| Prior year funds available in 1945..... | | | -4, 784, 856 |
| 1945 funds available in 1946..... | | -6, 189, 775 | +6, 189, 775 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | 210, 000, 000 | 33, 601, 726 |

Replacing Defense Aid—

Established to care for collections from foreign governments representing reimbursements for defense articles and defense information procured under Defense Aid appropriations, such collections to be deposited to the applicable, above-prescribed, special fund receipt accounts.

On or before the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year during which the funds are collected, any portion of such collections not expended will be transferred to an appropriate general fund receipt account. (22 U. S. C. 415.)

Transferred to "Defense aid—lend-lease": Obligations—1945, \$83,299,000.

Total, defense aid—lend-lease, annual appropriations, general account:

Appropriated 1946, \$2,685,000,000



SCHEDULE OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE COURT
OF CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SCHEDULE OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE COURT OF
CLAIMS, WHICH HAS BEEN SUBMITTED BY THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT AND REQUIRES AN APPROPRIATION FOR PAY-
MENT, AMOUNTING TO \$224,835.24

MAY 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 11, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with the provisions of the act of September 30, 1890 (31 U. S. C. 226), and the act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, which has been submitted by the Treasury Department and requires an appropriation for payment, amounting to \$224,835.24.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 10, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with the provisions of the act of September 30, 1890

(31 U. S. C. 226), and the act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, which has been submitted by the Treasury Department with the request for an appropriation for their payment, as follows:

Under—

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration..... | \$91, 654. 67 |
| National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority--- | 42, 306. 34 |
| Department of Agriculture..... | 30, 091. 50 |
| Navy Department..... | 20, 325. 00 |
| Treasury Department..... | 34, 562. 51 |
| War Department..... | 5, 895. 22 |
| Total..... | 224, 835. 24 |

For the payment of these judgments there is required an appropriation of \$224,835.24, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest, provided that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Since the foregoing is an obligation of the Government, lawfully imposed, and which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, May 6, 1946.

Judgments, Court of Claims.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is enclosed for submission to Congress, in compliance with the provisions contained in the act of September 30, 1890 (31 U. S. C. 226), and the act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which have been presented to this Department as follows:

Under—

Independent offices:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration.. | \$91, 654. 67 |
| National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority..... | 42, 306. 34 |

Executive departments:

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Agriculture..... | 30, 091. 50 |
| Navy..... | 20, 325. 00 |
| Treasury..... | 34, 562. 51 |
| War..... | 5, 895. 22 |

Total..... 224, 835. 24

For the payment of these judgments there is required an appropriation of \$224,835.24; provided that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

C. R. SCHOENEMAN,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

| No. | Claimant | Amount | Date of judgment | When presented for payment | When payable if not appealed | Nature of claim |
|---|---|------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES | | | | | | |
| FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY | | | | | | |
| <i>Public Buildings Administration</i> | | | | | | |
| 44421 | } Jarcho Bros., Inc., a corporation. Art Metal Construction Co. James Stewart & Co., Inc. | \$5,500.00 | Mar. 4, 1945 | Mar. 8, 1946 | June 4, 1946 | Increased costs, NIRA. |
| 44422 | | 112,334.67 | June 5, 1944 | Apr. 24, 1946 | Sept. 5, 1946 | Do. |
| 44485 | | 73,820.00 | Jan. 7, 1946 | Jan. 10, 1946 | Apr. 7, 1946 | Contract for construction of United States courthouse, New York. |
| 45394 | | | | | | |
| | Total | 91,654.67 | | | | |
| NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY | | | | | | |
| <i>Federal Public Housing Authority</i> | | | | | | |
| 44614 | Henry Ericsson Co. | 42,306.34 | Oct. 1, 1945 | Oct. 8, 1946 | Jan. 1, 1946 | Housing project, Julia C. Lathrop Homes, Chicago, Ill. |
| | Total, independent offices | 133,961.01 | | | | |
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS | | | | | | |
| AGRICULTURE | | | | | | |
| 46085 | The city of New York, for itself and in part for the use and benefit of National Surety Corp., and National Surety Corp. The city of Boston, Mass., for itself and in part for the use and benefit of National Surety Corp., and National Surety Corp. | 21,069.00 | Mar. 4, 1946 | Mar. 15, 1946 | June 4, 1946 | Loss of food stamps stolen from city. |
| 46089 | | 9,022.50 | do | do | do | Do. |
| | | | | | | |
| | Total | 30,091.50 | | | | |
| NAVY | | | | | | |
| 44485 | Art Metal Construction Co. Beacon Oyster Co. (a body corporate) | 1325.00 | June 5, 1944 | Apr. 24, 1946 | Sept. 5, 1944 | Increased costs, NIRA. |
| 45766 | | 20,000.00 | Jan. 7, 1946 | Mar. 18, 1946 | Apr. 7, 1946 | Injury to oyster beds at Quonset Point, R. I. |
| | Total | 20,325.00 | | | | |

1 Total of judgment No. 44485, \$12,659.67 (Public Buildings Administration, \$12,334.67; Navy, \$325).

Schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Continued

| No. | Claimant | Amount | Date of judgment | When presented for payment | When payable if not appealed | Nature of claim |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued | | | | | | |
| TREASURY | | | | | | |
| 45748 | Remington Rand, Inc. | \$9,367.35 | Mar. 4, 1946 | Mar. 7, 1946 | June 4, 1946 | Rental of typewriters. |
| 46137 | Harry D. Bradley | 656.89 | Apr. 1, 1946 | Apr. 12, 1946 | July 1, 1946 | Overtime compensation due customs inspectors. |
| 46160 | Floyd Hartman | 2,562.48 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| 46169 | Edward C. Kolb | 1,968.59 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| 46198 | Harry E. Zimmermann | 2,178.58 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| 46221 | Myron M. Liddell | 1,833.39 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| 46346 | Francis R. Bettridge | 360.17 | do. | Apr. 3, 1946 | do. | Do. |
| 46643 | Lawrence Dahlin | 1,402.90 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| 46676 | Roy E. Warner | 660.81 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| 46677 | Alvin C. Sherwood | 1,354.63 | do. | Apr. 12, 1946 | do. | Do. |
| 46679 | Wallace J. Stoutmeyer | 384.90 | do. | Apr. 3, 1946 | do. | Do. |
| 46680 | Raymond B. Spencer | 825.21 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| 46681 | Lester A. Marks | 1,201.85 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| 46682 | Charles H. Dudley | 1,003.73 | do. | Apr. 15, 1946 | do. | Do. |
| 46683 | Cecil C. Piatt | 576.62 | do. | Apr. 3, 1946 | do. | Do. |
| 46684 | Edgar B. Gaffron | 1,160.53 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| 46685 | Ernest M. Hill | 1,392.47 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| 46686 | Burton D. Campbell | 1,911.75 | do. | Apr. 12, 1946 | do. | Do. |
| 46688 | Arthur R. Adams | 762.63 | do. | Apr. 3, 1946 | do. | Do. |
| 46708 | Vincent A. Hackett | 1,756.39 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| 46709 | Bruce H. Hurston | 1,240.64 | do. | do. | do. | Do. |
| | Total | 34,562.51 | | | | |
| WAR | | | | | | |
| 44313 | Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. | 1,000.00 | Feb. 4, 1946 | Feb. 7, 1946 | May 4, 1946 | Increased costs, NIRA. |
| 44724 | M. L. Shepard | 225.34 | Jan. 5, 1942 | Apr. 4, 1946 | Apr. 5, 1942 | Contract for furnishing coal. |
| 45282 | York Engineering & Construction Co. | 4,669.88 | Oct. 1, 1945 | Apr. 16, 1946 | Jan. 1, 1946 | Construction of lock No. 9 and dam at Allegheny River and alterations to dam No. 8. |
| | Total | 5,895.22 | | | | |
| | Total, independent offices | 133,961.01 | | | | |
| | Total, executive departments | 90,874.23 | | | | |
| | Grand total | 224,835.24 | | | | |

Source: Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants.

SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL
ACCOUNTING OFFICE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION AMOUNTING TO \$5,584,938.94, TO
COVER CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING
OFFICE AND FOR THE SERVICES OF THE SEVERAL DEPART-
MENTS AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

MAY 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 11, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884
(5 U. S. C. 266), estimates of appropriation amounting to \$5,584,938.94
to cover claims allowed by the General Accounting Office and for the
services of the several departments and independent offices.

The necessity for the appropriations asked is explained in the letter
of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in
compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),

a schedule of claims amounting to \$5,584,938.94, allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement under appropriations, the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and for the services of the following departments and independent offices:

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Legislative branch: Government Printing Office----- | \$965. 00 | |
| Executive Office of the President: | | |
| Office for Emergency Management----- | 51, 381. 61 | |
| Office of Price Administration----- | 2, 332. 21 | |
| Independent offices: | | |
| National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics---- | \$1, 120. 00 | |
| National Capital Housing Authority----- | 2, 334. 16 | |
| Veterans' Administration----- | 19, 993. 50 | |
| | | 23, 447. 66 |
| Federal Security Agency: Public Health Service----- | 1, 314. 91 | |
| National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority--- | 12, 650. 70 | |
| Department of Agriculture----- | 24, 682. 60 | |
| Department of Commerce----- | 19, 150. 00 | |
| Department of the Interior: Civil----- | 33, 505. 75 | |
| Navy Department----- | 5, 374, 959. 57 | |
| Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues)----- | 28, 393. 64 | |
| Department of State----- | 2, 144. 93 | |
| War Department----- | 10, 010. 36 | |
| Total----- | | 5, 584, 938. 94 |

The appropriations necessary for payment of these claims are required in order to meet outstanding obligations of the Government heretofore authorized by Congress, the balances of appropriations concerned having been carried to the surplus fund prior to the allowance of the claims by the proper accounting officers, together with such additional sums, due to possible increases in rates of exchange, as may be necessary to pay certain claims in foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the certificates of settlement of the General Accounting Office.

The letter of the Treasury Department and a copy of the schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office are attached.

The claims are debts of the Government, the validity of which has been approved by the General Accounting Office, and new appropriations are, therefore, necessary at this time.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 6, 1946.

The DIRECTOR,
Bureau of the Budget.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), a schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement which have been submitted to the Treasury Department, the numbers of which are shown in the first column of the schedule, under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874

(31 U. S. C. 713), covering the services of the following departments and independent offices:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Legislative: Government Printing Office..... | \$965. 00 |
| Executive..... | 53, 713. 82 |
| Independent offices: | |
| Federal Security Agency: Public Health Service.. | \$1, 314. 91 |
| National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority..... | 12, 650. 70 |
| Veterans' Administration..... | 19, 993. 50 |
| National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.... | 1, 120. 00 |
| National Capital Housing Authority..... | 2, 334. 16 |
| | 37, 413. 27 |
| Department of Agriculture..... | 24, 682. 60 |
| Department of Commerce..... | 19, 150. 00 |
| Department of the Interior: Civil..... | 33, 505. 75 |
| Navy Department..... | 5, 374, 959. 57 |
| Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues)..... | 28, 393. 64 |
| Department of State..... | 2, 144. 93 |
| War Department..... | 10, 010. 36 |
| Total..... | 5, 584, 938. 94 |

For the payment of these claims there is required an appropriation of \$5,584,938.94, together with such additional sum, due to possible increases in rates of exchange, as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the certificates of settlement of the General Accounting Office.

Very truly yours,

C. R. SCHOENEMAN,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment

LEGISLATIVE

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|--------|-----------|
| T-288361 | Union Pacific R. R. Co..... | Public printing and binding, Government Printing Office (certified claims). | ----- | \$965. 00 |

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

| | | | | |
|---------|--|--|-------|--------------|
| | NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS | | | |
| 1290449 | The Central Savings Bank & Trust Co., as assignee of Hathaway Instrument Co. | Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (certified claims). | ----- | \$1, 120. 00 |
| | NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY | | | |
| 1272291 | National Savings & Trust Co., as assignee of United Fabricators, Inc. | Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment to National Capital Housing Authority) (certified claims). | ----- | 1, 127. 57 |
| 1272292 | -----do----- | -----do----- | ----- | 1, 206. 59 |
| | VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| 1280868 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration (certified claims). | ----- | 19, 993. 50 |

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--------|------------|
| NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY | | | | |
| 1281781 | Kaiser Co., Inc..... | Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment to National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority) (certified claims). | ----- | \$7,731.05 |
| 1289687 | Trust Co. of Georgia, as assignee of Hardin & Ramsey. | do..... | ----- | 1,744.80 |
| 1286428 | Clerk, District Court of the United States for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division. | do..... | ----- | 2,608.11 |
| 243334 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | do..... | ----- | 566.74 |
| FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY | | | | |
| 1280638 | A. S. Aloe Co..... | Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service (certified claims). | ----- | 609.58 |
| 1253568 | A. R. Elliott..... | Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service (certified claims). | ----- | 705.33 |

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|------------|
| Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (certified claims)..... | \$1,120.00 |
| Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment to National Capital Housing Authority) (certified claims)..... | 2,334.16 |
| Veterans' Administration: Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration (certified claims).... | 19,993.50 |
| National Housing Agency: Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment to National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority) (certified claims).... | 12,650.70 |
| Federal Security Agency: | |
| Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service (certified claims).... | 609.58 |
| Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service (certified claims)..... | 705.33 |
| Total, independent offices..... | 37,413.27 |

EXECUTIVE

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|-----------------|--|--|------------|-----------|
| T-294402 | Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. Co. | Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management (certified claims). | ----- | \$569.01 |
| 1321909 | Walt Disney Productions..... | do..... | ----- | 37,172.73 |
| 1327385 | United Typewriter & Adding Machine Co. | do..... | \$3,943.23 | |
| 1327385 | Treasurer, United States, for credit to "115520 repayments, lapsed appropriations" | do..... | 36.50 | 3,970.73 |
| T-289198 | Pan American Airways, Inc..... | do..... | ----- | 654.60 |
| 1291323 | Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. | do..... | ----- | 2,501.70 |
| 1243842 | Radio Station WIAC, Inc. | do..... | ----- | 883.85 |
| 1294566 | City Transfer & Storage Co..... | Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration (certified claims). | ----- | 2,332.21 |
| 1282677 | City of Kearney..... | Youth work, National Youth Administration, War Manpower Commission (certified claims). | ----- | 1,250.00 |
| 1210779 | Charleston Laundry..... | do..... | ----- | 585.58 |
| 1211079 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | Maritime training fund, War Shipping Administration (certified claims). | ----- | 792.83 |
| 1279916 | do..... | do..... | ----- | 2,124.04 |
| T-282777 | Pan American Airways, Inc..... | Salaries and expenses, Board of Economic Warfare (certified claims). | ----- | 867.54 |

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

EXECUTIVE—Continued

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management (certified claims)..... | \$45,761.62 |
| Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration (certified claims)..... | 2,332.21 |
| Youth work, National Youth Administration, War Manpower Commission (certified claims)..... | 1,835.58 |
| Maritime training fund, War Shipping Administration (certified claims)..... | 2,916.87 |
| Salaries and expenses, Board of Economic Warfare (certified claims)..... | 867.54 |
| Total, executive establishment..... | 53,713.82 |

AGRICULTURE

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|-----------------|--|---|--------|----------|
| T-286164 | Western Pacific R. R. Co..... | Control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases (certified claims). | | \$596.81 |
| 238403 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics (certified claims). | | 1,998.26 |
| 1288698 | Clerk, District Court of the United States for the Western District of Arkansas, El Dorado division. | Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture (certified claims). | | 1,377.95 |
| T-282427 | Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co..... | Administrative expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Agency (certified claims). | | 809.63 |
| T-282869 | Northern Pacific Ry. Co..... | Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims). | | 560.88 |
| T-281791 | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. | do..... | | 686.36 |
| T-286509 | Canadian National Rys. | do..... | | 932.73 |
| 234206 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | do..... | | 1,943.08 |
| 234210 | do..... | do..... | | 3,554.90 |
| 234214 | do..... | do..... | | 514.97 |
| 234209 | do..... | do..... | | 1,052.84 |
| 234216 | do..... | do..... | | 598.36 |
| 1295332 | E. T. Webb | do..... | | 547.50 |
| 240191 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims). | | 5,620.00 |
| 1291956 | James Doneghy..... | do..... | | 3,888.33 |

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases (certified claims)..... | \$596.81 |
| Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics (certified claims)..... | 1,998.26 |
| Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)..... | 10,391.62 |
| Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)..... | 9,508.33 |
| Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture (certified claims)..... | 1,377.95 |
| Administrative expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Agency (certified claims)..... | 809.63 |
| Total, Department of Agriculture..... | 24,682.60 |

COMMERCE

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------|------------|
| 1294134 | Simmonds Aeroaccessories, Inc.... | Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (certified claims). | | \$3,100.00 |
| 1279060 | The Bell & Howell Co..... | Technical development, office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims). | | 2,700.00 |
| 1279061 | do..... | do..... | | 8,500.00 |
| 1294229 | The Gaertner Scientific Corp.... | Testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards (certified claims). | | 4,850.00 |

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

COMMERCE—Continued

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (certified claims)..... | \$3, 100. 00 |
| Technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims)..... | 11, 200. 00 |
| Testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards (certified claims).... | 4, 850. 00 |
| Total, Department of Commerce..... | 19, 150. 00 |

INTERIOR (CIVIL)

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|-----------------|---|--|--------|--------------|
| 1279919 | Rubicon Co..... | Expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines (certified claims). | | \$2, 395. 80 |
| 1312597 | Permanent Construction Co.... | Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research, Bureau of Mines (certified claims). | | 950. 15 |
| 1297861 | Clerk, District Court of the United States in and for the District of New Jersey. | Migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limitation) (certified claims). | | 30, 159. 80 |

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines (certified claims)..... | \$2, 395. 80 |
| Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research, Bureau of Mines (certified claims)..... | 950. 15 |
| Migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limitation) (certified claims)..... | 30, 159. 80 |
| Total, Department of the Interior (civil)..... | 33, 505. 75 |

NAVY

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|-----------------|---|--|--------|---------------|
| 1296899 | Westinghouse Electric Corp..... | Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims). | | \$26, 000. 00 |
| 1274691 | do | do | | 790. 68 |
| 1299008 | do | do | | 100, 502. 21 |
| 1273416 | General Electric Co..... | do | | 1, 812. 75 |
| 1300684 | do | do | | 9, 812. 05 |
| 1296102 | do | do | | 58, 255. 04 |
| 1274686 | do | do | | 9, 430. 75 |
| 1287712 | Arma Corp..... | do | | 9, 428. 75 |
| 1269408 | do | do | | 26, 980. 00 |
| 1290603 | do | do | | 29, 900. 00 |
| 1289101 | Ford Motor Co..... | do | | 1, 546. 44 |
| 1259711 | General Motors Corp..... | do | | 670. 00 |
| 1288699 | Bethlehem Steel Co..... | do | | 5, 365. 45 |
| 1235971 | Walter E. Heller & Co., as assignee of American Manufacturing Co. of Texas. | do | | 7, 869. 94 |
| 1251656 | Arthur S. LaPine & Co..... | do | | 538. 48 |
| 1269425 | The Parker Pen Co..... | do | | 2, 250. 00 |
| 1283261 | Gillette Safety Razor Co..... | do | | 63, 181. 21 |
| 1299452 | Stanford Rolling Mills Co..... | do | | 7, 310. 78 |
| 1306126 | The Kilgore Manufacturing Co..... | do | | 5, 000. 00 |
| 1312167 | Kobe, Inc..... | do | | 601. 82 |
| 1306536 | Leeds & Northrop Co..... | do | | 14, 635. 00 |
| 1301730 | The Northern Trust Co., as assignee of Cook Electric Co. | do | | 747. 94 |
| 1292164 | Continental Gin Co..... | do | | 5, 544. 80 |
| 1299451 | Sargent & Greenleaf, Inc..... | do | | 2, 048. 76 |
| 1301458 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | do | | 13, 390. 00 |
| 1279758 | do | do | | 1, 226. 67 |
| 246208 | do | do | | 5, 378. 52 |
| 1233690 | do | do | | 273, 424. 00 |
| 1244258 | do | do | | 4, 896. 54 |
| 1231851 | do | do | | 147, 000. 00 |
| 1233689 | do | do | | 176, 130. 81 |
| 1233693 | do | do | | 690, 865. 43 |
| 1258111 | do | do | | 145, 549. 30 |
| 1257741 | do | do | | 9, 878. 11 |

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|-----------------|---|--|------------|--------------|
| 1235309 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims). | | \$1,680.82 |
| 1231850 | do | do | | 2,893,888.00 |
| 1327504 | Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc. | do | | 118,861.40 |
| 1325969 | The Hoover Co. | do | | 38,565.00 |
| 1287317 | Continental Gin Co. | do | | 18,022.19 |
| 1300013 | National Brass & Copper Co., Inc. | do | | 826.47 |
| 1311491 | Cooperative Spectroscopic Laboratory, University of Pittsburgh. | do | | 1,420.00 |
| 1322465 | Northern Ordnance Inc. | do | | 1,300.71 |
| 1281737 | G. C. Hunt & Sons | General expenses, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims). | | 11,385.75 |
| 1283238 | Transpacific Transportation Co. | General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims). | | 8,625.38 |
| T-287371 | Atlantic Coast Lino R. R. Co. | do | | 543.58 |
| T-294342 | Western Pacific R. R. Co. | do | | 691.00 |
| 1264049 | Grace National Bank of New York as assignee of Vilhjalmur Stefansson. | Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office (certified claims). | | 4,504.50 |
| T-286043 | Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. | Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims). | | 1,237.47 |
| T-289652 | American Export Airlines, Inc. | do | | 862.50 |
| T-285835 | Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. | do | | 1,113.83 |
| T-291812 | Aitchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. | do | | 700.81 |
| T-290005 | Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. | do | | 1,157.65 |
| 1222382 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | General expenses, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims). | \$1,634.12 | |
| 1222382 | do | General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims). | 3,399.89 | |
| 1242961 | do | do | | 5,034.01 |
| 1222381 | do | do | | 22,660.00 |
| 1288693 | do | do | | 20,348.37 |
| 1321599 | National-Simplex-Bludworth, Inc., Bludworth Marine Division. | do | | 8,904.38 |
| 1301459 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | do | | 124,824.62 |
| 1269409 | Homer Louis Grosskopf, captain, U. S. Navy No. 9642. | Medical Department, Navy (certified claims). | | 42,265.02 |
| 1278320 | Lawton Hamlin Crosby, 72173, commander, U. S. Naval Reserve. | Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims). | | 3,609.93 |
| 1265965 | Robert Emmett Gadrow, commander, U. S. Navy. | do | | 601.53 |
| 1285923 | Garrett Otto Van Dyk. | do | | 2,190.60 |
| 1276501 | Simeona N. Vasquez, as beneficiary of Benita Vasquez, deceased. | do | | 560.77 |
| 1274688 | Paul Henry Blatt, Sr. | do | | 664.80 |
| 1299007 | Florence E. Smith, as widow and designated beneficiary of Charles Edward Smith, deceased. | do | | 536.93 |
| 1298944 | Mattie Summers, as mother of C. W. Scott, Jr., deceased. | do | | 1,752.87 |
| 1317800 | John S. Barleon, Jr., commander, U. S. Navy. | do | | 615.50 |
| 1284342 | James H. Lawson. | do | | 1,080.26 |
| 1265972 | Bailey W. Brown. | do | | 598.80 |
| 1322011 | Lorraine R. Randall Gay, as widow and beneficiary of Gardner Durfee Randall, deceased. | do | | 513.41 |
| 1273740 | Florie E. Smith, as sister and undesignated beneficiary of Earl Walter Smith, deceased. | do | 159.43 | |
| 1273740 | Robert C. Smith, as brother and undesignated beneficiary of Earl Walter Smith, deceased. | do | 79.72 | |
| 1273740 | Samuel O. Smith, as brother and undesignated beneficiary of Earl Walter Smith, deceased. | do | 79.72 | |

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|-----------------|---|--|---------|-----------|
| 1273740 | Arthur D. Smith, as brother and undesignated beneficiary of Earl Walter Smith, deceased. | Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims.) | \$79.71 | |
| 1273740 | Arlie J. Smith, as brother and undesignated beneficiary of Earl Walter Smith, deceased. | do | 79.71 | |
| 1273740 | Andrew E. Smith, as brother and undesignated beneficiary of Earl Walter Smith, deceased. | do | 79.71 | \$558.00 |
| 1320979 | Bendix Aviation Corp. | Aviation, Navy (certified claims) | | 1,410.48 |
| 1320978 | Eclipse-Pioneer Division, Bendix Aviation Corp. | do | | 2,686.11 |
| 1293211 | United Aircraft Corp., Chance Vought Aircraft Division. | do | | 1,270.60 |
| 1277041 | do | do | | 1,979.45 |
| 1271548 | do | do | | 18,816.82 |
| 1267215 | United Aircraft Corp., Hamilton Standard propellers Division. | do | | 836.14 |
| 1314290 | United Aircraft Corp., Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division. | do | | 536.11 |
| 1273029 | Wiedemann Machine Co | do | | 790.94 |
| 1299009 | Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. | do | | 2,166.66 |
| 1293213 | Wright Aeronautical Corp., Division of Curtiss-Wright Corp. | do | | 1,063.50 |
| 1299011 | American Transformer Co | do | | 2,485.00 |
| 1252230 | Dadant & Sons | do | | 949.62 |
| 1282269 | Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc. | do | | 3,697.50 |
| 1280261 | Brewster Aeronautical Corp. | do | | 1,707.23 |
| 1230932 | Elgin National Watch Co. | do | | 551.65 |
| 1269252 | Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Co. | do | | 5,250.00 |
| 242890-3 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | do | | 4,287.91 |
| 246534 | do | do | | 1,866.50 |
| 1311489 | Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc. | do | | 12,305.00 |
| 1291316 | Continental Motors Corp. | do | | 694.47 |
| 1323169 | E. W. Ferry Screw Products, Inc. | do | | 1,991.77 |
| 1327791 | Radio Corporation of America, RCA Victor Division. | do | | 15,184.09 |
| 1292204 | Aviometer Corp. | do | | 781.32 |
| 1291627 | The Autocar Co | do | | 779.46 |
| 1321674 | United Aircraft Corp., Chance Vought Aircraft Division. | do | | 2,830.87 |
| 1268282 | Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc. | do | | 891.50 |
| 1279764 | General Motors Corp. | Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims). | | 3,683.04 |
| 1239193 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | do | | 24,181.00 |
| 1289059 | International Harvester Co | do | | 8,756.52 |
| T-286303 | Howard S. Palmer, James Lee Loomis, Henry B. Sawyer, trustees. New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. | do | | 905.85 |
| 245099 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | Libraries, Navy (certified claims) | | 3,516.12 |
| 1216354 | do | Fleet training, Navy (certified claims). | | 5,731.20 |
| 1293706 | Radio Corp. of America, RCA Victor Division. | Engineering, Navy (certified claims). | | 3,145.30 |
| 1299447 | Ingersoll-Rand Co. | Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims). | | 7,278.54 |
| 1300987 | Waukesha Motor Co | do | | 617.05 |
| 1302687 | Coastwise (Pacific Far East) Line. | Fuel and transportation, Navy (certified claims). | | 1,027.95 |
| 1239405 | John Joseph Sheridan, S. N. 379836. | Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims). | | 594.95 |
| 1271431 | Mark K. Neville, Major, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. | do | | 571.20 |
| 1289314 | Benjamin M. Hammond. | do | | 755.70 |
| 1286240 | Winfield S. Armstrong, as father of Paul Edward Armstrong, deceased. | do | 651.35 | |

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|-----------------|--|---|----------|------------|
| 1286240 | Cora P. Armstrong, as mother of Paul Edward Armstrong, deceased. | Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims). | \$651.36 | |
| 245356 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriation. | do | | \$1,302.71 |
| T-279837 | Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc. | Emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Navy Department) (certified claims). | 250.83 | 979.17 |
| T-279837 | Treasurer, United States, for credit to: 212/60502 Quartermaster Service, Army, 1942-46. | do | 321.30 | 572.13 |
| 1267773 | Charles F. Noyes Co., Inc. | Naval Reserve (certified claims) | | 501.39 |
| 1254203 | Department of Commerce, Office of Surplus Property. | Instruction, Navy (certified claims). | | 1,298.41 |
| T-286815 | Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. | Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims). | | 652.11 |
| T-292169 | M. C. M. Transportation Co. | do | | 1,021.50 |
| T-285702 | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. | do | | 3,922.08 |
| T-285987 | do | do | | 1,048.37 |
| T-286003 | do | do | | 2,013.14 |
| T-286004 | do | do | | 1,039.72 |
| T-283345 | do | do | | 553.13 |
| T-285967 | do | do | | 641.88 |
| T-286015 | do | do | | 637.65 |
| T-286820 | do | do | | 578.03 |
| T-286264 | Southern Pacific Co. | do | | 3,186.01 |
| T-286952 | Pennsylvania R. R. Co. | do | | 728.57 |
| T-287886 | do | do | | 1,085.02 |
| T-289060 | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co. | do | | 1,887.05 |

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Navy Department) (certified claims) | \$572.13 |
| Naval Reserve (certified claims) | 501.39 |
| Fleet training, Navy (certified claims) | 5,731.20 |
| Instruction, Navy (certified claims) | 1,298.41 |
| Libraries, Navy (certified claims) | 3,166.12 |
| Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office (certified claims) | 4,504.50 |
| Engineering, Navy (certified claims) | 3,145.30 |
| Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims) | 7,895.59 |
| Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims) | 4,932,526.82 |
| Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims) | 15,350.69 |
| Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims) | 18,994.26 |
| Fuel and transportation, Navy (certified claims) | 1,027.95 |
| Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims) | 5,072.26 |
| General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims) | 180,137.26 |
| Medical Department, Navy (certified claims) | 42,265.02 |
| Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims) | 37,526.41 |
| General expenses, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims) | 13,019.87 |
| Aviation, Navy (certified claims) | 87,810.70 |
| Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims) | 4,203.73 |
| General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims) | 9,859.96 |
| Total, Navy Department | 5,374,959.57 |

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

| Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|---|--|---------|-----------|
| Blake M. Williams | City-delivery carriers | \$19.70 | |
| Do | do | .88 | |
| Do | do | 4.50 | \$25.08 |
| Anna Magdalen Dedell | Clerks, first- and second-class post offices. | | 11.29 |
| American Export Lines, Inc. | Foreign mail transportation | | 15,814.33 |
| International Postal Supply Co. | Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies. | | 12,537.00 |
| Universal Carloading and Distributing Co., Inc. | Transportation of equipment and supplies. | | 5.94 |

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE—Continued

RECAPITULATION OF CERTIFIED CLAIMS UNDER POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

| | | |
|---|--|-------------|
| Postal service: | | |
| City delivery carriers..... | | \$25. 08 |
| Clerks, first- and second-class post offices..... | | 11. 29 |
| Foreign mail transportation..... | | 15, 814. 33 |
| Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies..... | | 12, 537. 00 |
| Transportation of equipment and supplies..... | | 5. 94 |
| Total, Post Office Department (Postal Service) (certified claims) payable from postal revenues..... | | 28, 393. 64 |

STATE

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|-----------------|---|--|--------|------------|
| 1327389 | American School of Classical Studies. | Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, foreign service (certified claims). | | \$799. 15 |
| 242139 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | Salaries, foreign service officers (certified claims). | | 1, 345. 78 |

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|------------|
| Miscellaneous salaries and allowance, foreign service (certified claims)..... | \$799. 15 |
| Salaries, foreign-service officers (certified claims)..... | 1, 345. 78 |
| Total, Department of State..... | 2, 144. 93 |

WAR

| Certificate No. | Name of claimant | Appropriation from which payable | Amount | Total |
|-----------------|--|---|------------|--------------|
| T-282360 | Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc. | Emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to War Department) (certified claims). | \$437. 49 | |
| T-282360 | Treasurer, United States, for credit to 1755,20 repayments, lapsed appropriations, \$2,600.83; 17X0800 naval procurement fund, \$216.44; 17X0806 naval stock fund, \$98.95; 17X1204 public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$666.74. | do..... | 3, 582. 96 | |
| T-284762 | Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc. | do..... | | \$4, 020. 45 |
| T-288397 | do..... | do..... | 26. 27 | 507. 94 |
| T-288397 | Treasurer, United States, for credit to: 212/60905 Engineer Service, Army, 1942-46. | do..... | 1, 613. 95 | |
| T-289766 | Bristol-Norton Bus Line..... | Selective Service System (transfer to War) (certified claims). | | 1, 640. 22 |
| T-289238 | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. | Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War) (certified claims). | | 702. 50 |
| T-286947 | Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations. | do..... | | 1, 263. 62 |

RECAPITULATION

| | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| Military activities: | | |
| Emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to War Department) (certified claims) .. | | \$6, 168. 61 |
| Selective Service System (transfer to War) (certified claims)..... | | 1, 875. 63 |
| Total, War Department (military activities)..... | | 8, 044. 24 |
| Nonmilitary activities: Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War) (certified claims)..... | | 1, 966. 12 |
| Total, War Department..... | | 10, 010. 36 |

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Legislative: Government Printing Office..... | \$965. 00 |
| Executive..... | 53, 713. 82 |
| Independent offices: | |
| Federal Security Agency: Public Health Service.. | \$1, 314. 91 |
| National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority..... | 12, 650. 70 |
| Veterans' Administration..... | 19, 993. 50 |
| National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.... | 1, 120. 00 |
| National Capital Housing Authority..... | 2, 334. 16 |
| | <hr/> |
| Department of Agriculture..... | 37, 413. 27 |
| Department of Commerce..... | 24, 682. 60 |
| Department of the Interior: Civil..... | 19, 150. 00 |
| Navy Department..... | 33, 505. 75 |
| Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues)..... | 5, 374, 959. 57 |
| Department of State..... | 28, 393. 64 |
| War Department..... | 2, 144. 93 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 10, 010. 36 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 5, 584, 938. 94 |

○

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE
WAR DEPARTMENT TO PAY DAMAGE CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO PAY CLAIMS, FOR DAMAGES TO, OR LOSS OR DESTRUCTION OF, PROPERTY OR PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH, IN THE SUM OF \$108,638

MAY 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 11, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the War Department to pay claims, for damages to or loss or destruction of, property or personal injury or death, in the sum of \$108,638, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), and which require an appropriation for their payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 10, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the War Department to

pay claims for damages, incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), and which require an appropriation for their payment, as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army," approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b) as fully set forth in House Document Numbered —, Seventy-ninth Congress ----- \$108, 638

The letter of the War Department submitting this estimate is transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to non-combat activities, of the War Department or of the Army, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in amounts in excess of \$1,000 each, claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury as hereinafter specified. Each of the claims arose on or after May 27, 1941, and was presented in writing within one year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amounts found due the several claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their respective claims, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

1. Vinecent Astor, Adams & Co. Real Estate Inc., 1107 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. On July 28, 1945, an Army airplane, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, crashed into the Empire State Building, causing damage to claimant's building located nearby, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$6,028.

Amount claimed, \$20,236.20; amount reported, \$6,028.

2. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., 912 Baltimore & Ohio Building, Baltimore 1, Md. On February 5, 1945, the brakes of a Government locomotive, operated by a civilian employee of the War Department, while acting within the scope of his employment, failed to hold and the engine crashed into one of claimant's trains, damaging cars, tracks, and equipment, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$3,500.42.

Amount claimed, \$3,608.27; amount reported, \$3,500.42.

3. H. H. Collins, Rural Route 6, Lexington, Ky. Amount claimed, \$10,293.86; amount reported, \$7,397.90.

4. G. K. Sensabaugh, Rural Route 5, Lexington, Ky. Amount claimed, \$5,170.56; amount reported, \$5,170.56.

On October 26, 1944, Army airplanes engaged in operations incident to non-combat activities of the War Department or of the Army started a fire which destroyed a building and personal property jointly owned by claimants, thereby resulting in losses to claimants in the amounts stated above.

5. Crown Realty Corp., Croydon Arms Hotel, 3720 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Fla. From June 26, 1942, to September 18, 1944, military personnel, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, occupied claimant's real estate and damaged personal property therein, bailed to the Government, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,765.19.

Amount claimed, \$3,917.35; amount reported, \$1,765.19.

6. J. H. Davis, Route 2, Box 152, care of G. L. Pannell, Bakersfield, Calif. On September 14, 1942, military personnel, engaged in noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, started a brush fire which spread to claimant's property, destroying livestock, buildings, and personal property, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$2,034.47.

Amount claimed, \$2,324.47; amount reported, \$2,034.47.

7. Escambia County, Fla., Courthouse, Pensacola, Fla. On February 19, 1945, an Army barge, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, while being towed by an Army tug, collided with claimant's bridge fender, damaging it, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,653.75.

Amount claimed, \$1,653.75; amount reported, \$1,653.75.

8. William D. Ferguson, Jr., Post Office Box 576, Pine Bluff, Ark. From November 1943 through April 1944 military personnel, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, damaged claimant's timber, livestock, and pasture by misdirected gunfire, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$3,631.

Amount claimed, \$4,165; amount reported, \$3,631.

9. Henry Hering, 10 West Thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y. On July 28, 1945, an Army airplane, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, crashed into the Empire State Building, starting a fire in an adjacent building which destroyed claimant's personal property, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$24,607.

Amount claimed, \$78,930; amount reported, \$24,607.

10. Ida Leona Mine & Milling Co., Post Office Box 356, Perris, Calif. From April through October 1943 military personnel, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, damaged real and personal property as the result of the construction of a dummy air strip on claimant's land, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$5,000.

Amount claimed, \$30,720.40; amount reported, \$5,000.

11. Rose Gilbert Lee, 2555 Booth Road, Honolulu, T. H. From January 1942 to February 1945 recurrent gunfire from two 10-inch guns, mounted near claimant's house and fired by military personnel engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, caused severe gun concussion, damaging claimant's house and appurtenances, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,367.50.

Amount claimed, \$1,417.50; amount reported, \$1,367.50.

12. Melrose Park Commission, Melrose Park Department, Melrose 76, Mass. On September 24, 1945, an Army airplane, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, crashed, causing damage to claimant's real estate, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$10,739.75.

Amount claimed, \$12,901.29; amount reported, \$10,739.75.

13. Sarah L. Perot Oakley, Dingtletown Road, Greenwich, Conn. On July 2, 1945, an Army airplane, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities

of the War Department or of the Army, crashed on claimant's estate, damaging trees, house, and lawn, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$2,200.

Amount claimed, \$2,200; amount reported, \$2,200.

14. Stewart L. Paul and Shirley A. Paul, Pauline, Kans. From August 1, 1942, to July 17, 1944, military personnel, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, constructed drainage systems which overflowed onto claimants' farm land, thereby resulting in a loss to claimants in the amount of \$2,546.

Amount claimed, \$6,000; amount reported, \$2,546.

15. Mrs. Agnes Radinsky, 650 Ivy Street, Denver, Colo. On or about December 4, 1943, claimant's household goods, while in the custody of the Government, were lost by military personnel or civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army, while acting within the scope of their employment, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$2,003.36.

Amount claimed, \$2,644.15; amount reported, \$2,003.36.

16. Trustees of Shiller-Hood Common School District No. 14, Victoria County, Tex., Incz, Tex. On April 11, 1944, an Army airplane, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, crashed into a building owned by claimants, causing a fire which completely destroyed the structure, thereby resulting in a loss to claimants in the amount of \$2,959.17.

Amount claimed, \$5,905.24; amount reported, \$2,959.17.

17. Nelle I. Stapleton, as executrix of the estate of C. Benjamin Stapleton, Apartment 411, 300 Whitmore Road, Detroit 3, Mich. On February 8, 1945, an Army truck, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, skidded on a wet highway and fatally injured C. Benjamin Stapleton, thereby causing medical, hospital, and burial expenses to claimant in the amount of \$2,105.28.

Amount claimed, \$2,105.28; amount reported, \$2,105.28.

18. Tennessee Gas & Transmission Co., Post Office Box 2511, Houston 1 Tex. On November 2, 1944, an Army airplane, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, collided in midair with another aircraft and crashed into claimant's transmission pipe line, causing a fire which destroyed the pipe line and consumed gas, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$9,560.11.

Amount claimed, \$9,560.11; amount reported, \$9,560.11.

19. Jimmie Thomas, Rural Free Delivery, Hickman, Tenn. During February 1944 military personnel, engaged in field exercises incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, entered upon claimant's farm under a maneuver agreement, causing damage to land, crops, fences, and other property, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,400.20.

Amount claimed, \$1,400.20; amount reported, \$1,400.20.

20. War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. On July 28, 1945, an Army airplane, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army crashed into the Empire State Building, causing damage to claimant's property and to property for which claimant was responsible, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$11,160.34.

Amount claimed, \$11,747.73; amount reported, \$11,160.34.

21. Frances S. Wiltse, by Joseph P. Hines, attorney in fact, 3 Swallow Cave Road, Nahant, Mass. During May, June, and September 1944, military personnel, engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, fired heavy-caliber artillery which damaged claimant's real estate, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,808.

Amount claimed, \$1,808; amount reported, \$1,808.

Summary (21 claims)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Amount claimed..... | \$218, 709. 36 |
| Amount reported..... | 108, 638. 00 |

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.



JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS
RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURTS, AMOUNTING TO \$46,287.93, TOGETHER WITH
AN INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION TO PAY INTEREST

MAY 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 11, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), an estimate of appropriation for payment of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, amounting to \$46,287.93, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 10, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of

April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, as follows:

Under—

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Navy Department..... | \$36, 287. 93 |
| War Department..... | 10, 000. 00 |
| Total..... | 46, 287. 93 |

For the payment of these judgments there is required at this time an appropriation of \$46,287.93, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as and where specified in the judgments, provided that payment of these judgments is to be made only when the right of appeal shall have expired.

Since the foregoing is an obligation of the Government, lawfully imposed, and which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, May 6, 1946.

Judgments under Public Vessels Act.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There are enclosed for submission to Congress, in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General as follows:

Under executive departments:

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| Navy..... | \$36, 287. 93 |
| War..... | 10, 000. 00 |
| Total..... | 46, 287. 93 |

For the payment of these judgments, there is required an appropriation of \$46,287.93, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in the judgments; provided that payment of these judgments is to be made only when the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

C. R. SCHOENEMAN,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 10, 1946.

Re *Eastern Transportation Company, as owner of the Barge "Hallowell"*
v. *U. S., as owner of the Naval Vessel "YW-89"*—collision March
21, 1944.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation two certified copies of the decree entered March 29, 1946, in the above-entitled case for libelant, in the sum of \$8,382.60, without costs.

The suit was brought under Public Vessels Act of 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781 et seq.) for damage to libelant's barge in a collision with the Navy vessel YW-89 on March 21, 1944. The Navy Department is the Department in interest. Appeal will not be taken from this judgment. The judgment will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent from its date until an appropriation is made for its payment. The proctors for the libelant are Foley & Martin, 64 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General.)

Name: Eastern Transportation Co., as owner of the barge *Hallowell*.

Date: March 29, 1946.

Amount: \$8,382.60.

Costs: None.

Interest: Indefinite.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Public Vessels Act of 1925 for damage to libelant's barge in a collision with the Navy vessel YW-89 (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that libelant recover from the United States of America its damages in the sum of \$8,382.60 without costs, which sum shall bear interest at the rate of 4 percent from date of entry of decree until paid and that said libelant have judgment therefor.

Court: United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. }

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 22, 1946.

Re *Ole G. Christiansen v. United States*, United States District Court,
District of Maine, Admiralty No. 3. Fishing vessel *Anna C*—
U. S. S. Blue Dolphin.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of a consent decree entered on April 15, 1946, in the above matter for the libelant in the sum of \$10,096, without interest or cost.

The action was brought under the Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, for damage to libelant's fishing vessel *Anna C* as a result of a collision with the U. S. S. *Blue Dolphin* December 29, 1943.

The Navy Department is the Department in interest. No appeal will be taken from this judgment. The attorney for the libelant is Nathan W. Thompson, 85 Exchange Street, Portland 3, Maine.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General.)

Name: Ole G. Christiansen, owner of the fishing vessel *Anna C*.

Date: April 15, 1946.

Amount: \$10,096.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit brought under Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, for damage to libellant's fishing vessel *Anna C* as a result of a collision with the U. S. S. *Blue Dolphin*, December 29, 1943 (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the damages suffered by the parties in the above-entitled cause be apportioned on the basis that the libellant recover from the United States of America 70 percent of the excess of the amount of damage sustained by the libellant over the damage sustained by the United States of America, and that the libellant recover \$10,096 without interest or costs in full settlement and satisfaction of all claims for damage and demurrage and expenses arising out of the facts and things set forth in the libel in the above-entitled proceedings.

Court: United States District Court, District of Maine, Southern Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 22, 1946.

Re *Trawler Fordham, Inc. v. United States*, United States District Court, District of Maine, Admiralty No. 6. Fishing vessel *Fordham-U. S. S. Fern*.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of a consent decree entered on April 15, 1946, in the above matter for the libellant in the sum of \$2,889.56, without interest or cost.

The action was brought under the Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, for damage to libellant's fishing vessel *Fordham* as a result of a collision with the U. S. S. *Fern* February 20, 1944.

The Navy Department is the Department in interest. No appeal will be taken from this judgment. The attorney for the libellant is Nathan W. Thompson, 85 Exchange Street, Portland 3, Maine.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: *Trawler Fordham, Inc.*, owner of the fishing vessel *Fordham*.

Date: April 15, 1946.

Amount: \$2,889.56.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, for damage to libellant's fishing vessel *Fordham*, as a result of a collision with the U. S. S. *Fern*, February 20, 1944 (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the damages suffered by the parties be apportioned on the basis that the libellant recover from the United States of America 70 percent of the excess of the amount of damage sustained by the libellant over the damage sustained by the United States of America and that the libellant recover the sum of \$2,889.56, without interest or costs in full settlement and satisfaction of all claims for damage and demurrage and expenses arising out of the facts and things set forth in the libel in the above-entitled proceedings.

Court: United States District Court, District of Maine, Southern Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 22, 1946.

Re *Trawler Villanova, Inc. v. United States*, United States District Court, District of Maine, Admiralty No. 1. Fishing vessel *Jeanne D'Arc-U. S. S. Fierce*.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of a consent decree entered on April 15, 1946, in the above matter for the libelant in the sum of \$6,073, without interest or costs.

The action was brought under the Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, for damage to libelant's fishing vessel *Jeanne D'Arc* as a result of a collision with the U. S. S. *Fierce* June 22, 1942.

The Navy Department is the Department in interest. No appeal will be taken from this judgment. The attorney for the libelant is Nathan W. Thompson, 85 Exchange Street, Portland 3, Maine.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Trawler Villanova, Inc., owner of the fishing vessel *Jeanne d'Arc*.

Date: April 15, 1946.

Amount: \$6,073.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, for damage to libelant's fishing vessel *Jeanne D'Arc* as a result of a collision with the U. S. S. *Fierce* June 22, 1942 (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the damages suffered by the parties in the above-entitled cause be compromised and settled on a mutual-fault basis and that the libelant recover \$6,073 without interest or costs in full settlement and satisfaction of all claims for damage and demurrage and expenses arising out of the facts and things set forth in the libel in the above-entitled proceedings.

Court: United States District Court, District of Maine, Southern Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 29, 1946.

Re *Bessemer Trust Company, SS "Ardmore" v. U. S. A., "CGR 3091."*

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of a decree entered on March 15, 1946, in the above-captioned case incorporating the terms of the settlement previously agreed upon and providing that libelant recover of and from the United States the sum of \$3,789.15 without interest or cost.

This action was brought under the Public Vessels Act, title 46, United States Code, section 781 et seq., for damages sustained to libelant's vessel *Ardmore* when said vessel was in collision on the night of December 18, 1942, with the Coast Guard vessel *CGR-3091* in Long Island Sound.

The Coast Guard is the department at interest.

No appeal will be taken from this decree which does not carry interest or cost.

Proctors for libelant are Messrs. Burlingham, Veeder, Clark & Hupper, 27 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General.)

Name: Bessemer Trust Co., owner of steamship *Ardmore*, on behalf of itself and any others interested in said vessel, her use and operation.

Date: March 15, 1946.

Amount: \$3,789.15.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Public Vessels Act, title 46, United States Code, section 781 et seq., for damages sustained to libelant's vessel *Ardmore* when said vessel was in collision on the night of December 18, 1942, with Coast Guard vessel *CGR-3091* in Long Island Sound (Coast Guard).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the United States of America bear its own damages, if any, sustained by reason of the collision set forth in the libel herein and that libelant Bessemer Trust Co., as owner of steamship *Ardmore*, on behalf of itself and any others interested in said vessel, her use and operation, recover of and from the United States of America the sum of \$3,789.15 without interest thereon and without costs.

Court: United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 25, 1946.

Re U. S. S. *Bibb-City of Norfolk*. *Baltimore Steam Packet Co.*
v. U. S., District of Maryland 2556.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation two certified copies of a final decree entered on April 22, 1946, in the above case incorporating the terms of a settlement previously agreed upon and providing that Baltimore Steam Packet Co. recover from the United States the sum of \$5,057.62 without interest or costs. The suit was brought under the Public Vessels Act (46 U. S. C. 781 et seq.) for damages sustained to the libelant's ship *City of Norfolk* as a result of a collision with the U. S. S. *Bibb* in Norfolk Harbor on November 29 1941.

The Navy Department is the Department in interest. The decree does not carry interest and no appeal will be taken from it. Proctors for libelant are Burlingham, Veeder, Clark & Hupper, 27 William Street, New York City, and Lord & Whip, Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General.)

Name: Baltimore Steam Packet Co., owner of steamship *City of Norfolk*.

Date: April 22, 1946.

Amount: \$5,057.62.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit brought under Public Vessels Act (46 U. S. C. 781 et seq.) for damages sustained to the libelant's ship *City of Norfolk* as a result of a collision with the U. S. S. *Bibb* in Norfolk Harbor on November 29, 1941 (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that libelant Baltimore Steam Packet Co., as owner of steamship *City of Norfolk*, recover herein of and from the United States of America, owner of U. S. S. *Bibb*, the sum of \$5,057.62, without interest thereon and without costs in this suit.

Court: United States District Court, District of Maryland.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1946.

Re United States engineer tug *Monterey*—Collision with dump scow *No. 12* in tow of tug *Hercules*, July 30, 1941. *Hawaiian Dredging Co., Ltd. v. United States*, District of Hawaii, Admiralty No. 371.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There is enclosed for report for appropriation a certified copy of a decree entered on consent on April 8, 1946, in the above-entitled case for libelant in the sum of \$10,000.

The suit of *Hawaiian Dredging Co., Ltd.*, was brought under the Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, for damage to libelant's dump scow *No. 12* as a result of collision with the United States engineer tug *Monterey* on July 30, 1941.

The War Department, Corps of Engineers, is the Department in interest. No appeal will be taken from this judgment.

The decree makes provision for the payment of interest at 4 percent per annum from April 8, 1946.

Proctors for the libelant are Anderson, Wrenn & Jepks, Bank of Hawaii Building, Honolulu, T. H.

Kindly advise us when it is likely that appropriation for this judgment will be made.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General,
(For the Attorney General).

Name: *Hawaiian Dredging Co., Ltd.*

Date: April 8, 1946.

Amount: \$10,000.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925, for damage to libelant's dump scow *No. 12* as a result of collision with the U. S. engineer tug *Monterey* on July 30, 1941 (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that libelant recover of and from the United States of America the sum of \$10,000, with interest at 4 percent per annum from the date hereof until paid.

Court: District Court of the United States, Territory of Hawaii.

○

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION UNDER THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT FOR PAYMENT OF A CERTAIN CLAIM

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION UNDER THE TREASURY DEPART-
MENT FOR PAYMENT OF A CERTAIN CLAIM ALLOWED BY THE
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, AMOUNTING TO \$748.60

MAY 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 11, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), an estimate of appropriation under the Treasury Department for payment of a certain claim allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$748.60.

The necessity for this appropriation is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 10, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), an estimate of appropriation for the payment of a certain claim allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$748.60, as covered

by a certificate of settlement transmitted to the Treasury Department for payment under the following act:

Public Law 247, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 5, 1945, entitled "An act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands."

Since no appropriation for the payment of these claims is provided by the above act, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time, as follows:

Under War Department: Travel Pay and Allowances, Regulars, War with Spain in the Philippine Islands, Act December 5, 1945----- \$748. 60

The letter of the Treasury Department and a copy of the certificate of settlement, the number of which is shown in the first column of the schedule, are submitted herewith.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, May 6, 1946.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), there is presented for your consideration, with a view to its submission to Congress, a schedule covering claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under the certificates of settlement shown in the schedule, which have been transmitted to the Treasury Department for payment.

The authorization and direction for settlement of these claims in the General Accounting Office is contained in the following act:

Public Law 247, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 5, 1945, entitled "An act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands."

No appropriation is provided in the act of December 5, 1945, for the payment of these claims, therefore there is required at this time an appropriation to meet the payment thereof as follows:

Under the War Department: Travel Pay and Allowances, Regulars, War with Spain in the Philippine Islands----- \$748. 60

Very truly yours,

C. R. SCHOENEMAN,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

Schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under the authority contained in Public Law 247, 79th Cong., approved Dec. 5, 1945

[Appropriation under War Department: Travel Pay and Allowances, Regulars, War with Spain in the Philippine Islands]

| Certificate of settlement No. | Name | Amount |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1318786----- | Tony Siminoff----- | \$374. 30 |
| 1322006----- | Allen L. Falconer----- | 374. 30 |
| Total----- | ----- | 748. 60 |

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION UNDER THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT FOR PAYMENT OF A CERTAIN CLAIM

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR PAYMENT OF A CERTAIN CLAIM ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, AMOUNTING TO \$394.20

MAY 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 11, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), an estimate of appropriation under the Treasury Department for payment of a certain claim allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$394.20.

The necessity for this appropriation is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 10, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), an estimate of appropriation for the payment of a certain claim allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$394.20, as

covered by a certificate of settlement transmitted to the Treasury Department for payment under provisions of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 481), as amended by section 13 of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516).

Since no appropriation for the payment of this claim is provided by the above act, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time, as follows:

Under Navy Department: Interest on amounts withheld from claimants by the Comptroller General of the United States, Act March 3, 1875—\$394. 20

The letter of the Treasury Department and a copy of the certificate of settlement, the number of which is shown in the first column of the schedule, are submitted herewith.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, May 6, 1946.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), there is enclosed for your consideration with a view to its submission to Congress, a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office as shown by a certificate of settlement transmitted to the Treasury Department for payment.

This certificate of settlement provides for the payment of interest on amounts withheld by the Comptroller General of the United States on account of claims under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, 18 Stat. 481, as amended by section 13 of the act of March 3, 1933, 47 Stat. 1516.

No appropriation is provided by the act of March 3, 1875, as amended, and therefore there is required at this time an appropriation to meet the payment of this claim as follows:

Interest on amounts withheld from claimants by the Comptroller General of the United States, Act March 3, 1875 (Navy)----- \$394. 20

Very truly yours,

C. R. SCHOENEMAN,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

Schedule of claim allowed by the General Accounting Office

[Appropriation: Interest on amounts withheld from claimants by the Comptroller General of the United States, act March 3, 1875 (Navy)]

| Certificate No. | Name | Amount |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1312166----- | Austin Engineering Co., Inc----- | \$394. 20 |



ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY PUBLIC
ROADS ADMINISTRATION TO PAY DAMAGE CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE PUBLIC ROADS
ADMINISTRATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO ROADS AND
HIGHWAYS OF STATES OR THEIR SUBDIVISIONS, IN THE SUM
OF \$64, 942.28

MAY 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 11, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Public Roads Administration to pay claims for damage to roads and highways of States or their subdivisions, in the sum of \$64,942.28. These claims have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of November 19, 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), and require an appropriation for payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 10, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Public Roads Administra-

tion to pay claims for damage to roads and highways by the Army, Navy, or any other agency of the Government, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of November 19, 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), and require an appropriation for payment as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, and so forth," as fully set forth in H. Doc. No. —, 79th Cong.----- \$64, 942. 28

The letters of the Public Roads Administration submitting this estimate are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, April 18, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of Monroe County, Ind., submitted by the Indiana State Highway Commission for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 3.4 miles of South Rogers Street between Bloomington and Clear Creek within said county, substantially damaged by the contract hauling of heavy materials used in assembling ordnance tank tracks by the Bloomington Limestone Corp. at Clear Creek, Ind., for the Firestone Industrial Products Co., Akron, Ohio, under contract No. N-6-090-NOBS-1989 BU-SHIPS.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of heavy materials used in assembling ordnance tank tracks for the Firestone Industrial Products Co. occurred during the period between August 31, 1943, and August 17, 1945.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 3.4 miles of South Rogers Street by reason of this hauling.

3. The street was repaired and a claim submitted by Monroe County, Ind., in the amount of \$3,993.70. Of this amount \$21.28 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by Monroe County, Ind., \$3,993.70; amount recommended, \$3,972.42.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, April 16, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the town of Wartrace, Tenn., submitted by the Department of Highways and Public Works of Tennessee, for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 3.81 miles of streets within said town substantially damaged by Army maneuvers.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Military maneuvers officially began in the area covered by this claim in June 1941 and terminated March 26, 1944.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to the town streets by reason of these maneuvers.
3. The streets were repaired and a claim submitted by the town of Wartrace, Tenn., in the amount of \$4,216.96. Of this amount \$2,448.29 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. Amount claimed by the town of Wartrace, Tenn., \$4,216.96; amount recommended, \$1,768.67.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, April 16, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief

statement of the claim of the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 17.5 miles of U. S. Route No. 15 in Durham and Granville Counties, N. C., substantially damaged by Army maneuvers and contract hauling of heavy materials in connection with the construction and operation of Camp Butner, N. C.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Army maneuvers and contract hauling of heavy materials occurred in the area covered by this claim between March 15, 1942, and December 31, 1943.

2. Investigations by engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to U. S. Route No. 15 in Durham and Granville Counties, N. C., by reason of these operations.

3. The road was repaired and a claim submitted by the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission in the amount of \$36,262.36. Of this amount \$472.45 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by the North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission, \$36,262.36; amount recommended, \$35,789.91.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, April 1, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of Dade County, Fla., submitted by the State Road Department of Florida for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 10.55 miles of roads and streets within said county substantially damaged by the contract hauling of heavy materials used in the construction of the Opa Locka Naval Air Base.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of heavy materials occurred in the area covered by the claim between January 28, 1944, and May 29, 1944.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 10.55 miles of Dade County roads and streets by reason of this hauling.

3. The roads and streets were repaired and a claim submitted by Dade County, Fla., in the amount of \$31,407.61. Of this amount \$11,423.64 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by Dade County, Fla., \$31,407.61; amount recommended, \$19,983.97.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, March 29, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of Pacific County, Wash., submitted by the Washington Department of Highways for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 2.1 miles of Ilwaco-North Head County road within said county, substantially damaged by military vehicles in connection with the operation of Fort Canby and hauling materials for the erection of defense works.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Road Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Military operations began in the area covered by this claim on December 1, 1941, and terminated June 30, 1943.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 2.1 miles of Ilwaco-North Head County road by reason of these military operations.
3. The road was repaired and a claim submitted by Pacific County, Wash., in the amount of \$3,427.31.
4. Amount claimed by Pacific County, Wash., \$3,427.31; amount recommended, \$3,427.31.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL
YEARS 1946 AND 1947, AMOUNTING TO \$54,387,000, TOGETHER WITH
A DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXIST-
ING APPROPRIATION FOR THE FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

MAY 14, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 14, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for fiscal years 1946 and 1947, amounting to \$54,387,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Federal Works Agency.

The details of these estimates and the proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 13, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for fiscal years 1946 and 1947, amounting to \$54,387,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Federal Works Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds made available for "Public Works Administration liquidation" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375), as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40), and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, approved December 28, 1945 (Public Law 269), are hereby continued available until June 30, 1947, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1947.

Due to shortage of material and to litigation the final completion of 11 projects financed by loans or grants from funds available to the Public Works Administration will be delayed beyond June 30, 1946, when present authority for the obligation of funds expires. The Federal Government has an obligation to complete these projects and to protect its interests in the bonds held in connection therewith.

The above provision limits the amount that may be expended for administration, which limitation is consistent with the work to be accomplished.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for "Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, District of Columbia," including the objects specified under this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, and as authorized by the Act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856), \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended----- \$2, 600, 000

This project is now under active construction and it is estimated that \$6,500,000 will have been expended by June 30, 1947. There has been appropriated for this purpose \$3,900,000 and an additional \$2,600,000 will be required.

General administrative expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General administrative expenses," including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, \$282,000, of which amount not to exceed \$79,635 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$144,920 for personal services in the field, and \$50,000 for travel expenses, which limitations shall be in addition to those specified under said head----- \$282, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to implement the function of space survey and utilization in order that economical use of office and other space by the executive establishment may be achieved. The shortage of office space is critical in most metropolitan areas and the failure of the Federal Government properly to adjust its use of space to reason-

able needs not only results in avoidable expenditures but interferes with the normal use of space by business activities.

The magnitude of the job is illustrated in part by the office space in use as well as the costs involved. Outside of space used by the Post Office Department there is a total of 115,000,000 square feet of office space in use which is costing annually in rents and operations about \$132,000,000.

It is particularly desirable that this problem be attacked now as a part of the readjustments of the executive establishment to a peacetime basis.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947----- \$1, 448, 000

For operation, maintenance, and protection of the Denver ordnance plant and for moving and space adjustments additional funds in the amount of \$1,448,000 will be required for the fiscal year 1947.

Veterans' decentralization allowances: For expenses of packing, crating, drayage, transportation, temporary storage (not to exceed thirty days), unpacking and uncrating household goods and personal effects (not exceeding 7,000 pounds if uncrated and 8,750 pounds if crated) in accordance, unless otherwise specified herein, with the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder or any amendments thereto, of employees transferred from Washington in order to be restored pursuant to the provisions of section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to positions in certain activities of departments and establishments, which positions were removed from the seat of government under the President's program of decentralization during 1941-1944, and for payment to such employees of special allowances of \$5 per day for not to exceed fifteen days after arrival at destination subject to conditions hitherto prescribed with respect to such special allowances, \$57,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That such sums as may be determined by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to be necessary therefor may be transferred to other agencies concerned for the payment of such expenses and allowances----- \$57, 000

Part of the cost of moving agencies out of the District of Columbia during the emergency was the payment for transportation of household effects of employees and a special per diem allowance to cover an adjustment period at the new location. The purpose of this estimate is to provide these services for veterans whose positions have been moved. The estimate includes \$44,000 to cover the cost of transporting the household effects of 246 veterans eligible for restoration to their former positions and \$13,000 for special per diem allowances.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Public works advance planning: For an additional amount for "Public works advance planning," \$50,000,000, which together with the appropriations for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, shall remain available until June 30, 1947, of which total amount not to exceed \$1,690,000 shall be available for administrative expenses during fiscal year 1947, including objects specified under this head in said Independent Offices Act----- \$50, 000, 000

The purpose of title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 is to encourage States and other non-Federal public

agencies to make advance plans for public works by providing loans or advances to aid in financing preparation of such plans.

Of the \$30,000,000 appropriated for this purpose only \$5,000,000 remained available for obligation on March 31, 1946, with \$31,000,000 in applications ready for obligation. The present rate of receipt of applications indicates that by June 30, 1946, and June 30, 1947, requests for advances in excess of available funds will approximate \$35,000,000 and \$100,000,000, respectively.

If this program is to serve the purpose for which it was designed, planning work should be expedited.

Maintenance and operation of schools: For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to permit the making of contributions, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, for the maintenance and operation of certain school facilities, and for other purposes" (H. R. 5796, 79th Congress), not to exceed \$10,000,000 of the unobligated balances of the funds heretofore appropriated for carrying out the provisions of titles II and III of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534 and 1541) to remain available until June 30, 1947, of which amount not to exceed \$400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371).

H. R. 5796, Seventy-ninth Congress, provides for the continuation of assistance to local school agencies for the fiscal year 1947. It is estimated that 250 school agencies will need this assistance and that the funds required will approximate \$10,000,000 including \$400,000 for administrative expenses.

War public works (community facilities) liquidation: For all administrative expenses necessary during the fiscal year 1947 for the liquidation of all activities under titles II, III and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541 and 1562), except those under the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of schools", not to exceed \$1,350,000 of the unobligated balances of the funds heretofore appropriated for carrying out the provisions of titles II, III and IV of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534, 1541 and 1562), including personal services and rents in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding; operation and maintenance of passenger automobiles; of which amount \$150,000 shall be for payment for accumulated and accrued leave of employees separated from the Government service due to said liquidation.

The principal work involved in liquidating the community facilities program covers the completion of construction projects, the audit and settlement of construction projects completed, and the custody, maintenance, operation, leasing, and efforts to dispose of 1,069 federally owned projects which cost \$134,000,000. The foregoing estimates of appropriations, together with the proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR
DAMAGES TO OR LOSSES OF PRIVATELY OWNED
PROPERTY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE SEVERAL
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES TO
PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO OR LOSSES OF PRIVATELY OWNED
PROPERTY, IN THE SUM OF \$2,833.88

MAY 14, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 14, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress estimates of appropriation submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property, in the sum of \$2,833.88, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment.

The necessity for the appropriations asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur..

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration estimates of appropriation submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment, as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document No. —, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Federal Security Agency----- | \$78. 50 |
| Federal Works Agency----- | 1, 000. 00 |
| National Housing Agency----- | 114. 70 |
| Department of Commerce----- | 53. 00 |
| Department of the Interior----- | 176. 00 |
| Department of Justice----- | 49. 07 |
| Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues)----- | 738. 53 |
| Department of State----- | 324. 50 |
| Treasury Department----- | 299. 58 |
| Total----- | 2, 833. 88 |

The letters from the several departments and independent offices submitting these estimates are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that these estimates be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
Washington, May 3, 1946.

The Honorable HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim on account of damage to privately owned property, caused by the negligence of an employee of the Government acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to this Agency within 1 year of the date of accrual.

This claim has been examined by the general counsel of this Agency, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act. I certify the amount found due the claimants, as herein set

forth, as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. Below is a brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed.

B. R. Tyler and W. G. Rye, England, Ark. On May 10, 1945, a truck belonging to the Public Health Service collided with the claimants' automobile in an intersection in England, Ark. The Government truck was proceeding east and the private car was proceeding south, both traveling at about 15 or 20 miles an hour. The cause of the accident was the failure of the brakes on the Government car to hold sufficiently to stop the truck. There was negligence on the part of the Government driver in driving with defective brakes and also on the part of the employee responsible for keeping the vehicle in safe running condition in not discovering and correcting the faulty condition of the brakes.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE COLLINS,
Acting Administrator.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
Washington, April 30, 1946.

The Honorable HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim on account of damage to privately owned property, caused by the negligence of an employee of the Government acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to this Agency within 1 year of the date of accrual.

This claim has been examined by the general counsel of this Agency, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act. I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. Below is a brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed.

Mr. Dave Alperin, Marianna, Ark. On July 11, 1945, in Marianna, Ark., the driver of a Public Health Service truck, in pulling away from the curb around a wagon, negligently backed his vehicle and hit the grille on the claimant's parked passenger automobile.

Amount claimed, \$10; amount allowed, \$10.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE COLLINS,
Acting Administrator.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
Washington, April 8, 1946.

The Honorable HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim on account of damage to privately owned property,

caused by the negligence of an employee of the Government acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to this Agency within 1 year of the date of accrual.

This claim has been examined by the general counsel of this Agency, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act. I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. Below is a brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed.

Mr. Rex H. Hunt, R. F. D. No. 1, Hopkins, S. C. On June 29, 1944, on Cedar Creek, Congaree, S. C., some blasting was negligently done in connection with malaria-control activities by the Public Health Service. The vibrations from this blasting resulted in damage to some of the claimant's personal property as follows: One set of false teeth broken in half, one large mirror shattered, and one buffet scarred on the top due to the mirror falling on it. There was a failure to examine the area to determine the condition of the earth's strata and to take the necessary precautions to avoid damage.

Amount claimed, \$18.50; amount allowed, \$18.50.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE COLLINS,
Acting Administrator.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington, April 17, 1946.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property caused by the negligence of officers or employees of this Agency acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Agency within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claim, is submitted.

This claim has been examined by the Solicitor of the Bureau of Community Facilities, who, with the concurrence of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Community Facilities, advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act.

I, therefore, certify the amount due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

Yale Transportation Corp., 2622 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa. On January 22, 1945, on New Jersey State Highway No. 25, Raritan Township, N. J., the driver of a Government car failed to exercise a proper degree of care under the existing circumstances of an icy roadway and as a result skidded from the right traffic lane across the safety isle into the north-bound traffic lane and collided with a tractor and trailer truck owned and operated by the claimant, damaging it to the extent of \$1,592.86. The Yale Transportation Corp. has submitted a bill bearing a receipt indicating that the said bill has been paid in the aforesaid amount, but in order to comply with the provisions of 42 Statutes 1066 they have reduced their claim to the amount of \$1,000.

Amount claimed, \$1,000; amount allowed, \$1,000.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Major General, United States Army,
Administrator.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property, due to the negligence of employees of the Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency, acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Agency within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claims.

I certify the amounts due the claimants, as herein set forth, constitute legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

1. Mrs. Ethel M. Laptanok, 2222 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C. On January 17, 1944, a Government-owned motor vehicle driven by Joseph Hamilton, an FPFA employee, negligently backed into the left front end of the claimant's vehicle which was parked on the right side of Twentieth Street, Arlington, Va., off Arlington Ridge Road.

Amount claimed, \$21.95; amount allowed, \$21.95.

2. Cpl. Blair Reynolds, 35397392, Co. A, Fourth Bn., ASFPRD, Camp Beale, Calif. On December 21, 1944, the driver, John M. Harris, an FPFA employee, was patrolling the project in an FPFA-owned vehicle and negligently collided with claimant's vehicle while attempting to drive between parked vehicles.

Amount claimed, \$40; amount allowed, \$40.

3. Ada M. Smith, 234 G Street, Oxnard, Calif. On September 12, 1945, the claimant's automobile was damaged through negligence of the operator of an FPFA-owned vehicle. When the FPFA vehicle was backed off a side street, the operator failed to observe the claimant's automobile parked on El Medio Drive.

Amount claimed, \$52.75; amount allowed, \$52.75.

Summary (3 claims)

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Total amount claimed..... | \$114. 70 |
| Total amount allowed..... | 114. 70 |

Sincerely yours,

WILSON W. WYATT, *Administrator.*

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 9, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. Code, title 31, secs. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property, due to negligence of employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Administration within 1 year from the date of occurrence.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of this Department and found to be legal claims for submission under the said act.

I certify the amounts due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

Mr. Ed Weisgerber, care of Great Falls Brewery, Great Falls, Mont. On October 24, 1945, while driving on Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont., in United States truck No. C-1281, an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration negligently backed into and damaged claimant's automobile.

Amount claimed, \$10; amount allowed, \$10.

Mr. H. E. Campfield, 5408 46th Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. On December 13, 1945, while driving at the intersection of Franklin and Chicago Avenues, Minneapolis, Minn., in United States car No. C-348, an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration negligently struck and damaged claimant's automobile.

Amount claimed, \$25; amount allowed, \$25.

Mr. Alfred Carl Van Haink, 3900 Northwest Thirty-sixth Street, Miami, Fla. On November 8, 1945, while driving on Northwest Thirty-sixth Street near Seventeenth Avenue, Miami, Fla., in United States truck No. C-1605, an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration negligently struck and damaged claimant's car.

Amount claimed \$18; amount allowed, \$18.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. WALLACE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 9, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved on December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following described claim on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of an employee of the Interior Department, Indian Service, acting within the scope of his employment. The claim was presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accrual thereof.

Mr. Sherman Jones, of 50 Albert Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., has filed a claim in the amount of \$176 against the United States for compensation for damage to his 1941-model Chevrolet sedan as a result of a collision with a Government-owned Plymouth sedan.

This claim has been examined by the Solicitor of the Interior Department who advises me that this is a legal claim for submission under the above-cited act. I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, is a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. A copy of the Solicitor's Opinion, M. 34332, is enclosed.

Amount claimed, \$176; amount allowed, \$176.

Sincerely yours,

R. R. SAYERS,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, May 6, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), the Attorney General has considered, adjudged, and determined the following claim

on account of damage to county-owned property caused by an employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, while acting within the scope of his employment.

The claim was presented to this Department within the time limit prescribed by the said act, and it is recommended that the amount found due the claimant be certified to Congress as a legal claim for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor.

A brief summary of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed is presented below:

Claimant, County of Atlantic, Atlantic City, N. J. On December 12, 1945, Special Agent Leo T. Clark of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, was driving a Government-owned automobile at about 30 miles per hour. As he approached a temporary wooden bridge over Beach Thorofare, he applied the brakes to reduce the car's speed. There was a slight incline up to the roadway on approaching the bridge, so that the surface of the bridge could not be seen until almost on the bridge. The approach was asphalt covered and dry, but the wooden roadway of the bridge was covered with frost. Agent Clark released the brakes so as not to cause a skid, but after the car had traveled 45 yards across the surface of the bridge it went into a skid, caused by a break in the roadway where the drawbridge span was separated from the stationary part of the bridge. The car traveled 26 yards from where it started to skid and it was uncontrollable. It swung around toward the left side of the roadway and the front end crashed against a 3-foot wooden fence on the left side of the road. The claim is for damage to the wood fence.

Amount claimed, \$24.02; amount allowed, \$24.02.

Sincerely yours,

S. A. ANDRETTA,
Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, May 6, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), the Attorney General has considered, adjudged, and determined the following claim on account of damage to privately owned property caused by an employee of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, while acting within the scope of his employment.

The claim was presented to this Department within the time limit prescribed by the said act, and it is recommended that the amount found due the claimant be certified to Congress as a legal claim for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor.

A brief summary of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed is presented below:

Claimant, Mr. William C. Jungblut, 346 South Cornwall Street, Baltimore 24, Md. On the night of February 5, 1946, Immigrant Inspector John A. Dunphy, Immigration and Naturalization Service, was driving a Government-owned automobile on official business. It was raining slightly and the street was wet and slippery. Driving along Gough Street, the inspector crossed the intersection of Gough Street and Highland Avenue. About 50 feet beyond the intersection, a woman, identity unknown, ran across Gough Street in front of the inspector's car. The inspector applied his brakes cautiously, because of the slippery road, but the car made a complete turn from going east to going west, and hit a parked car owned by the claimant. The claimant's car was legally parked. Proceed-

ings in traffic court against Inspector Dunphy were dismissed. The claim involves repairs to the automobile to straighten and paint left fender, install new tail light, and a line front wheels.

Amount claimed, \$25.05; amount allowed, \$25.05.

Sincerely yours,

S. A. ANDRETTA,
Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C., May 7, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of an employee of the Post Office Department acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accruing.

This claim has been examined by the Solicitor of the Post Office Department who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under said act, payable from postal revenues.

I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, is a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. George M. Momberger, 3800 Ridgcroft Road, Baltimore 6, Md. On October 13, 1945, the operator of a Government-owned mail truck negligently failed to yield the right-of-way at an intersection of streets, resulting in a collision in which the claimant sustained property damage to the extent of \$582.25.

Amount claimed, \$582.25; amount allowed, \$582.25.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. HANNEGAN,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C., April 30, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of an employee of the Post Office Department acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accruing.

This claim has been examined by the Solicitor of the Post Office Department who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under said act, payable from postal revenues.

I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, is a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. Donald B. Brunton, 1426 South Burlington Avenue, Los Angeles 6, Calif. On October 21, 1944, a Government-owned mail truck, operated in a negligent manner at an intersection of streets, collided with an automobile belonging to the claimant, causing damage to the extent of \$156.28.

Amount claimed, \$403.75; amount allowed, \$156.28.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. HANNEGAN,
Postmaster General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 4, 1946.

The Honorable HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved on December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Government acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to this Agency within 1 year from the date of accrual.

The claims have been examined by the Legal Adviser, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, of this Department, who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under the said act. I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

Claimant, Mr. Werner Dreyfuss, 8306 Victor Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. On December 6, 1944, a Government employee was negligent in operating a Government-owned vehicle and hit claimant's legally parked automobile, damaging it to the extent of \$23.

Amount claimed, \$23; amount allowed, \$23.

Claimant, San Francisco Call-Bulletin, Department Hearst Publications, Inc., 80 Howard Street, San Francisco, Calif. On May 22, 1945, a Government employee was negligent in operating a Government-owned vehicle and hit claimant's parked vehicle, damaging it to the extent of \$31.50.

Amount claimed, \$31.50; amount allowed, \$31.50.

Claimant, Esther Tablas, Onset, Mass. On December 11, 1944, a Government employee left a Government-owned vehicle standing partially on a highway in Massachusetts. The vehicle was left unattended, and without lights or flares to warn motorists. Claimant's car struck the vehicle, after dark, and was damaged beyond repair.

Amount claimed, \$338; amount allowed, \$270.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD RUSSELL,
Assistant Secretary.
(For the Secretary of State.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 9, 1946.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation, in the amount of \$299.58, under the provisions of the act approved December 28, 1922, entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case" (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), which requires an appropriation for its payment as follows:

Claims for damages, act December 28, 1922, Treasury Department---- \$299.58

This estimate arises out of the following claims accruing since April 6, 1917, and presented within 1 year from the date of their accrual, on account of damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by the negligence of employees of the Treasury Department, acting within the scope of their employment.

1. Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., Investment Building, Washington, D. C. On January 5, 1945, a plate-glass window of claimant's assured, Rizik Bros., Inc., was broken when the driver of Procurement Division fuel yards truck No. 71 negligently failed to maintain proper control of the Government vehicle.

Amount claimed, \$58.83; amount allowed, \$58.83.

2. Mike Bekoff, 718 Cherry Street, Seattle, Wash. On September 24, 1945, claimant's automobile was damaged by Coast Guard vehicle No. T-1776, the driver of which negligently failed to maintain proper control of the Government vehicle.

Amount claimed, \$195.75; amount allowed, \$195.75.

3. David M. Laughlin, 41 Washington Avenue, Berlin, N. J. On December 21, 1945, claimant's automobile was damaged by Procurement Division fuel yards truck No. 22, the driver of which negligently failed to maintain proper control of the Government vehicle.

Amount claimed, \$17; amount allowed, \$7.

4. Clarence J. Ellis, 164 East Reed Street, San Jose, Calif. On September 14, 1945, claimant's automobile was damaged by Alcohol Tax Unit vehicle No. 6624, the driver of which negligently failed to yield the right-of-way.

Amount claimed, \$30; amount allowed, \$30.

5. Francis J. Tische, 177 Cedar Street, Wellesley Hills, Mass. On August 13, 1945, claimant's parked automobile was damaged by Coast Guard vehicle No. T-4158, the driver of which negligently used a faulty towing device.

Amount claimed, \$8; amount allowed, \$8.

The above claims have been submitted to the General Counsel of the Treasury, who has rendered opinions to the effect that they fall within the purview of the act of December 28, 1922.

In view of the facts above stated, the foregoing claims in the amount of \$299.58 are certified for submission to Congress as legal claims against the United States, which have been considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined by me, under, and by virtue of, the act of December 28, 1922, above-mentioned.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$45,400 AND A PROPOSED PROVI-
SION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MAY 17, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 17, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$45,400 and a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Treasury Department.

The details of the estimate and the proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 16, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$45,400 and a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the Treasury Department as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Accounts," fiscal year 1947, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1947, for expenses necessary for the liquidation of the activities of the Office of Censorship and the Office of Civilian Defense----- \$45,400

This estimate is required to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to liquidate the fiscal, personnel, and property affairs of certain war agencies, namely the Office of Censorship and the Office of Civilian Defense.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Strategic and Critical Materials: The appropriation "Strategic and Critical Materials, Procurement Division, Act of June 7, 1939." is hereby made available, in addition to the purposes for which appropriated, for all necessary expenses of care and handling, including putting into forms best suited for storage and use for the common defense, of surplus strategic minerals, metals, and materials transferred to the Procurement Division under section 22 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

This proposed provision would authorize the use of the existing balance in this appropriation by the Procurement Division for the care, handling, transportation and processing of surplus strategic minerals, metals, and materials which are received by transfer for stock piling.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation and proposed provision are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 and approval is recommended.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR NAVY DEPARTMENT TO PAY CLAIM FOR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO PAY A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES TO OR LOSS OR DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY OR PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH, IN THE SUM OF \$1,224.89

MAY 20, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 15, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay a claim for damages to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death, in the sum of \$1,224.89, which has been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, and which requires an appropriation for payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN;

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 15 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay a claim for damages, incident to activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, which has been considered and adjusted under the provisions of Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), and which requires an appropriation as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army," approved December 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered —, Seventy-ninth Congress.....

\$1, 224. 89

The letter of the Navy Department submitting the estimate is transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C., May 14, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$1,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose on or after May 27, 1941, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, no part of which is property

damage covered by insurance, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

1. Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., Edison Building, Los Angeles 53; Calif. On April 6, 1945, United States Navy airplane SBD-5, Bureau No. 28420, while on a duly authorized flight, crashed 3 miles west of Santa Paula, Calif., and struck and damaged high-tension lines owned by claimant.

Amount claimed, \$1,224.89; amount reported, \$1,224.89.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------------|
| Total amount claimed | ----- | \$1, 224. 89 |
| Total amount reported | ----- | 1, 224. 89 |

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$857,000, TOGETHER WITH A DRAFT
OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING
APPROPRIATION, FOR THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

MAY 20, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$857,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the Federal Trade Commission.

The details of these estimates and draft of proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., May 17, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$857,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the Federal Trade Commission, as follows:

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

| | |
|--|------------|
| Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," \$850,000: <i>Provided</i> , That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, on the amount which may be expended for penalty mail costs is hereby increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000----- | \$850, 000 |
| Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding,"----- | 7, 000 |

The additional funds are required to accomplish your expressed objective of strengthening the Commission in order that it may effectively carry out the mandates of the laws entrusted to its administration.

The proposed program contemplates that the Commission, on its own motion, will initiate investigations and take uniform corrective actions on an industry-wide basis rather than through the present individual company and public complaint procedure. The latter method has been found to be both slow and inequitable. Under present procedure one company, on the basis of a complaint, may be investigated and subsequently prohibited from following a particular unfair practice, leaving competitors of that company free to follow that same practice until such time as the Commission issues an individual cease and desist order against each company. Under the proposed program where there is evidence of unfair trade practices existing in an industry all members of that industry will be investigated and those utilizing unfair methods of competition will be proceeded against simultaneously.

Under the proposed program greater emphasis will be placed on the elimination of unfair trade practices through cooperative means. In those instances where circumstances permit, industry members will be given an opportunity to eliminate unfair methods of competition through stipulation agreements to cease and desist or through the establishment of trade practice rules. Heretofore trade practice conferences have been held only when the Commission received a request for rules from an industry. The Commission now plans to initiate these conferences on its own motion where this means of eliminating unfair trade practice appears appropriate. This action by the Commission should permit more prompt, equitable, and economic settlement of the issues involved than is otherwise possible.

In order to initiate this program the Commission will require \$857,000 during the fiscal year 1947 to finance 341 positions and other related expenses on a part-year basis. These positions will be filled on a part-year basis not only because of the time required for recruit-

ment but also because the results of the expansion in the number of investigations will not affect the other activities of the Commission until the latter part of the fiscal year. To finance these positions on a full-year basis, including related expenses, would require approximately \$1,400,000.

The foregoing supplemental estimates and proposed provision are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

BUDGET FOR THE CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$20,600,000
FOR THE CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

MAY 23, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 22, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of Congress
the budget for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$20,600,000,
for the Civilian Production Administration.

The letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection
with this budget is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 21, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration the
budget for the Civilian Production Administration for the fiscal year
1947, containing estimate of appropriation amounting to \$20,600,000,
together with proposed provisions affecting said estimate.

The details of this estimate are transmitted herewith. I recom-
mend that the budget be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

BUDGET FOR THE CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Expenses, Civilian Production Administration—

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the [War Production Board,] *Civilian Production Administration*, including salary of the [Chairman] *Administrator* at [\$15,000] \$12,000 per annum, and salaries of six [vice chairmen or] principal officials at \$10,000 per annum each and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the employment of aliens; the employment of expert witnesses; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; not to exceed [\$20,000] \$10,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; [not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized or approved by the Chairman;] reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to exceed [\$1,944,000] \$2,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as compliance commissioners and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; not to exceed [\$210,000] \$157,850 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); not to exceed [\$648,000] \$494,000 for printing and binding; and the rental, maintenance, and operation of passenger automobiles and one airplane; [\$35,000,000] \$20,600,000 [; Provided, That appropriations of the War Production Board for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available for reimbursement of not to exceed 5 cents per mile to persons serving without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum, for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles away from their designated posts of duty during said fiscal year]. (Act of July 17, 1945, Public Law 156.)

Annual appropriation, general account:

Estimate 1947, * \$20,600,000

* Transferred from "Salaries and expenses, War Production Board." For comparative purposes the amounts appropriated for 1945 and 1946 are shown in the schedule as transfers.

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 16. In excess of \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Chairman..... | | | 0.5 | \$7,731 | 1 | \$15,000 |
| Executive vice chairman..... | | | | | 1 | 10,000 |
| Vice chairman..... | | | 4 | 40,000 | 3.4 | 34,603 |
| Administrator..... | 1 | \$12,000 | 0.5 | 6,000 | | |
| Director of war utilities..... | | | 1 | 10,000 | | |
| Bureau director..... | 2 | 20,000 | | | | |
| Special assistant..... | 1 | 10,000 | | | | |
| Deputy administrator..... | 1 | 10,000 | | | | |
| Grade 15. Range \$3,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Administrative assistant to the chairman..... | | | | | 1 | 8,000 |
| Vice chairman..... | | | 1 | 8,750 | | |
| Bureau director..... | 6 | 54,074 | 5 | 45,806 | 6.8 | 56,446 |
| Deputy bureau director..... | 2 | 17,500 | | | 5.1 | 41,523 |
| Assistant bureau director..... | 1 | 8,750 | 2 | 17,500 | 1.7 | 13,841 |
| Division director..... | 17 | 151,109 | 21 | 184,275 | 43.8 | |
| | | | | | | 356,193 |
| Deputy division director..... | 6 | 52,500 | 6 | 52,500 | 18.7 | |
| | | | | | | 152,252 |
| Assistant division director..... | | | 3 | 26,250 | 6.8 | 55,364 |
| Branch chief..... | 18 | 159,859 | 9 | 78,750 | 26.4 | |
| | | | | | | 214,537 |
| Assistant branch chief..... | 1 | 8,750 | | | 1 | 8,000 |
| Director of personnel..... | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Executive assistant..... | 1 | 8,750 | | | | |
| Special assistant..... | 4 | 35,000 | 6 | 52,500 | 14.5 | |
| | | | | | | 117,650 |
| Consultant..... | | | 1 | 8,750 | 2.6 | 20,762 |
| Executive secretary..... | | | 1 | 9,275 | 1 | 9,000 |
| Budget officer..... | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Deputy vice chairman..... | | | | | 6 | 49,309 |
| Committee representative..... | | | | | 1 | 9,227 |
| Industrial specialist..... | 1 | 8,750 | 3 | 26,250 | 10.2 | 83,047 |
| Assistant to chairman..... | 2 | 17,500 | 2 | 17,500 | 3.4 | 27,682 |
| Assistant deputy vice chairman..... | | | 1 | 8,750 | 1.7 | 13,841 |
| Special adviser..... | | | | | 0.8 | 6,100 |
| Special consultant..... | | | | | 0.8 | 6,243 |
| Secretary..... | | | 1 | 8,750 | 0.8 | 6,050 |
| Investigator..... | | | 1 | 8,750 | 0.9 | 6,920 |
| Assistant to vice chairman..... | | | 1 | 8,750 | | |
| Executive officer..... | | | 1 | 8,750 | | |
| Liaison officer..... | | | 1 | 8,750 | | |
| Assistant vice chairman..... | | | 1 | 8,750 | | |
| Committee chairman..... | | | 2 | 17,500 | | |
| Section chief..... | | | 1 | 8,750 | | |
| Technical consultant..... | | | | | 0.9 | 6,920 |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant to the bureau director..... | 3 | 21,870 | 5 | 35,875 | | |
| Assistant division director..... | 2 | 14,612 | 9 | 64,575 | 15.3 | |
| | | | | | | 101,213 |
| Assistant to the division director..... | 2 | 14,350 | | | | |
| Deputy division director..... | 3 | | 15 | | 16.2 | |
| | | 21,525 | | 107,625 | | 107,303 |
| Branch chief..... | 21 | | 36 | | 54.5 | |
| | | 152,512 | | 258,300 | | 359,869 |
| Deputy branch chief..... | 4 | 28,700 | 3 | 21,525 | 3.4 | 22,492 |
| Assistant branch chief..... | | | 3 | 21,525 | 6.8 | 42,973 |
| Section chief..... | 9 | | 28 | | 49.4 | |
| | | 65,100 | | 200,900 | | 326,131 |
| Analyst..... | | | 1 | 7,175 | 1.7 | 11,246 |
| Special adviser..... | | | | | 4.3 | 28,115 |
| Executive assistant..... | 4 | 28,963 | 3 | 21,525 | 0.9 | 5,622 |
| Special assistant..... | 5 | 36,400 | 2 | 14,350 | 9.4 | 61,853 |
| Consultant..... | 1 | 7,437 | 2 | 14,350 | 5.1 | 33,788 |
| Labor consultant..... | | | 1 | 7,175 | 1.7 | 11,246 |
| Executive officer..... | | | 1 | 7,175 | 3.4 | 22,492 |
| Liaison officer..... | | | 2 | 14,350 | | |
| Security officer..... | | | | | 0.9 | 5,622 |
| Labor relations representative..... | | | 3 | 21,525 | 3.4 | 22,492 |
| Specialist..... | 3 | | 4 | | 16.2 | |
| | | 21,788 | | 28,700 | | 106,836 |
| Industrial specialist..... | 15 | | 57 | | 80 | |
| | | 108,150 | | 410,025 | | 528,342 |
| Secretary..... | | | 1 | 7,175 | 2.6 | 16,845 |
| Management representative..... | | | 2 | 14,350 | 3.4 | 22,492 |
| Assistant to vice chairman..... | | | 7 | 50,225 | 5.1 | 33,700 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225—Con. | | | | | | |
| Production specialist | | | | | 5.1 | \$33,726 |
| Administrative officer | | | 1 | \$7,175 | 2.6 | 16,893 |
| Technical consultant | | | | | 0.8 | 5,544 |
| Division director | 3 | \$21,525 | 2 | 14,350 | 0.9 | 5,622 |
| Industrial analyst | 1 | 7,175 | 2 | 14,350 | 1.7 | 11,276 |
| Representative | 1 | 7,438 | | | | |
| Assistant bureau director | | | 2 | 14,350 | 0.9 | 5,644 |
| Commodity specialist | | | | | 1.7 | 11,246 |
| Chemical adviser | | | | | 0.8 | 5,592 |
| Material engineer | | | | | 0.9 | 5,662 |
| Orders officer | | | | | 0.8 | 5,552 |
| Information specialist | | | 1 | 7,175 | | |
| Contract specialist | | | 2 | 14,350 | | |
| Representative | | | 1 | 7,175 | | |
| Assistant to chairman | | | 1 | 7,175 | | |
| Assistant section chief | | | 1 | 7,175 | | |
| Deputy personnel director | 1 | 8,225 | | | | |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Assistant to the division director | 4 | 24,920 | 2 | 12,460 | 10.2 | 58,133 |
| Branch chief | 12 | 76,650 | 11 | 68,530 | 11.1 | 63,323 |
| Assistant branch chief | 3 | 18,900 | 1 | 6,230 | 7.7 | 43,600 |
| Section chief | 12 | | 45 | | 80.9 | |
| | | 75,390 | | 281,400 | | 460,909 |
| Assistant section chief | | | | | 2.6 | 14,533 |
| Unit chief | | | | | 1.7 | 9,689 |
| Analyst | 2 | 12,460 | | | 9.4 | 52,769 |
| Management analyst | 2 | 12,460 | 4 | 24,920 | 10.2 | 58,133 |
| Executive assistant | 2 | 12,460 | 3 | 18,690 | 3.4 | 19,378 |
| Special assistant | 2 | 12,460 | 3 | 18,690 | 11.1 | 62,977 |
| Consultant | | | | | 0.8 | 4,844 |
| Liaison officer | 1 | 6,440 | 1 | 6,230 | 1.5 | 7,900 |
| Representative | | | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Labor relations representative | | | 2 | 12,460 | 3.4 | 19,378 |
| Specialist | 15 | | | | 51.1 | |
| | | 93,660 | | | | 290,664 |
| Industrial specialist | 50 | | 133 | | 251.4 | |
| | | 317,170 | | 832,790 | | 1,435,099 |
| Production specialist | | | | | 0.9 | 4,874 |
| Industrial analyst | 21 | | 15 | | 35.8 | |
| | | 130,830 | | 93,450 | | 203,464 |
| Information specialist | 7 | 43,610 | 3 | 18,690 | 8.5 | 48,443 |
| Special adviser | | | | | 0.8 | 4,804 |
| Compliance officer | 2 | 12,460 | | | 0.9 | 4,874 |
| Secretary | | | | | 2.6 | 14,533 |
| Commercial specialist | | | 1 | 6,230 | 5.1 | 29,066 |
| Recording secretary | | | | | 0.8 | 4,884 |
| Budget analyst | | | 1 | 6,230 | 1.9 | 11,478 |
| Administrative analyst | 2 | 12,670 | 1 | 6,230 | 2.5 | 13,973 |
| Administrative officer | 3 | 18,900 | 4 | 24,920 | 4.3 | 24,395 |
| Industrial adviser | 1 | 6,440 | 2 | 12,460 | 4.3 | 24,568 |
| Deputy branch chief | 1 | 6,230 | 4 | 24,920 | 6.8 | 38,755 |
| Management representative | | | | | 1.5 | 7,900 |
| Division director | | | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Assistant to bureau director | | | 2 | 12,460 | 1.9 | 11,478 |
| Deputy section chief | | | | | 2.7 | 15,093 |
| Assistant to the vice chairman | | | 3 | 18,690 | | |
| Field representative | | | | | 2.4 | 13,413 |
| Construction engineer | 20 | 124,600 | | | | |
| Commodity adviser | | | | | 2.8 | 15,653 |
| Materials accountant | | | | | 0.9 | 4,874 |
| Materials officer | | | | | 0.8 | 4,844 |
| Assistant to the branch chief | | | 2 | 12,460 | | |
| Assistant division director | 1 | 6,230 | 2 | 12,460 | | |
| Orders officer | | | 2 | 12,460 | | |
| Assistant bureau director | | | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Assistant to executive secretary | | | 2 | 12,460 | | |
| Principal examining analyst | 2 | 12,460 | | | | |
| Compliance examiner | 2 | 12,460 | | | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Branch chief | 5 | 25,900 | 3 | 15,540 | 3.4 | 15,917 |
| Assistant to branch chief | 7 | 36,680 | 2 | 10,360 | 1 | 4,600 |
| Section chief | 21 | | 19 | | 27.2 | |
| | | 109,200 | | 98,840 | | 127,338 |
| Assistant section chief | 7 | 36,470 | 5 | 25,900 | 5.1 | 23,876 |
| Administrative analyst | 5 | 25,900 | 6 | 31,080 | 10.2 | 46,281 |
| Administrative assistant | | | 1 | 5,390 | 0.9 | 4,079 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020—Con. | | | | | | |
| Administrative officer | 6 | \$31,080 | 2 | \$10,360 | 7.7 | \$35,850 |
| Analyst | 5 | 26,530 | | | 7.7 | 35,778 |
| Compliance officer | 2 | 10,360 | 5 | 25,900 | 8.5 | 39,800 |
| Executive assistant | | | | | 4.3 | 19,897 |
| Industrial adviser | | | 1 | 5,180 | 1.7 | 7,959 |
| Industrial analyst | 35 | | 47 | | 95.3 | |
| | | 181,930 | | 243,880 | | 446,370 |
| Industrial specialist | 37 | | 158 | | 276.2 | |
| | | 193,970 | | 824,300 | | 1,297,640 |
| Information specialist | 4 | 20,720 | 5 | 25,900 | 8.5 | 39,786 |
| Labor relations representative | | | 7 | 36,680 | 17.9 | 83,738 |
| Material accountant | | | | | 0.8 | 3,850 |
| Personnel technician | | | 3 | 15,540 | 2.6 | 11,938 |
| Representative | 2 | 10,360 | 1 | 5,180 | 6 | 27,855 |
| Special assistant | 5 | 25,900 | 1 | 5,180 | 1.7 | 7,959 |
| Specialist | 2 | | 5 | | 54.5 | |
| | | 10,360 | | 25,900 | | 254,677 |
| Executive officer | | | | | 1.7 | 7,959 |
| Commercial specialist | 4 | 20,720 | 1 | 5,180 | 2.5 | 11,478 |
| Industrial consultant | | | | | 1 | 4,600 |
| Budget analyst | | | | | 0.8 | 3,950 |
| Management analyst | 4 | 20,720 | 3 | 15,540 | 3.4 | 15,917 |
| Deputy section chief | 1 | 5,180 | | | 2.7 | 12,398 |
| Assistant to bureau director | 2 | 10,360 | | | 0.8 | 3,631 |
| Training specialist | | | | | 2.6 | 11,963 |
| Assistant to division director | 3 | 15,540 | 1 | 5,180 | 0.8 | 3,677 |
| Assistant branch chief | | | 3 | 15,540 | 5.1 | 23,876 |
| Production analyst | | | | | 2.6 | 11,913 |
| Scheduling specialist | | | | | 0.9 | 3,979 |
| Secretary | | | | | 1.7 | 7,979 |
| Production specialist | | | | | 0.8 | 3,900 |
| Unit chief | 1 | 5,180 | | | 1.7 | 7,939 |
| Document security investigator | | | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Liaison officer | | | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Compliance investigator | 10 | 51,800 | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Auditor | | | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Security officer | | | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Compliance examiner | 16 | 82,880 | | | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Assistant to division director | | | | | 0.9 | 3,287 |
| Assistant to branch chief | 7 | 30,100 | 2 | 8,600 | 1.7 | 6,590 |
| Section chief | 15 | 64,720 | 3 | 13,120 | 8.5 | 32,873 |
| Assistant section chief | 7 | 30,100 | 1 | 4,300 | 1.7 | 6,558 |
| Accountant | 4 | 17,200 | 3 | 12,900 | 2.5 | 9,562 |
| Administrative analyst | 12 | 51,820 | 8 | 34,400 | 16.2 | 64,361 |
| Administrative assistant | 1 | 4,520 | 3 | 12,900 | 3.4 | 13,149 |
| Administrative officer | | | 3 | 12,900 | 2.7 | 10,162 |
| Analyst | 13 | | 5 | | 32.3 | |
| | | 56,560 | | 21,500 | | 125,089 |
| Budget analyst | 1 | 4,300 | 2 | 8,600 | 1.8 | 6,854 |
| Compliance officer | | | 1 | 4,520 | 6 | 23,011 |
| Executive assistant | | | | | 1.6 | 6,294 |
| Industrial adviser | | | | | 2.8 | 10,462 |
| Industrial analyst | 44 | 190,520 | 93 | 401,440 | 160 | 618,006 |
| Industrial specialist | 13 | | 64 | | 84.3 | |
| | | 56,780 | | 276,080 | | 325,439 |
| Information specialist | 4 | 17,200 | 2 | 8,600 | 1.7 | 6,574 |
| Materials accountant | | | | | 2.4 | 9,262 |
| Personnel technician | 2 | 9,040 | 3 | 12,900 | 9.4 | 36,852 |
| Priorities analyst | | | | | 2.6 | 9,888 |
| Liaison officer | | | 1 | 4,300 | | |
| Production specialist | | | | | 2.6 | 9,836 |
| Special assistant | | | | | 1.7 | 6,574 |
| Specialist | | | 1 | | 29.8 | |
| | | | | 4,520 | | 115,400 |
| Supervisor | 1 | 4,520 | | | 0.8 | 3,266 |
| Management analyst | 2 | 8,600 | 1 | 4,300 | 3.4 | 13,149 |
| Labor relations representative | | | 3 | 12,900 | 0.9 | 3,287 |
| Commercial specialist | | | | | 0.8 | 3,234 |
| Unit chief | 5 | 21,500 | 1 | 4,300 | | |
| Auditor | | | 2 | 8,820 | | |
| Compliance examiner | 16 | 70,120 | 3 | 12,900 | | |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Assistant section chief | | | 1 | 3,970 | 1.7 | 6,055 |
| Secretary | 1 | 3,970 | | | 0.9 | 3,028 |
| Unit chief | | | 1 | 3,970 | | |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Assistant to the division director | | | 1 | \$3,750 | | |
| Section chief | 12 | \$43,790 | 4 | 14,560 | 4.3 | \$13,839 |
| Assistant section chief | 9 | 32,760 | 3 | 10,920 | 3.4 | 11,073 |
| Accountant | | | | | 0.8 | 2,768 |
| Administrative assistant | 12 | 44,278 | 21 | 70,770 | 24.7 | 80,452 |
| Analyst | 16 | 58,680 | 14 | 51,180 | 21.3 | 69,206 |
| Compliance officer | 7 | 25,480 | 3 | 10,920 | 2.6 | 8,305 |
| Economist | | | | | 0.9 | 2,798 |
| Industrial analyst | 62 | | 130 | | 119.2 | |
| | | 228,210 | | 474,630 | | 387,846 |
| Industrial specialist | 27 | 98,280 | 4 | 14,560 | 22.1 | 71,974 |
| Representative | | | 1 | 3,640 | 1.7 | 5,572 |
| Secretary | 1 | 3,640 | 1 | 3,640 | 1.7 | 5,500 |
| Special assistant | | | | | 4.3 | 13,843 |
| Specialist | | | | | 5.1 | 16,609 |
| Industrial economist | | | | | 1.7 | 5,552 |
| Personnel technician | 7 | 25,480 | 9 | 32,980 | 11.1 | 36,852 |
| Liaison officer | | | 3 | 11,030 | 1.7 | 5,520 |
| Industrial adviser | | | | | 3.4 | 11,073 |
| Priorities analyst | | | 1 | 3,750 | 2.6 | 8,318 |
| Production analyst | | | | | 0.8 | 2,768 |
| Material accountant | | | 5 | 18,420 | 7.7 | 25,433 |
| Information specialist | 7 | 25,480 | 1 | 3,640 | 2.6 | 8,292 |
| Management analyst | 1 | 3,640 | 4 | 14,560 | 1.7 | 5,536 |
| Administrative analyst | 6 | | 6 | | 33.2 | |
| | | 21,840 | | 21,840 | | 107,961 |
| Supervisor | 1 | 3,640 | | | 3.4 | 11,073 |
| Shorthand reporter | 3 | 11,250 | 3 | 10,920 | 3.8 | 12,522 |
| Budget analyst | 1 | 3,800 | 3 | 10,920 | 2.6 | 8,315 |
| Research analyst | | | | | 0.9 | 2,798 |
| Statistician | 2 | 7,280 | | | 2.6 | 8,365 |
| Unit chief | 11 | 40,260 | 3 | 10,920 | 1.8 | 5,756 |
| Training specialist | | | 1 | 3,640 | 1.6 | 5,216 |
| Labor relations representative | | | 1 | 3,640 | 3.4 | 11,073 |
| Investigator | 2 | 7,280 | 2 | 7,280 | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970 | 14 | 46,560 | 6 | 20,080 | 9.5 | 28,223 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640 | 117 | | 326 | | 393.9 | |
| | | 357,870 | | 974,788 | | 1,036,792 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310 | 54 | | 57 | | 101.3 | |
| | | 146,290 | | 151,930 | | 237,150 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 265 | | 363 | | 745.2 | |
| | | 643,230 | | 844,910 | | 1,519,672 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | 349 | | 551 | | 1,784.2 | |
| | | 752,350 | | 1,159,146 | | 3,267,860 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298 | 269 | | 383 | | 1,194.8 | |
| | | 526,645 | | 730,758 | | 1,968,600 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100 | 86 | | 147 | | 421.5 | |
| | | 148,170 | | 252,416 | | 617,507 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902 | | | | | 0.8 | 1,142 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 9. In excess of \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| General counsel | 1 | 10,000 | 1 | 10,000 | 1 | 10,000 |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Division director | 4 | 35,787 | 7 | 61,250 | 7.7 | 64,015 |
| Deputy division director | 1 | 9,012 | | | 3.7 | 30,284 |
| Branch chief | 1 | 9,012 | 5 | 43,750 | 6.8 | 57,095 |
| Engineer | | | | | 1.7 | 13,841 |
| Consultant | | | 1 | 8,750 | | |
| Special adviser | | | | | 0.9 | 6,921 |
| Economist | | | 3 | 26,250 | 6 | 48,660 |
| Assistant general counsel | 6 | 52,503 | 5 | 43,750 | 7.7 | 62,285 |
| Economic adviser | | | | | 0.8 | 6,891 |
| Industrial economist | | | | | 1.7 | 13,841 |
| Aeronautical consultant | | | 1 | 8,750 | 0.9 | 6,942 |
| Technical consultant | | | | | 0.8 | 6,900 |
| Compliance commissioner | 1 | 9,012 | 1 | 8,750 | | |
| Chemical adviser | | | | | 1.7 | 13,812 |
| Industrial engineer | | | | | 0.9 | 6,921 |
| Economic consultant | | | | | 0.8 | 6,882 |
| Bureau director | | | 1 | 8,750 | 0.0 | 7,786 |
| Deputy bureau director | | | 1 | 8,750 | 0.9 | 6,921 |
| Production analyst | | | | | 0.8 | 6,891 |
| Solicitor | 1 | 8,750 | | | 0.9 | 6,900 |
| Chemical engineer | | | | | 1.4 | 12,111 |
| Representative | | | 1 | 8,750 | | |
| Special assistant | 2 | 18,288 | | | | |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Professional service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant to division director | 1 | \$7,175 | | | 0.8 | \$5,631 |
| Branch chief | 5 | 36,400 | 5 | \$35,875 | 12.8 | 84,344 |
| Assistant branch chief | 1 | 7,175 | 3 | 21,525 | 6 | 39,361 |
| Deputy division director | | | | | 4.3 | 28,115 |
| Deputy branch chief | | | | | 3.4 | 22,492 |
| Section chief | | | 4 | 28,700 | 12.8 | 84,344 |
| Engineer | 2 | 14,613 | 3 | 21,525 | 11.9 | 80,452 |
| Economist | 8 | 57,400 | 14 | 100,450 | 17 | 112,459 |
| Economic adviser | | | | | 0.9 | 5,650 |
| Analyst | | | | | 1.7 | 11,246 |
| Attorney | 3 | | 4 | | 15.3 | |
| | | 21,525 | | 28,700 | | 101,213 |
| Industrial economist | | | | | 0.8 | 5,615 |
| Economic statistician | | | 1 | 7,175 | 0.9 | 5,650 |
| Labor economist | 1 | 7,175 | 1 | 7,175 | 1.7 | 11,246 |
| Production analyst | | | | | 2.6 | 16,869 |
| Industrial specialist | | | 1 | 7,175 | | |
| Statistician | | | 3 | 21,525 | 0.8 | 5,610 |
| Construction engineer | | | 2 | 14,350 | 0.3 | 2,114 |
| Material engineer | | | 2 | 14,350 | 7 | 46,389 |
| Commodity specialist | | | 1 | 7,175 | 0.9 | 5,665 |
| Mining engineer | | | | | 0.8 | 5,636 |
| Material analyst | | | | | 1.7 | 11,246 |
| Chemical engineer | | | | | 1.1 | 7,040 |
| Economic consultant | | | | | 2.6 | 16,869 |
| Labor consultant | | | | | 0.9 | 5,635 |
| Aeronautical consultant | 1 | 7,175 | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Aeronautical engineer | | | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Branch chief | | | 1 | 6,230 | 0.9 | 4,860 |
| Section chief | 1 | 6,230 | 9 | 56,070 | 14.5 | 82,355 |
| Industrial economist | | | | | 3.4 | 19,897 |
| Engineer | 3 | | 11 | | 28.9 | |
| | | 19,530 | | 68,530 | | 166,931 |
| Economist | 13 | | 19 | | 26.4 | |
| | | 81,830 | | 118,370 | | 151,041 |
| Analyst | 12 | 75,810 | 3 | 18,690 | 0.8 | 4,859 |
| Materials engineer | | | | | 5.1 | 29,066 |
| Attorney | | | 5 | | 23.8 | |
| | | | | 31,150 | | 135,643 |
| Management analyst | | | 1 | 6,230 | 2.6 | 14,533 |
| Assistant to division director | | | | | 0.8 | 4,844 |
| Economic statistician | 1 | 6,440 | 3 | 18,690 | 11.1 | 62,977 |
| Assistant division director | | | | | 0.9 | 4,875 |
| Assistant section chief | | | 2 | 12,460 | | |
| Deputy section chief | | | | | 0.8 | 4,860 |
| Deputy branch chief | | | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Assistant branch chief | | | | | 1.7 | 9,689 |
| Labor economist | | | 5 | 31,150 | 9.4 | 53,248 |
| Construction engineer | | | 1 | 6,230 | 1.7 | 9,701 |
| Chemical engineer | | | | | 1.5 | 8,478 |
| Electrical engineer | | | 2 | 12,460 | 0.9 | 4,875 |
| Economic analyst | | | | | 0.8 | 4,828 |
| Production specialist | | | | | 0.9 | 4,863 |
| Labor consultant | | | | | 0.8 | 4,844 |
| Statistician | 2 | 13,090 | 3 | 18,690 | | |
| Technologist | | | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Metallurgist | | | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Section chief | | | 4 | 20,720 | 2.6 | 11,938 |
| Materials engineer | | | 2 | 10,360 | 4.3 | 19,872 |
| Economist | 16 | 83,930 | 20 | 103,600 | 40 | 187,201 |
| Engineer | 2 | 10,990 | 3 | 15,540 | 19.6 | 91,524 |
| Analyst | 7 | 37,310 | 2 | 10,360 | 5.1 | 23,876 |
| Statistician | 5 | 26,110 | 4 | 20,720 | 6.8 | 31,835 |
| Management analyst | | | 1 | 5,180 | 4.3 | 19,885 |
| Attorney | 2 | 10,360 | 2 | 10,360 | 4.3 | 19,897 |
| Research assistant | | | | | 0.9 | 3,979 |
| Assistant section chief | 1 | 5,180 | 1 | 5,180 | 0.8 | 3,950 |
| Archivist | | | 1 | 5,180 | 0.9 | 3,991 |
| Unit chief | | | | | 5.1 | 23,876 |
| Economic analyst | | | | | 0.8 | 3,975 |
| Labor economist | | | 6 | 31,080 | 11.9 | 55,711 |
| Metallurgist | | | | | 0.9 | 3,949 |
| Construction engineer | | | 1 | 5,180 | 1.1 | 5,446 |
| Chemical engineer | | | | | 0.2 | 995 |
| Industrial economist | | | | | 6 | 27,855 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 194. | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Professional service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 5 Range \$5,180 to \$6,020—Con. | | | | | | |
| Industrial analyst | | | 1 | \$5,180 | | |
| Industrial statistician | | | | | 2.6 | \$11,938 |
| Industrial specialist | | | | | 2.6 | 11,968 |
| Assistant branch chief | | | | | 0.8 | 3,950 |
| Economic statistician | 4 | \$20,720 | 5 | 25,900 | 7.7 | 35,814 |
| Assistant to division director | | | | | 0.9 | 3,979 |
| Electrical engineer | | | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Aeronautical consultant | 1 | 5,180 | | | | |
| Branch chief | 1 | 5,180 | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Analyst | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 4,300 | 5.1 | 19,724 |
| Archivist | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 4,300 | 0.8 | 3,287 |
| Attorney | | | 2 | 8,600 | 3.4 | 13,149 |
| Economist | 10 | | 23 | | 27.2 | |
| | | 43,440 | | 98,900 | | 105,193 |
| Industrial economist | | | | | 4.3 | 16,476 |
| Labor economist | | | 2 | 8,600 | 5.1 | 19,724 |
| Engineer | | | | | 4.3 | 16,396 |
| Construction engineer | | | 1 | 4,300 | 1.5 | 5,753 |
| Statistician | 4 | 17,200 | 4 | 17,200 | 8.5 | 38,798 |
| Economic statistician | 4 | 17,420 | 7 | 30,100 | 6.8 | 26,298 |
| Deputy branch chief | | | | | 0.9 | 3,325 |
| Librarian | 1 | 4,520 | 1 | 4,300 | 0.7 | 2,465 |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Analyst | | | | | 1.7 | 5,536 |
| Industrial analyst | | | 1 | 3,640 | | |
| Archivist | 1 | 3,970 | 1 | 3,640 | 2.6 | 8,335 |
| Attorney | | | | | 2.6 | 8,305 |
| Economist | 4 | | 23 | | 44.3 | |
| | | 15,110 | | 83,720 | | 143,948 |
| Engineer | | | | | 1.7 | 5,520 |
| Statistician | 3 | 10,920 | 7 | 25,480 | 11.1 | 35,987 |
| Economic statistician | 3 | 11,030 | 8 | 29,120 | 12.8 | 41,610 |
| Industrial economist | | | | | 9.8 | 31,835 |
| Labor economist | | | 4 | 14,560 | 8.5 | 27,682 |
| Power engineer | | | 1 | 3,640 | | |
| Assistant section chief | | | | | 1.7 | 5,522 |
| Librarian | 1 | 3,750 | 1 | 3,640 | 0.7 | 2,076 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640 | 24 | | 43 | | 101.5 | |
| | | 74,930 | | 128,140 | | 267,495 |
| Grade 1. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 20 | | 28 | | 68.4 | |
| | | 47,940 | | 64,960 | | 138,844 |
| Subprofessional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310 | | | 1 | 2,650 | 1.7 | 4,239 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 3 | 6,784 | 1 | 2,320 | 1.7 | 3,460 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | 1 | 2,100 | 8 | 16,800 | 15.6 | 28,560 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298 | | | | | 0.6 | 1,051 |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,364 to \$2,870 | 2 | 4,860 | 1 | 2,364 | 2.6 | 5,294 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,166 to \$2,562 | 2 | 4,530 | 1 | 2,166 | 1.7 | 3,097 |
| Grade 5. Range \$1,968 to \$2,364 | 2 | 4,134 | 1 | 1,968 | 7.7 | 13,080 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166 | 9 | 15,498 | 3 | 5,310 | 10.2 | 15,571 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902 | 55 | | 62 | | 183.3 | |
| | | 90,114 | | 97,464 | | 244,862 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770 | 16 | 21,534 | 1 | 1,440 | 1.7 | 2,076 |
| Total permanent, departmental | 2,261 | | 3,508 | | 7,900.9 | |
| | | 8,240,501 | | 12,953,487 | | 24,058,393 |
| Temporary employment, departmental | | | 27 | 56,700 | 41 | 73,785 |
| Part-time employment, departmental | | | 3.8 | 7,994 | 5.1 | 9,195 |
| W. A. E. employment, departmental | 8 | 38,386 | 5.5 | 30,100 | 13.4 | 54,986 |
| W. O. C. employment, departmental | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 77 | 0 |
| \$1-per-year employment, departmental | 114 | 114 | 76 | 76 | 505 | 109 |
| Overtime pay, departmental | | 62,418 | | 315,823 | | 3,872,523 |
| All personal services, departmental | 2,384 | | 3,623.3 | | 8,542.4 | |
| | | 8,341,419 | | 13,364,180 | | 28,068,991 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Regional director | 10 | 87,500 | 5 | 44,275 | 8.5 | 71,230 |
| Chief deputy director | | | 3 | 26,250 | 10.6 | 89,316 |
| Deputy director for production | | | 7.1 | | 12.7 | |
| | | | | 62,125 | | 106,845 |
| Deputy director for distribution | | | 4 | 35,525 | 7.4 | 62,326 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800—Con. | Man- | Total | Man- | Total | Man- | Total |
| Deputy director for district offices or subregion | years | salary | years | salary | years | salary |
| Deputy regional director | 8 | \$70,000 | 2 | \$17,500 | 4.3 | \$35,615 |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Regional priorities manager | | | 10.1 | 73,255 | 10.6 | 72,343 |
| Regional compliance manager | 5 | 35,875 | 7 | 50,225 | 5.3 | 36,172 |
| Regional production service manager | 10 | 71,750 | 4.5 | 32,550 | 9.6 | 65,109 |
| Regional facilities manager | | | | | 7.4 | 50,640 |
| Regional salvage manager | | | 1.5 | 10,762 | 6.4 | 43,406 |
| Civilian requirements representative | | | 3.5 | 25,113 | 1 | 7,234 |
| Labor production representative | | | 4.5 | 32,287 | 4.3 | 28,937 |
| Management adviser | 2 | 14,350 | 3 | 21,525 | 4.3 | 28,974 |
| District manager | 26 | | 14.6 | | 16 | |
| | | 186,550 | | 105,280 | | 108,515 |
| Executive officer | 2 | 14,350 | 2 | 14,350 | 4.3 | 28,900 |
| Industrial specialist | 45 | | 29.5 | | 7.4 | |
| | | 322,875 | | 211,663 | | 50,640 |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Special assistant to regional director | | | | | 2.1 | 12,465 |
| Regional administrative officer | 10 | 62,300 | 8 | 50,050 | 7.4 | 43,623 |
| Regional manager, salvage | | | 3.5 | 21,805 | | |
| Regional manager, compliance | 10 | 62,300 | 4 | 24,920 | 8.5 | 49,861 |
| Regional manager, priorities | | | 4.5 | 28,035 | 13.8 | 81,024 |
| Regional manager, materials redistribution | | | | | 5.3 | 32,054 |
| Log and lumber coordinator | 3 | 18,690 | 1 | 6,440 | 2.1 | 13,133 |
| Labor representative | | | 9.1 | 56,693 | 14.9 | 87,257 |
| Radio and radar representative | | | 3 | 18,690 | 4.3 | 24,931 |
| District manager | 27 | | 33.2 | | 50 | |
| | | 168,210 | | 207,256 | | 293,824 |
| Production specialist | 40 | | 35.2 | | 17 | |
| | | 249,200 | | 219,716 | | 100,612 |
| Priorities manager | | | 11.7 | 72,891 | 6.4 | 37,392 |
| Facilities manager | | | | | 2.1 | 12,465 |
| General salvage executive | | | 4 | 24,920 | 29.8 | |
| | | | | | | 174,514 |
| Management adviser | 5 | 31,150 | 6.6 | 41,118 | 12.7 | 74,792 |
| Automotive specialist | | | 3 | 18,690 | 3.2 | 18,700 |
| Industrial specialist | 13 | 80,990 | 7 | 43,610 | 14.9 | 87,257 |
| Compliance investigator | 28 | 174,440 | 13 | 81,200 | 12.7 | 74,792 |
| Construction machinery specialist | 6 | 37,380 | | | 3.2 | 18,696 |
| Civilian requirements representative | | | 6 | 37,380 | 6.4 | 37,400 |
| War production drive representative | | | 3 | 18,690 | 9.6 | 56,094 |
| Mining specialist | | | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Area representative | 4 | 24,920 | 2 | 12,460 | | |
| Production and inventory specialist | 4 | 24,920 | 10.1 | 62,923 | | |
| General program assistant | | | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| District production service officer | 5 | 31,150 | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Regional salvage chief | | | 3.5 | 18,130 | 2.1 | 10,239 |
| Regional chief, critical tools service | | | | | 1 | 5,120 |
| Regional appeals manager | 3 | 15,540 | 1 | 5,180 | 10.6 | 51,197 |
| Regional construction machinery specialist | | | | | 6.4 | 30,736 |
| Regional governmental requirements representative | | | | | 6.4 | 30,700 |
| Regional materials redistribution manager | | | | | 1 | 5,120 |
| Regional administrative officer | | | 1.5 | 7,770 | 6.4 | 30,718 |
| Assistant regional priorities manager | | | | | 4.3 | 20,458 |
| District manager | 23 | 119,140 | 5 | 25,900 | 34 | 163,829 |
| Assistant district manager | | | 1.5 | 7,770 | 3.2 | 15,359 |
| District salvage chief | | | 4 | 20,720 | 10.6 | 51,197 |
| District production service officer | 30 | 155,400 | 19.2 | 99,666 | 16 | 76,795 |
| District priorities officer | 13 | 67,340 | 11.1 | 57,918 | 32 | 153,590 |
| District materials redistribution officer | | | | | 17 | 81,915 |
| Salvage executive, general salvage | | | 12.1 | 62,678 | 5.3 | 25,598 |
| Compliance investigator | 65 | | 36.8 | | 29.8 | |
| | | 336,700 | | 190,624 | | 143,351 |
| Production service specialist | 61 | | 62.6 | | 79.8 | |
| | | 315,980 | | 326,158 | | 383,975 |
| Review and approval chief | | | | | 5.3 | 25,598 |
| General program assistant | 7 | 36,260 | 1.5 | 7,770 | 3.2 | 15,359 |
| War Production drive representative | | | 5.6 | 29,008 | 7.4 | 35,838 |
| Industrial specialist | 15 | | 6.1 | | 103.2 | |
| | | 77,700 | | 31,598 | | 495,388 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| Grade 10. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020—Con. | | | | | | |
| Contract specialist | | | | | 1 | \$5,120 |
| Financial adviser | | | | | 2.1 | 10,239 |
| Labor representative | 11 | | 27.7 | | 26.6 | |
| | | \$56,980 | | \$143,906 | | 127,992 |
| Priority and order specialist | | | 53.5 | | 13.8 | |
| | | | | 278,390 | | 66,556 |
| Log and lumber specialist | 3 | 15,540 | 7.1 | 36,778 | 4.3 | 20,500 |
| Salvage representative | | | 2 | 10,360 | 1 | 5,120 |
| Production and inventory analyst | 17 | | 12.6 | | 42.5 | |
| | | 88,060 | | 65,268 | | 204,786 |
| Analyst | 27 | 139,860 | 2 | 10,360 | 7.4 | 35,838 |
| Commodity specialist | | | | | 14.9 | 71,675 |
| Commercial representative | | | | | 6.4 | 30,718 |
| Redistribution analyst | | | | | 3.2 | 15,359 |
| Investigator | | | 2 | 10,360 | 17 | 81,915 |
| Production and inventory specialist | | | | | 11.7 | 56,316 |
| Civilian requirements representative | | | 10.6 | 54,908 | | |
| Radio and radar specialist | | | 6 | 31,080 | | |
| Management adviser | | | 1.5 | 7,770 | | |
| Mining specialist | | | 1.5 | 7,770 | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Regional fiscal officer | | | 5 | 21,500 | 11.7 | 47,413 |
| Regional personnel officer | | | 2.5 | 10,750 | 3.2 | 13,578 |
| Management adviser | | | | | 2.1 | 8,418 |
| Information specialist | | | | | 2.1 | 8,500 |
| Assistant district manager | | | | | 1 | 4,229 |
| District salvage chief | | | 2.5 | 10,750 | 15.9 | 63,439 |
| District priorities officer | | | | | 6.4 | 25,376 |
| District materials redistribution officer | | | | | 11.7 | 47,413 |
| District administrative officer | 5 | 21,500 | 1.5 | 6,450 | 1 | 4,229 |
| District manager | 11 | 47,300 | 1 | 4,300 | 5.3 | 21,146 |
| Civilian requirement representative | | | 19.2 | 82,560 | 4.3 | 16,917 |
| Labor representative | | | 13.1 | 56,330 | 34 | 135,337 |
| Commercial representative | | | | | 35 | 139,566 |
| Commercial specialist | | | | | 11.7 | 46,522 |
| Salvage representative | | | 20.3 | | 72.3 | |
| | | | | 87,510 | | 287,591 |
| Compliance examiner | 90 | | 95.7 | | 86.2 | |
| | | 387,000 | | 411,950 | | 342,572 |
| Production service specialist | 97 | | 105.5 | | 167 | |
| | | 417,100 | | 454,090 | | 665,779 |
| Priority and order specialist | | | 148.4 | | 187.3 | |
| | | | | 638,560 | | 744,577 |
| Materials redistribution analyst | | | | | 57.4 | |
| | | | | | | 228,381 |
| Industrial analyst | 35 | 150,500 | 19.2 | 82,560 | 20.2 | 80,356 |
| Program assistant | | | | | 1 | 4,229 |
| Contract specialist | | | | | 8.5 | 33,834 |
| Analyst | 22 | 94,600 | 15.6 | 67,080 | 5.3 | 21,150 |
| Appeals specialist | | | | | 2.1 | 8,459 |
| Construction machinery specialist | | | | | 13.8 | 54,981 |
| Administrative assistant | 3 | 12,900 | 1 | 4,300 | 5.3 | 21,142 |
| Investigator | | | 4.6 | | 56.4 | |
| | | | | 19,780 | | 224,152 |
| Production and inventory analyst | 13 | 55,900 | 6 | 25,800 | 134 | 532,890 |
| Log and lumber specialist | 4 | 17,200 | 7.6 | 32,680 | 9.6 | 38,064 |
| Industrial specialist | 25 | | 10.1 | | 95.7 | |
| | | 107,500 | | 43,430 | | 380,636 |
| War production drive representative | | | | | 7.4 | 29,605 |
| Mining specialist | | | 3.5 | 15,050 | 2.1 | 8,459 |
| Redistribution specialist | | | | | 27.6 | |
| | | | | | | 109,961 |
| Radio and radar specialist | | | 5.1 | 21,930 | | |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Industrial analyst | | | | | 6.4 | 23,372 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Regional personnel officer | | | 3 | 10,920 | 4.3 | 14,246 |
| Regional fiscal officer | | | 2.5 | 9,100 | 1 | 3,574 |
| District priorities officer | | | | | 1 | 3,550 |
| Industrial salvage representative | | | 1.5 | 5,460 | 10.6 | 35,615 |
| General salvage representative | | | 9.1 | 33,124 | 3.2 | 10,685 |
| Labor representative | | | 1 | 3,750 | 7.4 | 24,931 |
| Commercial representative | | | | | 20.2 | 67,669 |
| Salvage representative special projects | | | 3 | 10,920 | 80.8 | |
| | | | | | | 270,786 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300—Con. | | | | | | |
| Chief of accounts..... | | | 0.5 | \$1,820 | 9.5 | \$33,389 |
| Compliance examiner..... | 116 | | 121.5 | | 110.6 | |
| | | \$422,240 | | 442,590 | | 370,508 |
| Civilian requirements representative | | | | | 1 | 3,562 |
| Redistribution analyst..... | | | | | 55.3 | |
| | | | | | | 185,198 |
| Industrial analyst..... | 73 | | 83.8 | | 137.2 | |
| | | 265,720 | | 305,252 | | 460,102 |
| Chief auditor..... | | | 0.5 | 1,820 | 3.4 | 11,353 |
| Contract specialist..... | | | | | 4.3 | 14,246 |
| Industrial specialist..... | 20 | 72,800 | 11.6 | 42,334 | 151.1 | |
| | | | | | | 505,734 |
| Priorities investigator..... | | | 33.8 | | 30.8 | |
| | | | | 123,252 | | 103,729 |
| Production and inventory analyst..... | 25 | | 38.9 | | 63.8 | |
| | | 91,000 | | 141,706 | | 213,690 |
| Compliance investigator..... | 38 | 138,320 | 23.6 | 85,904 | 8.5 | 28,492 |
| Priorities specialist..... | | | 8.6 | 31,304 | 3 | 10,017 |
| Examining analyst..... | | | | | 5.3 | 17,808 |
| Administrative assistant..... | 13 | 47,320 | 5.1 | 18,564 | 17 | 56,984 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | | | | | 1 | 3,228 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 102 | | 104.6 | | 177.7 | |
| | | 303,960 | | 313,028 | | 487,370 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 4 | 10,600 | 4 | 10,600 | 5.3 | 12,799 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 80 | | 60.6 | | 101.1 | |
| | | 185,600 | | 141,472 | | 211,798 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 220 | | 230.6 | | 439.4 | |
| | | 462,000 | | 486,042 | | 830,721 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 330 | | 299.3 | | 877.1 | |
| | | 627,660 | | 570,844 | | 1,481,406 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 137 | | 220.1 | | 781 | |
| | | 233,448 | | 377,030 | | 1,177,433 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902..... | | | 8.1 | | 102.1 | |
| | | | | 12,397 | | 134,625 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Engineer..... | | | 0.5 | 4,375 | 1 | 8,904 |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Regional attorney..... | 7 | 50,225 | 2.5 | 17,938 | 2.1 | 14,469 |
| Regional radio and radar chief | | | | | 1 | 7,234 |
| Attorney..... | 3 | 21,525 | 1 | 7,175 | 6.4 | 43,406 |
| Construction engineer..... | | | | | 1 | 7,234 |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Regional attorney..... | 10 | 62,300 | 1 | 6,230 | 2.2 | 13,055 |
| Production service specialist..... | | | 0.5 | 3,115 | 1 | 6,233 |
| Regional construction engineer..... | | | 1 | 6,230 | 2 | 11,875 |
| Attorney..... | 7 | 43,610 | 1 | 6,230 | 3.2 | 18,698 |
| Engineer..... | | | | | 1 | 6,233 |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Engineer..... | | | | | 2 | 9,750 |
| Regional statistician..... | | | 1 | 5,180 | 2.2 | 10,728 |
| Regional construction engineer..... | | | 0.5 | 2,590 | 1 | 5,120 |
| Attorney..... | 8 | 41,440 | 3.5 | 18,130 | 6.4 | 30,718 |
| Chief, regional mining section | | | | | 1 | 5,120 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Mining engineer..... | | | | | 1 | 4,329 |
| Attorney..... | | | 2 | 8,600 | 1 | 4,179 |
| Regional attorney..... | | | | | 1 | 4,218 |
| Statistician..... | | | | | 1 | 4,190 |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Business economist..... | | | | | 1 | 3,562 |
| Statistician..... | | | 0.5 | 1,820 | 1 | 3,362 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | | | | | 1 | 3,094 |
| Subprofessional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 4 | 9,280 | 1 | 2,320 | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 6 | 12,600 | 1.5 | 3,150 | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | | | 0.5 | 951 | | |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166..... | 3 | 5,310 | 0.5 | 885 | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 15 | 23,603 | 6.1 | 9,589 | 9.6 | 13,222 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770..... | 8 | 11,520 | 4.5 | 6,480 | 39.4 | 49,549 |
| Total permanent, field..... | 2,072 | | 2,362 | | 5,297.9 | |
| | | 7,646,981 | | 8,764,283 | | 16,297,310 |

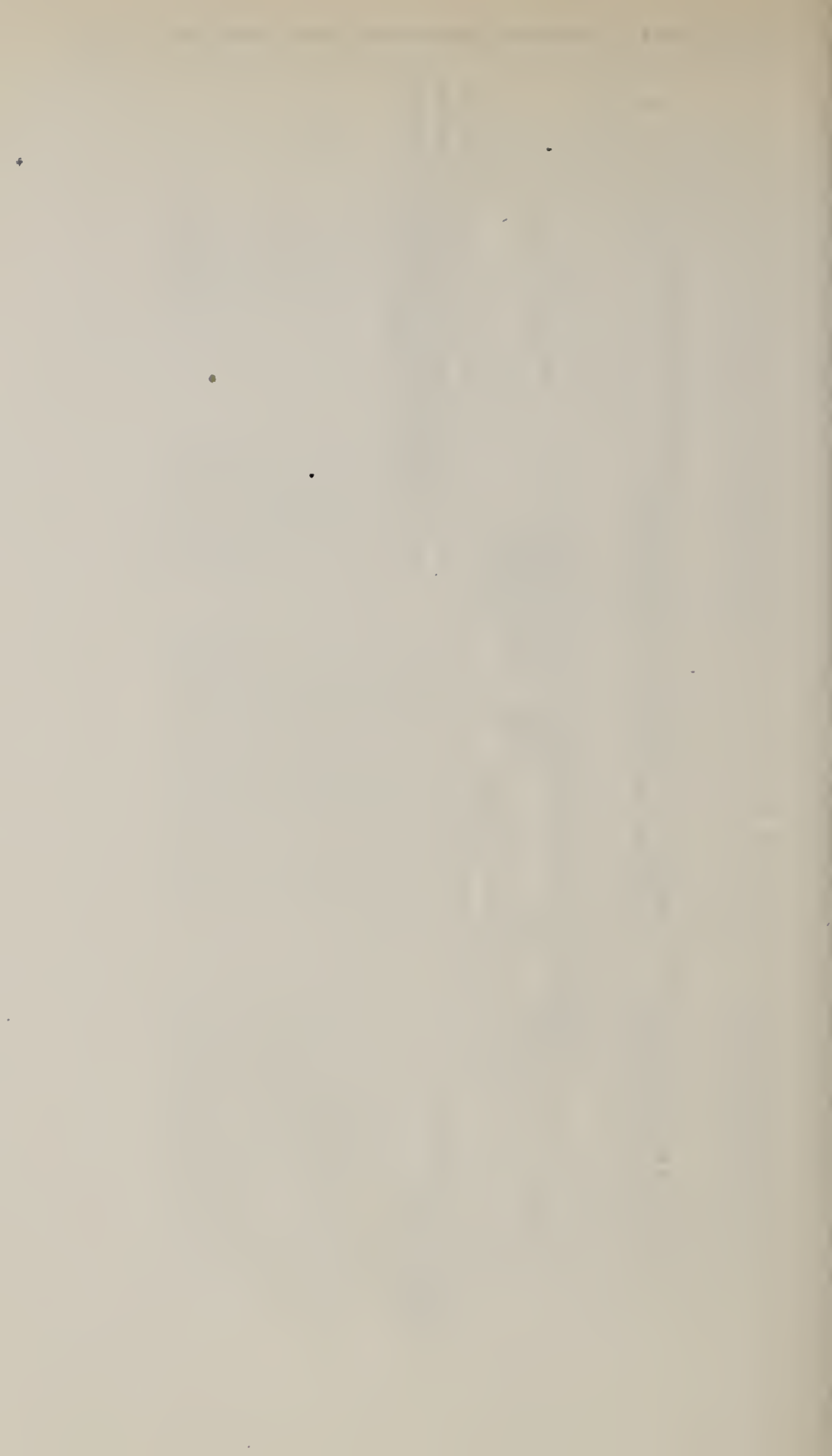
| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| | Man- Total years salary | Man- Total years salary | Man- Total years salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | |
| Temporary employment, field..... | | 7 \$12,474 | 21 \$34,155 |
| Part-time employment, field..... | | 1.2 3,324 | 1.6 2,435 |
| W. A. E. employment, field..... | 4 \$13,754 | 4.5 22,500 | 5.2 20,070 |
| W. O. C. employment, field..... | 90 0 | | 3.5 0 |
| \$1-per-year employment, field..... | 50 50 | 6 6 | 22 22 |
| Overtime pay, field..... | 100,793 | 225,128 | 2,702,444 |
| Additional pay for foreign service, field..... | 11,003 | 6,397 | 14,347 |
| All personal services, field..... | 2,216 | 2,380.7 | 5,351.2 |
| | 7,772,581 | 9,034,112 | 19,070,783 |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 4,600 | 6,004 | 13,893.6 |
| | 16,114,000 | 22,398,292 | 47,139,774 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | 2,000,000 | 952,250 | 3,211,239 |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | 12,000 | 19,901 | 19,733 |
| 04 Communication services..... | 662,150 | 821,499 | 2,088,741 |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | 157,850 | 105,000 | 234,631 |
| 05 Rents and utility services..... | 407,800 | 518,069 | 1,053,925 |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | 494,000 | 397,640 | 973,418 |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | 677,000 | 1,232,548 | 6,215,065 |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | 55,200 | 26,073 | 155,475 |
| 09 Equipment..... | 20,000 | 2,453 | 41,781 |
| Total other obligations..... | 4,486,000 | 4,075,433 | 13,994,008 |
| Grand total obligations..... | 20,600,000 | 26,473,725 | 61,133,782 |
| Transferred to— | | | |
| “Salaries and expenses, Rubber Reserve Company, Commerce”..... | | | +181,837 |
| “Salaries and expenses, shipbuilding stabilization committee function, Department of Labor”..... | | +11,27 | |
| “Salaries and expenses, production research and development functions, Department of Commerce”..... | | +15,000 | |
| Received by transfer from— | | | |
| “Salaries and expenses, Division of Central Administrative Services, Office for Emergency Management”..... | | | —105,800 |
| “Emergency fund for the President, national defense”..... | | | —641 |
| “Salaries and expenses, War Production board”..... | | —35,000,000 | —67,500,000 |
| Excess of obligations over appropriation due to Public Law 329..... | | —1,500,000 | |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance..... | | 10,000,000 | 6,290,822 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | 20,600,000 | | |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | |
| 1. Office of the Administrator..... | \$363,417 | \$332,659 | \$364,077 |
| 2. Office of labor requirements..... | 23,234 | 375,509 | 1,180,583 |
| 3. Review and analysis staff..... | 424,902 | 583,986 | 790,270 |
| 4. Information division..... | 150,986 | 132,536 | 199,014 |
| 5. General counsel..... | 182,682 | 272,734 | 513,350 |
| 6. Bureau of demobilization..... | 2,461,997 | 3,481,008 | 8,458,778 |
| 7. Bureau of international supply..... | 184,330 | 379,756 | 600,935 |
| 8. Bureau of reconversion priorities..... | 1,136,510 | 1,271,639 | 2,792,960 |
| 9. Bureau of reconversion operations..... | 4,486,598 | 8,411,206 | 20,012,082 |
| 10. Bureau of construction..... | 929,569 | 142,960 | 605,859 |
| 11. Bureau of field operations..... | 159,681 | 287,170 | 2,301,057 |
| 12. Office of civilian requirements..... | | 590,794 | 828,257 |
| 13. Field service..... | 10,096,094 | 10,211,768 | 22,486,560 |
| Grand total obligations..... | 20,600,000 | 26,473,725 | 61,133,782 |
| Adjustments (see objects schedule for detail)..... | | —26,473,725 | —61,133,782 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | 20,600,000 | | |

Statement of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles and aircraft for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

| Appropriation | Vehicles (motor unless otherwise indicated) or aircraft to be purchased | | Old vehicles or aircraft to be exchanged | | Net cost of vehicles or aircraft to be purchased | Old vehicles or aircraft still to be used | Total maintenance, repair, and operation, all vehicles or aircraft | Public purpose and users |
|--|---|------------|--|-----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| | Number | Gross cost | Number | Allowance (estimated) | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses, Civilian Production Administration. | | | | | | 8 | \$6,000 | Vehicles used in mail and carrier service and in transporting employees between Government buildings. Used to provide emergency air transportation to officials of the Civilian Production Administration. This airplane is leased from the Defense Supplies Corporation. |
| Do----- | | | | | | 1 1 | 12,000 | |
| Total----- | | | | | | 9 | 18,000 | |

¹ Aircraft.



PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING
APPROPRIATION FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH,
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN
EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH,
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

MAY 24, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 24, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing
appropriation for the legislative branch, Government Printing Office.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 23, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a
draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation
for the legislative branch, Government Printing Office, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Working capital and congressional printing and binding: The limitation in the appropriation "Working capital and congressional printing and binding" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946, upon the amount which may be expended for printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register is hereby increased from "\$500,000" to "\$575,000".

The letter of the Public Printer, dated May 17, 1946, submitting this proposed provision is transmitted herewith.

This being a proposed provision for the legislative branch, I make no observation concerning its necessity.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1946.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am submitting to the Bureau of the Budget for transmission to Congress a draft of a proposed change in the appropriation for working capital and congressional printing and binding, Government Printing Office, for the fiscal year 1946, to provide for an increase in the limitation for printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register as follows:

Working capital and congressional printing and binding, 1946: The amount available for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register is hereby increased to \$575,000 for the fiscal year 1946: *Provided*, That no increase is thereby made in the existing appropriation for working capital and congressional printing and binding.

The charges for printing the Federal Register for the first 10 months of the fiscal year 1946 amount to \$458,519.06 for 12,693 pages. The increase of \$75,000 in the limitation together with the unexpended balance will provide funds for approximately 3,000 additional pages, which should be sufficient for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The charges in the fiscal year 1945 amounted to \$516,663.40.

Very truly yours,

A. E. GIEGENGACK, *Public Printer.*

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEARS 1946 AND 1947, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$15,125, FOR THE TREAS-
URY DEPARTMENT

MAY 27, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 25, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947, in the amount of \$15,125, for the Treasury Department.

The details of the estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 24, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947, in the amount of \$15,125, for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the Chief Clerk," fiscal year 1947, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1947----- \$13, 500

This estimate is necessary to enable the Chief Clerk, Treasury Department, to employ additional telephone operators required as a result of the transfer of the Coast Guard telephones to the Treasury Department switchboard, to pay the cost of salary reallocations for telephone operator positions which have occurred since the 1947 estimates were prepared, and to provide a greater amount for overtime compensation than was previously estimated to be required in the fiscal year 1947.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

On page 2 of House Document 564, Seventy-ninth Congress, increase the estimate for "Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury Department," from "\$15,000" to "\$16,625"----- (increase) -- \$1, 625

The additional amount of \$1,625 is required to cover a payment by the District of Columbia on May 1, 1946, to beneficiaries who qualified under Public Law 847 for the period July 1, 1945, to February 28, 1946. The payment was necessary in view of a recent decision of the Comptroller General (B-53412) that the increase under Public Law 151 in lieu of overtime pay and night-work differential was an increase in basic salary subject to the usual retirement deduction. While the original estimate provided for increased benefit payments after February 28, 1946, the decision held that such payments were retroactive to July 1, 1945.

The foregoing estimates of appropriation are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for fiscal years 1946 and 1947 and approval is recommended.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



BUDGET FOR OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

BUDGET FOR THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DE-
VELOPMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, CONSISTING OF AN
ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION OF \$597,000 AND PROPOSED
PROVISIONS PERTAINING THERETO

MAY 28, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 24, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress the budget for the Office of Scientific Research and
Development for the fiscal year 1947, consisting of an estimate of
appropriation of \$597,000 and proposed provisions pertaining there-
to.

The letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection
with this budget is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 23, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the budget
for the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the fiscal

year 1947, consisting of an estimate of appropriation of \$597,000 and proposed provisions pertaining thereto. The details of the estimate and proposed provisions are transmitted herewith.

This budget provides the funds estimated to be required for liquidating the activities of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and it is expected that the liquidation will be completed by June 30, 1947.

I recommend that the budget be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Salaries and Expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development—

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses for liquidating the activities of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, including [the] personal services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; purchase of reports, documents, plans, or specifications; [purchase for replacement purposes of one passenger automobile; the employment by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service or classification laws, at not to exceed \$25 per day for individuals, of engineers, scientists, civilian analysts, technicians, or other necessary professional personnel or firms, corporations, or other organizations thereof;] printing and binding; [travel expenses, including, when specifically authorized or approved by the Director of the Office, transportation of personal effects, of personnel to their first posts of duty outside continental United States, and return;] reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees and others rendering service to the Government, for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; [travel expenses of personnel on official business outside continental United States and away from designated posts of duty, on assignment with military forces, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations other than paragraph 45;] the cost of a compartment or such other accommodation as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment; and not to exceed [\$8,325] \$2,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); [and not to exceed \$6,000 for the entertainment of officials of other countries; \$70,000,000] \$597,000: *Provided*, [That there may be paid from this appropriation to the National Academy of Sciences a sum not exceeding \$150,000 for the administrative and overhead expenses incurred by said Academy during the fiscal year 1946 in carrying out research projects for Federal agencies, and such sum shall be in addition to any reimbursement otherwise provided for: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Office of Scientific Research and Development is authorized, in making contracts for the conduct of investigations or experiments, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the contractor from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage to persons or property arising from such work: *Provided further*, That funds available to any

agency of the Government for scientific, technical, or medical research, development, testing, construction of test models, experimental production, or the provision of facilities therefor, shall be available for transfer with the approval of the head of the agency involved, in whole or in part, to the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and funds so transferred shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further,* That the Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and conditions as it may deem advisable, devices, scientific or technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty, developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts from such dispositions shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. (*Executive Orders 8807 and 9389; Act of July 17, 1945, Public Law 156.*)

Annual appropriation, general account:

Estimate 1947, \$597,000

Appropriated 1946, \$70,000,000

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Chief, scientific personnel office..... | 0.1 | \$750 | 1 | \$9,013 | 1 | \$8,073 |
| Chief, transitions and engineering office..... | | | 1 | 9,013 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Executive assistant to the executive secretary..... | 1 | 7,569 | 1 | 7,437 | 1 | 6,500 |
| Budget and finance officer..... | 1 | 7,225 | 1 | 7,175 | 0.4 | 2,917 |
| Executive secretary, joint board on scientific information policy..... | | | 0.3 | 1,987 | | |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Fiscal officer..... | | | | | 0.6 | 3,033 |
| Chief, priorities and property control section..... | 1 | 6,545 | 1 | 6,440 | 1 | 5,600 |
| Chief cost accountant..... | 1 | 6,545 | 1 | 6,440 | 1 | 5,600 |
| Industrial specialist..... | | | 0.6 | 4,427 | 2.7 | 14,933 |
| Executive assistant to the historian..... | | | 0.9 | 6,230 | 0.8 | 4,402 |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Personnel officer..... | 0.4 | 1,800 | 1 | 5,180 | 0.5 | 2,300 |
| Chief, procedures section..... | 1 | 5,200 | 1 | 5,180 | 0.1 | 383 |
| Cost accountant..... | 4 | 21,160 | 4.1 | 21,238 | 2.7 | 12,566 |
| Property appraiser..... | | | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Industrial specialist..... | | | | | 0.4 | 1,967 |
| Assistant budget and finance officer..... | 1 | 5,290 | 1 | 5,180 | 1.2 | 5,317 |
| Assistant chief, priorities and prop- erty control section..... | | | 1 | 5,390 | 1 | 4,600 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Chief, audit and claims section..... | 1 | 4,410 | 1 | 4,300 | | |
| Chief, budget and accounting section..... | 1 | 4,520 | 1 | 4,520 | 1 | 3,800 |
| Administrative officer..... | | | 3 | 13,754 | 7.5 | 28,556 |
| Administrative officer, committee on medical research..... | 0.4 | 1,400 | 1 | 4,520 | 1 | 4,000 |
| Administrative officer (surplus prop- erty)..... | | | 0.7 | 3,010 | 0.9 | 3,620 |
| Cost accountant..... | 1 | 4,520 | 0.4 | 2,165 | | |
| Assistant personnel officer..... | 1 | 4,520 | 1 | 4,300 | 0.8 | 3,192 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Chief, administrative services sec- tion..... | 1 | 3,815 | 1 | 3,750 | 0.7 | 2,274 |
| Chief, contract section..... | | | 1 | 3,750 | 0.8 | 2,494 |
| Chief, project control section..... | | | 0.9 | 3,640 | | |
| Chief, security section..... | | | 1 | 3,750 | 0.7 | 2,382 |
| Placement officer..... | 1 | 3,860 | 1 | 3,750 | 1 | 3,200 |
| Administrative assistant..... | | | 4.4 | 16,604 | 7.2 | 25,303 |
| Administrative assistant (surplus property)..... | 2 | 8,200 | 1.2 | 4,380 | 0.1 | 418 |
| Assistant chief, audit and claims sec- tion..... | | | 0.1 | 364 | 0.9 | 2,940 |
| Assistant chief, budget and account- ing section..... | 0.6 | 2,200 | 1 | 3,750 | 0.6 | 2,120 |
| Administrative analyst..... | | | 1.2 | 4,368 | 0.8 | 2,667 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | 0.5 | 1,850 | 1 | 3,310 | 0.6 | 1,554 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 12 | 36,000 | 27.4 | 87,584 | 33 | 87,387 |

Salaries and Expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal serv- ice—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 2.9 | \$7,983 | 7.9 | \$21,437 | 6 | \$14,235 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 27.3 | 70,800 | 70.3 | 177,393 | 73.1 | 146,785 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 30.3 | 68,884 | 110.8 | 256,897 | 150.6 | 272,637 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 36.4 | 75,288 | 116 | 233,819 | 166.7 | 269,910 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 15.3 | 28,068 | 55.6 | 104,654 | 96.7 | 139,428 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 9. In excess of \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Director..... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Executive assistant to the director..... | 1 | 9,275 | 0.7 | 5,832 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Assistant to the director..... | | | 1 | 9,013 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Chief of division, national defense re- search committee..... | | | 3 | 26,250 | 8.8 | 69,867 |
| Technical aide..... | 1 | 9,275 | 10.5 | 94,304 | 17.3 | 139,726 |
| Head, London mission office..... | | | | | 1 | 8,187 |
| Patent attorney..... | 1 | 8,750 | 1.4 | 13,851 | 1 | 8,062 |
| General counsel..... | | | 0.6 | 5,103 | | |
| Chief of division, committee on medi- cal research..... | | | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Chief, engineering office..... | | | 0.7 | 5,800 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| General counsel..... | | | | | 1 | 6,500 |
| Technical aide..... | 0.3 | 2,500 | 12.9 | 99,733 | 22.3 | 147,275 |
| Industrial engineer..... | | | | | 1 | 6,491 |
| Special assistant to the director..... | | | 1 | 7,175 | 0.2 | 1,083 |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Electrical engineer..... | | | | | 0.7 | 3,733 |
| Patent attorney..... | 0.5 | 3,220 | 3 | 18,600 | 1 | 5,600 |
| Technical aide..... | 2 | 12,430 | 18.9 | 127,152 | 29.8 | 173,116 |
| Industrial engineer..... | | | | | 0.7 | 3,966 |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 1 | 5,290 | 1 | 5,180 | 1 | 4,600 |
| Patent attorney..... | | | | | 0.5 | 2,000 |
| Technical aide..... | 0.5 | 2,700 | 17.3 | 96,348 | 34.4 | 165,372 |
| Industrial engineer..... | | | | | 0.8 | 3,731 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 0.3 | 1,500 | 2.3 | 10,606 | 1.8 | 6,635 |
| Technical aide..... | | | 14.9 | 68,370 | 22.8 | 90,704 |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 1 | 3,750 | 2 | 7,280 | 3.6 | 11,743 |
| Technical aide..... | 0.2 | 750 | 7.4 | 28,451 | 11.6 | 38,599 |
| Records officer..... | 0.6 | 2,150 | 0.8 | 2,912 | 0.6 | 1,824 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 2 | 6,180 | 14 | 43,210 | 14.2 | 27,107 |
| Grade 1. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | | | 1 | 2,506 | 2.6 | 5,314 |
| Subprofessional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 0.1 | 250 | 1 | 2,980 | 1 | 2,600 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 0.9 | 2,200 | 1 | 2,320 | 1 | 2,000 |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166..... | 1 | 1,968 | 1 | 1,770 | 0.7 | 1,170 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 3.4 | 6,000 | 12.8 | 21,615 | 14.2 | 18,975 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770..... | 1 | 1,500 | 1.2 | 1,680 | 3.9 | 4,867 |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 163 | 468,180 | 560.2 | 1,792,160 | 770.6 | 2,107,940 |
| Temporary employment, departmental..... | | | 10.7 | 26,624 | 33.9 | 44,698 |
| Part-time employment, departmental..... | | | 1 | 1,823 | 6.6 | 11,421 |
| W. A. E. employment, departmental..... | 3 | 27,000 | 22 | 110,696 | 10.5 | 50,728 |
| W. O. C. employment, departmental..... | 3 | 0 | 299 | 0 | 449 | 0 |
| Contract employment, departmental..... | | | 56.5 | 319,351 | 131.6 | 742,040 |
| Overtime pay, departmental..... | | | | 39,488 | | 349,851 |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 169 | 495,180 | 949.4 | 2,290,142 | 1,402.2 | 3,306,678 |
| Allowance for living quarters..... | | | | 4,110 | | 34,130 |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 169 | 495,180 | 949.4 | 2,294,252 | 1,402.2 | 3,340,808 |

Salaries and Expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | \$25,000 | \$410,000 | \$1,108,241 |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | 3,000 | 8,500 | 5,955 |
| 04 Communication services..... | 2,500 | 116,600 | 186,494 |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | 2,000 | 8,400 | 7,841 |
| 05 Rents and utilities..... | 1,800 | 49,000 | 65,065 |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | 1,000 | 7,500 | 11,094 |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | 10,700 | 73,590 | 140,333 |
| Special projects..... | 50,000 | 8,453,206 | 93,146,740 |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | 4,500 | 10,300 | 39,282 |
| 09 Equipment..... | 1,320 | 4,000 | 37,483 |
| 11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..... | | 85,000 | 150,000 |
| Total other obligations..... | 101,820 | 9,226,096 | 94,898,578 |
| Grand total obligations..... | 597,000 | 11,520,348 | 98,239,386 |
| Reimbursements for services performed Received by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Division of Central Admin- istrative Services"..... | | -2,140 | -49,300 |
| Net total obligations..... | 597,000 | 11,518,208 | 98,190,086 |
| Carried to surplus fund, Public Law 127..... | | | +18,000,000 |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance..... | | 58,481,792 | 3,809,914 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | 597,000 | 70,000,000 | 120,000,000 |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | |
| 1. General administration..... | \$461,832 | \$874,448 | \$796,428 |
| 2. Special projects, national defense research committee..... | 50,000 | 5,586,275 | 86,100,134 |
| 3. Administration, national defense re- search committee..... | 56,715 | 1,116,398 | 1,758,716 |
| 4. Special projects, committee on medi- cal research..... | | 2,860,835 | 6,715,941 |
| 5. Administration, committee on medi- cal research..... | 20,895 | 146,165 | 208,707 |
| 6. Operation analysis..... | | 609,357 | 1,504,188 |
| 7. Interchange of technical information with allied countries..... | 7,558 | 202,382 | 497,349 |
| 8. Special projects, office of the director..... | | | 132,500 |
| 9. National Academy of Sciences, over- head..... | | 85,000 | 150,000 |
| 10. Preparation of report to the President..... | | | 25,572 |
| 11. Overtime pay..... | | 39,488 | 349,851 |
| Grand total obligations..... | 597,000 | 11,520,348 | 98,239,386 |
| Adjustments (see objects schedule for detail)..... | | +58,479,652 | +21,760,614 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | 597,000 | 70,000,000 | 120,000,000 |

Working Fund, Executive, Emergency Management (Office of Scientific Research and Development)—

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 1 | \$3,035 | 0.5 | \$1,433 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 1 | 2,760 | 1 | 2,752 | ----- | ----- |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Technical aide..... | 1 | 6,440 | 1.6 | 10,123 | 1 | \$5,802 |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Technical aide..... | | | | | 1 | 4,434 |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Technical aide..... | | | | | 0.4 | 1,414 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | | | | | 0.4 | 1,098 |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 3 | 12,235 | 3.1 | 14,308 | 2.8 | 12,748 |
| Overtime pay, departmental..... | | | | 93 | | 1,034 |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 3 | 12,235 | 3.1 | 14,401 | 2.8 | 13,782 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 27,000 | | 26,392 | | 25,689 |
| Special projects..... | | | | 4,330,000 | | 77,168,911 |
| Total other obligations..... | | 27,000 | | 4,356,392 | | 77,194,600 |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 39,235 | | 4,370,793 | | 77,208,382 |
| Advanced from— | | | | | | |
| “Air Corps, Army”..... | | | | -1,545,400 | | -4,395,000 |
| “Chemical Warfare Service”..... | | | | | | -224,000 |
| “Ordnance Services and Supplies, Army”..... | | | | -136,000 | | -697,203 |
| “Signal Service, Army”..... | | | | -4,628,100 | | -13,186,750 |
| “Expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense”..... | | | | | | -6,948,000 |
| “Aviation, Navy”..... | | | | -2,625,000 | | -4,218,748 |
| “Increase and replacement of naval vessels, construction and machinery”..... | | | | -123,476 | | -495,666 |
| “Maintenance, Bureau of Ships”..... | | | | -163,924 | | -2,166,809 |
| “Naval procurement fund”..... | | | | -75,000 | | ----- |
| “Naval working fund”..... | | | | | | -16,000 |
| “Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy”..... | | | | -88,191 | | -42,936,098 |
| “General expenses, Marine Corps”..... | | | | | | -20,000 |
| “Corporate funds, Institute of Inter- American Affairs”..... | | | | | | -5,000 |
| Prior year funds available in 1945..... | | | | | | -4,193,620 |
| 1945 funds available in 1946..... | | | | -2,294,512 | | +2,294,512 |
| 1946 funds available in 1947..... | | -39,235 | | +39,235 | | ----- |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance..... | | | | 7,269,575 | | ----- |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | | | | ----- |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | | | | |
| 1. Special projects, Office of Scientific Re- search and Development..... | | | | | | \$5,253 |
| 2. Administration, Office of Scientific Re- search and Development..... | | \$39,235 | | \$40,793 | | 39,471 |
| 3. Special projects, national defense re- search committee..... | | | | 4,330,000 | | 77,163,658 |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 39,235 | | 4,370,793 | | 77,208,382 |
| Adjustments (see objects schedule for de- tail)..... | | -39,235 | | -4,370,793 | | -77,208,382 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | | | | ----- |

Statement of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

| Appropriation | Vehicles (motor unless otherwise indicated) to be purchased | | Old vehicles to be exchanged | | Net cost of vehicles to be purchased | Old vehicles still to be used | Total maintenance, repair, and operation, all vehicles | Public purpose and users |
|---|---|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Number | Gross cost | Number | Allowance (estimated) | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development. | | | | | | 14 | \$1,788 | Used for transporting key personnel and materials among various locations of Office of Scientific Research and Development and War and Navy Department offices in Washington, D. C. |

12 trucks.

BUDGET FOR OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND
RECONVERSION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

BUDGET FOR THE OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECON-
VERSION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF
\$900,000

MAY 28, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 22, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of Congress
the budget for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion for
the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$900,000.

The letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection
with this budget is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, 25, D. C., May 21, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the budget
for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion for the fiscal
year 1947 containing estimate of appropriation amounting to \$900,000,
together with proposed provisions affecting said estimate.

The details of this estimate are transmitted herewith. I recom-
mend that the budget be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

Salaries and Expenses, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion—

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion[, including the Office of Contract Settlement, the Surplus Property Board, and the Retraining and Reemployment Administration,] in carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1944 (Public Law 458), [the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 395), the Act of October 3, 1944 (Public Law 457),] and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully vested in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, [including fees and expenses of witnesses; printing and binding; not to exceed \$11,900 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and purchase of two passenger automobiles; \$3,955,400] including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; fees and expenses of witnesses; law-books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of this agency; and not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); \$900,000. (Act of July 17, 1945, Public Law 156.)

Estimate 1947, \$900,000

Appropriated 1946, \$3,955,400

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 16. In excess of \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Director..... | 1 | \$15,000 | 1 | \$15,000 | 1.2 | \$18,156 |
| Director of contract settlement..... | | | 1 | 12,546 | 0.9 | 11,000 |
| Deputy director..... | 2 | 20,000 | 2.3 | 23,703 | 1.2 | 11,998 |
| Deputy director, contract settlement..... | | | 0.7 | 6,711 | 0.8 | 7,917 |
| Economic adviser..... | 1 | 10,000 | 0.6 | 5,577 | | |
| Appeal board members..... | 3 | 30,000 | 3.3 | 32,583 | 0.7 | 7,333 |
| Assistant director, contract settlement..... | | | 0.8 | 8,182 | 0.6 | 5,778 |
| General counsel, contract settlement..... | | | 0.7 | 7,068 | | |
| Executive assistant, contract settlement..... | | | 0.2 | 1,769 | | |
| Director of wage study..... | 0.4 | 3,850 | 0.5 | 4,535 | | |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Chief of division..... | 8 | 70,000 | 5.3 | 46,153 | 1.8 | 13,761 |
| Special assistant..... | 1 | 8,750 | 3.2 | 28,565 | 0.9 | 6,933 |
| Assistant director, contract settlement..... | | | 1.4 | 12,350 | 0.9 | 6,711 |
| Chief of investigations..... | 1 | 9,012 | 0.7 | 5,893 | | |
| Secretary of interagency advisory committee..... | 1 | 8,750 | | | | |
| Planning adviser..... | 1 | 9,012 | 1.4 | 12,409 | 1 | 8,169 |
| Director of information..... | | | 0.4 | 3,625 | 0.3 | 2,850 |
| Secretary of war mobilization committee..... | | | | | 0.4 | 3,175 |
| Assistant deputy director..... | | | 0.2 | 2,253 | 0.5 | 3,781 |
| Accounting associate..... | | | 0.5 | 4,745 | 0.5 | 3,644 |
| Financing associate..... | | | 0.4 | 3,853 | 0.5 | 4,333 |
| Investigating assistant..... | | | 0.5 | 4,294 | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Executive assistant..... | 1 | 8,225 | 0.9 | 7,455 | | |
| Special assistant..... | | | 1.7 | 12,297 | 1.3 | 9,854 |
| Assistant to deputy director..... | 1 | 7,438 | 0.8 | 5,799 | 0.5 | 2,943 |
| Secretary to advisory board..... | 1 | 7,175 | 1 | 7,175 | 0.4 | 2,708 |
| Program manager..... | 4 | 28,700 | 1.6 | 17,830 | | |
| Planning assistant..... | 1 | 7,175 | 1.2 | 8,994 | 0.4 | 2,816 |
| Information specialist..... | 1 | 7,175 | 0.3 | 1,795 | | |
| Administrative officer..... | | | 0.3 | 2,484 | | |
| Property and plant clearance officer..... | | | 0.6 | 4,677 | | |
| Research assistant..... | | | 0.7 | 5,156 | 0.5 | 3,232 |

Salaries and Expenses, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225—Con] | | | | | | |
| Investigating assistant..... | | | 0.4 | 3,145 | 0.2 | \$1,119 |
| Consultant..... | | | | | 0.2 | 1,029 |
| Terminations associate..... | | | | | 0.5 | 3,485 |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Chief of administrative services..... | 1 | \$6,230 | 0.8 | \$5,032 | | |
| Clearance officer..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.8 | 4,912 | | |
| Information specialist..... | 3 | 18,690 | 2.6 | 15,958 | | |
| Executive assistant..... | | | 0.1 | 857 | | |
| Assistant to deputy director..... | | | 0.2 | 1,662 | | |
| Administrative officer..... | | | 0.4 | 2,636 | 0.1 | 233 |
| Price analyst..... | | | | | 0.1 | 327 |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Director of personnel..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.8 | 4,184 | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 1 | 5,180 | 1 | 5,664 | 2.9 | 13,293 |
| Writer..... | | | | | 0.1 | 217 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Executive secretary..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.9 | 3,753 | | |
| Classification officer..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.6 | 2,644 | | |
| Information specialist..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.8 | 3,390 | | |
| Clerk of appeal board..... | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Personnel officer..... | | | 0.2 | 869 | 0.2 | 792 |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Graphic presentation analyst..... | | | | | 0.5 | 1,731 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Administrative assistant..... | 5 | 18,420 | 5.8 | 21,159 | 2.1 | 6,745 |
| Fiscal accountant..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.8 | 3,001 | 0.7 | 2,373 |
| Personnel technician..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.8 | 2,875 | 0.7 | 2,203 |
| Secretary..... | | | 0.4 | 1,576 | | |
| Planning assistant..... | | | 0.1 | 245 | 0.3 | 898 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | 2 | 7,060 | 2 | 7,077 | 0.9 | 2,650 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 22.4 | 68,618 | 19.3 | 59,204 | 7.5 | 19,930 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 15 | 39,750 | 19 | 51,138 | 11.1 | 25,782 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 26.5 | 63,150 | 34 | 80,835 | 9.6 | 19,866 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 12.4 | 27,286 | 16.5 | 35,958 | 8.2 | 14,889 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 4.1 | 7,754 | 4.1 | 7,769 | 0.9 | 1,447 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | | | 0.5 | 825 | 0.4 | 608 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| General counsel..... | 1 | 9,800 | 0.9 | 8,740 | 1.7 | 14,100 |
| Chief of division..... | 4.1 | 35,935 | 5.1 | 45,580 | 1.7 | 13,854 |
| Special assistant..... | 1 | 8,750 | 0.5 | 4,711 | | |
| Associate general counsel..... | 1 | 8,750 | 0.7 | 6,192 | | |
| Assistant general counsel..... | | | 1 | 8,537 | 0.2 | 1,511 |
| Economist..... | 0.4 | 3,365 | | | | |
| Associate chief of division..... | | | | | 0.5 | 3,978 |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant general counsel..... | 2 | 15,137 | 1.5 | 11,649 | | |
| Economist..... | 6.5 | 46,363 | 2.6 | 19,264 | 0.6 | 4,867 |
| Planning assistant..... | 1 | 7,175 | 0.5 | 3,899 | | |
| Program analyst..... | 2 | 14,350 | 0.3 | 2,208 | | |
| Special assistant..... | 1 | 7,175 | | | | |
| Attorney..... | | | 0.6 | 4,431 | 0.4 | 2,584 |
| Statistician..... | 0.4 | 2,760 | 0.4 | 3,215 | 0.1 | 668 |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 2 | 12,460 | 1 | 7,034 | 0.5 | 2,753 |
| Economist..... | 2.6 | 16,294 | 1.4 | 8,745 | | |
| Planning assistant..... | | | 0.5 | 2,875 | 0.2 | 1,307 |
| Program analyst..... | | | 0.7 | 4,313 | 0.3 | 1,587 |
| Statistician..... | 0.6 | 3,899 | 1.5 | 9,805 | 0.2 | 911 |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Economist..... | 2.2 | 11,556 | 0.4 | 1,969 | 0.1 | 667 |
| Statistician..... | 0.3 | 1,594 | 1.3 | 6,772 | 0.6 | 2,735 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Economist..... | 5.9 | 25,470 | 2 | 8,544 | | |
| Economic analyst..... | | | 1 | 4,300 | 0.1 | 380 |
| Statistician..... | 0.3 | 1,323 | 0.4 | 1,770 | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Economist..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.5 | 1,820 | | |
| Statistician..... | 0.3 | 1,120 | 1.1 | 4,060 | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 2 | 5,960 | 2 | 6,098 | 1.2 | 3,034 |
| Grade 1. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 0.9 | 2,345 | 0.8 | 2,299 | | |

Salaries and Expenses, Office of War Mobilization, and Reconversion—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—con. | | | | | | |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166..... | 5 | \$9,510 | 5.1 | \$9,713 | 3.4 | \$5,056 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 5 | 7,860 | 7.4 | 11,631 | 3.3 | 4,303 |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 177.3 | 810,881 | 188.3 | 852,009 | 77.6 | 321,004 |
| W. A. E. employment, departmental..... | 2.3 | 23,500 | 3.2 | 29,730 | 0.7 | 6,198 |
| W. O. C. employment, departmental..... | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Overtime pay, departmental..... | | 11,919 | | 28,661 | | 41,954 |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 182.6 | 846,300 | 194.5 | 910,400 | 81.3 | 369,156 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 30,000 | | 52,200 | | 27,301 |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | | 500 | | 600 | | 190 |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 19,000 | | 35,900 | | 13,362 |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | | 8,000 | | 8,000 | | 6,452 |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | | 42,000 | | 53,000 | | 29,541 |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 19,700 | | 33,620 | | 22,358 |
| Special projects..... | | 36,000 | | 305,930 | | 54,618 |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | | 6,800 | | 12,050 | | 14,254 |
| 09 Equipment..... | | 3,400 | | 13,900 | | 58,475 |
| Total other obligations..... | | 165,400 | | 515,200 | | 226,581 |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 1,011,700 | | 1,425,600 | | 595,737 |
| Transferred to— | | | | | | |
| “Salaries and expenses, Retraining and Reemployment Administration, Department of Labor”..... | | | | +303,701 | | +76,092 |
| “Salaries and expenses, War Assets Administration, special fund”..... | | | | +2,105,566 | | +349,210 |
| Received by transfer from— | | | | | | |
| “Salaries and expenses, Division of Central Administrative Services”..... | | | | | | —19,000 |
| “Emergency fund for the President, national defense”..... | | | | —150,000 | | —147,624 |
| 1946 balance available in 1947..... | | —111,700 | | +111,700 | | |
| Net total obligations..... | | 900,000 | | 3,796,567 | | 854,415 |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance..... | | | | 158,833 | | 344,073 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | 900,000 | | 3,955,400 | | 1,198,488 |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | | | | |
| 1. War mobilization and reconversion..... | | \$775,769 | | \$910,096 | | \$228,884 |
| 2. Contract settlement..... | | 112,312 | | 348,543 | | 324,899 |
| 3. Guaranteed wage study..... | | 111,700 | | 138,300 | | |
| 4. Overtime pay..... | | 11,919 | | 28,661 | | 41,954 |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 1,011,700 | | 1,425,600 | | 595,737 |
| Adjustments (see objects schedule for detail)..... | | —111,700 | | +2,529,800 | | +602,751 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | 900,000 | | 3,955,400 | | 1,198,488 |

**Expenses, Disposal Agencies, Surplus Property Administration,
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion—**

【For all expenses necessary to enable the disposal agencies designated by or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to carry out the disposal functions vested in them by or pursuant to said Act, including the objects authorized under the appropriation for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, \$40,000,000, to be for allocation or reimbursement by the Surplus Property Board, with the concurrence of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, to such agencies in such amounts as shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, including, in the case of Government corporations, reimbursement for expenditures incurred by them during prior fiscal years in connection with the disposal of surplus property under said Act and under Executive Order 9425: *Provided*, That these funds shall be available only for expenses incident to the care, handling, transfer, and other disposition by a disposal agency of property other than that under its control as an owning agency as defined in said Act and expenses of other Government agencies designated by the Board to render special advisory service in connection therewith: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 203 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, restricting the availability of appropriations for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft, shall not apply to expenditures incident to the disposal of aircraft under the authority of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Act of October 3, 1944, Public Law 457). The appropriation, "Surplus property program", in the amount of \$14,999,000 carried under the heading "Procurement Division", in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby transferred to and consolidated with this appropriation and the limitations contained in such transferred appropriation shall be applicable only to such amount of \$14,999,000.】
(Act of July 17, 1945, Public Law 156.)

Appropriated 1946, \$40,000,000

NOTE.—The appropriation under the above title has been transferred to and estimated for under "Salaries and expenses, War Assets Administration, special fund." For comparative purposes the amounts appropriated for 1945 and 1946 are shown in the schedule as transfers.

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| Transferred to "Salaries and expenses, War Assets Administration, special fund"----- | | +\$54, 999, 000 | +\$17, 663, 090 |
| Received by transfer from "Surplus Property program, Procurement Division"----- | | —14, 999, 000 | —17, 663, 090 |
| Total estimate or appropriation----- | | 40, 000, 000 | ----- |

**Expenses, Disposal Agencies, Surplus Property Administration,
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Special Fund—**

【Expenses of disposal agencies: In addition to funds already appropriated and notwithstanding the provisions of section 30 (a) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, hereafter all proceeds from any disposition of surplus property remaining after dispositions made as provided in sections 30 (b), (c), and (d) of such Act shall be set aside in a special fund account in the Treasury and funds so set aside in such special fund account are hereby appropriated and shall be available to the Surplus Property Administrator, not, however, to exceed \$170,000,000 for the fiscal year 1946, for "Expenses of disposal agencies", Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, for allocation or reimbursement as specified under this head in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, including expenses necessary to enable Government agencies

designated by the Surplus Property Administration to render special services to the Administration or to disposal agencies; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; maintenance and operation of aircraft in connection with disposal activities in the Territories and possessions: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the appropriation under this head in this Act and in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, shall be considered as available also for expenses incurred during the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 incident to the care, handling, transfer, and other disposition of property under the control of disposal agencies by whatever agency declared: *Provided further*, That the limitations under the appropriation "Surplus property program", Procurement Division, transferred to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion by the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1946, are hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That any unobligated balances in the special fund account created herein shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts not later than six months after the close of each fiscal year: *Provided further*, That any owning or disposal agency is authorized to transfer surplus property in its possession, other than real estate, to the United States Soldiers' Home without reimbursement or transfer of funds.】 (Act of July 17, 1945, Public Law 156; Act of Dec. 28, 1945, Public Law 269.)

Appropriated 1946, **\$170,000,000**

NOTE.—The appropriation under the above title has been transferred to and estimated for under "Salaries and expenses, War Assets Administration, special fund." For comparative purposes the amount appropriated for 1946 is shown in the schedule as a transfer.

Transferred to "Salaries and expenses, War Assets Administration, special fund":
1946, \$170,000,000.

Total, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, annual
appropriations, general account:

Estimate 1947, **\$900,000**

Appropriated 1946, **\$213,955,400**

Statement of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

| Appropriation | Vehicles to be purchased (motor unless otherwise indicated) | | Old vehicles to be exchanged | | Net cost of vehicles to be purchased | Old vehicles still to be used | Total maintenance, repair, and operation, all vehicles | Public purpose and users |
|---|---|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | Number | Gross cost | Number | Allowance (estimated) | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. | | | | | | 4 | \$1,800 | To furnish transportation of officers and employees of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion on official business between various departments and agencies of the Government located within the metropolitan area of Washington. |

BUDGET FOR OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

BUDGET FOR THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, CONTAINING ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION
AMOUNTING TO \$525,000

MAY 28, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 23, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress the budget for the Office of Defense Transportation for the fiscal year 1947, containing estimates of appropriation amounting to \$525,000.

The letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection with this budget is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the budget for the Office of Defense Transportation for the fiscal year 1947, amounting to \$525,000. The details of these estimates and proposed provisions are transmitted herewith.

I recommend that the budget be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and Expenses, Office of Defense Transportation—

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, including salary of the Director at not to exceed \$12,000, and the Deputy Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses (not to exceed [\$452,500] \$50,000), including reimbursement, at not to exceed [3] 4 cents per mile, of employees or others rendering service to said Office for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations[] and attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding (not to exceed [\$47,500, including not to exceed \$1,800 for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to provisions of law governing printing and binding (44 U. S. C. 111)] \$10,000); not to exceed [\$118,900] \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); payment, at rates not in excess of those fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of witnesses appearing at hearings held by the Office of Defense Transportation in connection with the performance of its functions; \$525,000: *Provided*, That the payment of subsistence to witnesses shall be subject to certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his designee, as to the necessity therefor; \$7,350,000: *Provided further*, That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes such lines would have been obligated to pay had they continued in operation under the control of the owners thereof. (Act of July 17, 1945, Public Law 156; Act of Dec. 28, 1945, Public Law 269.)

Annual appropriation, general account:

Estimate 1947, \$525,000

Appropriated 1946, * \$7,515,000

* Includes \$165,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 16. In excess of \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Director..... | 0.8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Deputy director..... | 1 | \$10,000 | 1 | \$7,500 | 1 | 0 |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Executive officer..... | 1 | 9,013 | 1 | 9,013 | | |
| Department director..... | 1 | 9,013 | 8 | 74,375 | 2 | \$16,000 |
| Assistant to deputy director..... | | | | | 1 | 8,000 |
| Division director..... | 1.4 | 12,250 | 3 | 26,250 | 15 | 120,000 |
| Assistant director..... | | | | | 4 | 32,000 |
| Regional director..... | | | 3.3 | 11,375 | | |
| Section chief..... | | | 1.3 | 28,875 | 4 | 32,500 |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant director..... | 1 | 7,175 | 4 | 28,700 | 8 | 52,000 |
| Section chief..... | 2 | 14,340 | 4 | 28,700 | 14 | 91,000 |
| Manpower officer..... | | | 1.4 | 12,670 | 3 | 19,500 |
| Transportation specialist..... | | | 6 | 43,050 | 3 | 19,500 |
| Assistant regional director..... | 1 | 7,175 | | | | |

Salaries and Expenses, Office of Defense Transportation—Con.

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Section chief..... | | | 5.3 | \$30,006 | 4 | \$22,400 |
| Assistant section chief..... | | | 7.2 | 47,260 | 11 | 61,600 |
| Analyst..... | | | 1.3 | 8,645 | 8 | 44,800 |
| Transportation specialist..... | | | 7 | 34,580 | 17.5 | 98,000 |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Transportation specialist..... | 1 | \$5,180 | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Assistant to director..... | 1 | 5,180 | | | | |
| Section chief..... | 1 | 5,180 | 2.2 | 11,396 | | |
| Assistant section chief..... | 1.2 | 6,470 | 1.3 | 6,734 | 3 | 13,800 |
| Analyst..... | | | 4 | 21,450 | 5 | 23,000 |
| Information specialist..... | | | 1.4 | 7,686 | 3 | 13,800 |
| Transportation officer..... | | | 2.9 | 15,146 | 19.5 | 89,700 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Chief..... | | | | | 1 | 3,800 |
| Transportation officer..... | 1 | 5,180 | 5.9 | 25,744 | 15.5 | 58,900 |
| Analyst..... | | | 1.1 | 4,972 | 4 | 15,200 |
| Information specialist..... | | | | | 2 | 7,600 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Section chief..... | 0.8 | 3,035 | 2.2 | 8,008 | 1 | 3,200 |
| Liaison officer..... | 0.8 | 3,035 | | | | |
| Transportation analyst..... | 0.7 | 2,420 | 2.1 | 8,250 | 10 | 32,000 |
| Transportation officer..... | 1 | 3,640 | 5.8 | 21,750 | 12 | 38,400 |
| Assistant section chief..... | | | | | 1 | 3,200 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | | | 0.7 | 2,317 | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 6.6 | 19,750 | 10.7 | 33,078 | 18 | 46,800 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 8.3 | 20,250 | 8.4 | 24,284 | 11 | 25,300 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 12 | 29,116 | 27 | 76,630 | 63 | 126,000 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 6 | 10,996 | 26.5 | 60,848 | 114.5 | 206,100 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 1.2 | 2,344 | 21.6 | 45,439 | 109 | 176,580 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 0.7 | 1,239 | 12.3 | 23,335 | 26 | 39,360 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902..... | | | | | 1 | 1,260 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| General counsel..... | 0.9 | 2,875 | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant general counsel..... | 1.1 | 7,845 | 2.5 | 18,370 | 1 | 6,500 |
| Counsel..... | 0.7 | 4,898 | | | 3 | 19,750 |
| Section chief..... | 0.7 | 4,782 | 2.5 | 17,938 | 2 | 13,000 |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Counsel..... | | | | | 5 | 28,000 |
| Historian..... | 0.5 | 3,030 | | | | |
| Section chief..... | | | 1.3 | 8,372 | | |
| Engineer..... | | | 1.2 | 7,476 | 2 | 11,200 |
| Statistician..... | | | 1.2 | 7,728 | | |
| Analyst..... | | | | | 2 | 11,400 |
| Economist..... | | | | | 1 | 5,600 |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Engineer..... | | | 1.3 | 7,826 | | |
| Counsel..... | | | | | 2 | 9,200 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Cartographic specialist..... | 0.9 | 4,280 | 1 | 4,520 | | |
| Attorney..... | 0.7 | 3,010 | 1 | 4,300 | | |
| Counsel..... | | | | | 2 | 7,600 |
| Analyst..... | | | | | 4 | 15,400 |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Cartographic specialist..... | | | 1.1 | 4,014 | | |
| Counsel..... | | | | | 1 | 3,200 |
| Analyst..... | | | | | 4.5 | 14,400 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 0.8 | 2,860 | 1 | 3,200 | 3 | 7,800 |
| Grade 1. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | | | | | 2 | 4,000 |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166..... | 1.7 | 3,121 | 2 | 3,702 | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 2.1 | 3,440 | 5.3 | 8,992 | 6 | 7,920 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770..... | | | 4 | 6,024 | 13 | 15,600 |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 62.6 | | 218.3 | | 570.5 | |
| W. A. E. employment, departmental..... | | 232,122 | | 904,458 | | 1,729,870 |
| Overtime pay, departmental..... | | 13,968 | | 59,020 | | 328,675 |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 62.6 | | 219 | | 570.5 | |
| | | 246,090 | | 966,889 | | 2,058,545 |

Salaries and Expenses, Office of Defense Transportation—Con.

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|----------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | Man- | Total | Man- | Total | Man- | Total |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | years | salary | years | salary | years | salary |
| Regional director..... | 0.5 | | 13.2 | | 14 | |
| | | \$4,594 | | \$113,765 | | \$112,250 |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant regional director..... | | | 15 | 111,564 | 18 | 117,000 |
| Transportation specialist..... | | | 4.6 | 34,212 | 4 | 26,000 |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Transportation officer..... | 0.7 | | 45.5 | | 60 | |
| | | 4,500 | | 293,020 | | 336,000 |
| Administrative officer..... | | | 19 | 122,360 | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Information specialist..... | | | 8.2 | 45,276 | 9 | 41,400 |
| Assistant administrative officer..... | | | 13.3 | 71,687 | 8 | 36,800 |
| Transportation specialist..... | | | 70.8 | | 92 | |
| | | | | 376,612 | | 423,200 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | | | 2.6 | 11,466 | 1 | 3,800 |
| Transportation specialist..... | | | 59 | 260,190 | 136 | 516,800 |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Transportation specialist..... | | | 3.1 | 12,934 | 74 | 259,000 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Examiner..... | | | 70.3 | | | |
| | | | | 263,625 | | |
| Transportation officer..... | | | 55.2 | | 582 | |
| | | | | 207,000 | | 1,862,400 |
| Allocation officer..... | | | 21 | 78,750 | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970 | | | 1.8 | 6,156 | 64 | 185,600 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640 | | | 67.2 | | 505 | |
| | | | | 207,648 | | 1,313,000 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310 | | | 0.8 | 2,208 | 6 | 13,800 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | | | 51.8 | | 165 | |
| | | | | 125,874 | | 330,000 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | 0.7 | 1,516 | 65 | 140,790 | 230 | 414,000 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298 | | | 160.8 | | 740 | |
| | | | | 316,454 | | 1,198,800 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100 | | | 79.8 | | 526 | |
| | | | | 141,246 | | 757,440 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902 | | | 1.3 | 2,043 | 15 | 18,900 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Counsel..... | | | 2.2 | 11,858 | 6 | 27,600 |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902 | | | 2.4 | 3,772 | 4 | 5,280 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770 | | | 1.3 | 1,957 | 3 | 3,600 |
| Total permanent, field..... | 1.9 | | 835.2 | | 3,262 | |
| Overtime pay, field..... | | 10,610 | | 2,962,467 | | 8,002,670 |
| Additional pay for foreign service, field..... | | | | 101,514 | | 1,527,292 |
| | | | | 10,500 | | 27,500 |
| All personal services, field..... | 1.9 | | 835.2 | | 3,262 | |
| | | 10,610 | | 3,074,481 | | 9,557,462 |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 64.5 | | 1,054.2 | | 3,832.5 | |
| | | 256,700 | | 4,041,370 | | 11,616,007 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 12,000 | | 95,207 | | 697,836 |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | | 100 | | 6,871 | | 27,987 |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 15,000 | | 109,334 | | 428,841 |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | | 3,000 | | 28,976 | | 168,570 |
| 05 Rents and utility services..... | | 700 | | 170,357 | | 623,148 |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | | 10,000 | | 13,981 | | 107,242 |
| Outside United States..... | | | | 19 | | 442 |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 226,500 | | 111,946 | | 138,006 |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | | 500 | | 6,054 | | 68,841 |
| 09 Equipment..... | | 500 | | 41 | | 9,217 |
| Total other obligations..... | | 268,300 | | 542,786 | | 2,270,130 |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 525,000 | | 4,584,156 | | 13,886,137 |

Salaries and Expenses, Office of Defense Transportation—Con.

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| Received by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Division of Central Administrative Services"----- | | | —\$63,000 |
| Net total obligations----- | \$525,000 | \$4,584,156 | 13,823,137 |
| Excess of obligations over appropriation due to Public Law 329----- | | —159,000 | |
| Carried to surplus fund, Public Law 127----- | | | +2,950,000 |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance----- | | 3,089,844 | 226,863 |
| Total estimate or appropriation----- | 525,000 | 7,515,000 | 17,000,000 |

Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense (Allotment to Office of Defense Transportation)—

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| Total obligations----- | | \$1,250,000 | \$1,142,700 |
| Received by transfer from— "Emergency fund for the President, national defense"----- | | | —1,753,012 |
| "Emergency fund for the President, national defense" (subsequent to Oct. 31, 1945)----- | | —1,250,000 | |
| 1945 balance available in 1946----- | | —610,312 | +610,312 |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance----- | | 610,212 | |
| Total estimate or appropriation----- | | | |

Statement of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

| Appropriation | Vehicles to be purchased (motor unless otherwise indicated) | | Old vehicles to be exchanged | | Net cost of vehicles to be purchased | Old vehicles still to be used | Total maintenance, repair, and operation, all vehicles | Public purpose and users |
|--|---|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Number | Gross cost | Number | Allowance (estimated) | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation. | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | \$350 | 1 vehicle used in Washington by Director and immediate staff. |

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PROVIDING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1947

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE BUDGET FOR THE OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN
PROVIDING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$3,870,120 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947

MAY 29, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 23, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress the budget for the Office of Alien Property Custodian providing for administrative expenses in the amount of \$3,870,120 for the fiscal year 1947.

The letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection with this budget is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 23, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the budget for the Office of Alien Property Custodian providing for administrative expenses in the amount of \$3,870,120 for the fiscal year 1947. The details of this budget are transmitted herewith.

I recommend that this budget be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Administrative Expenses, Office of Alien Property Custodian—

The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him all necessary expenses [incurred by] of the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): *Provided*, That not to exceed [\$2,500,000] \$3,370,120 shall be available for the entire fiscal year [1946] 1947 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, including the salary of the Alien Property Custodian at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed [\$4,400] \$8,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); rent in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise for special services without regard to the civil service and classification laws and section 3709, *Revised Statutes*; *personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere*; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; and all other necessary general administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, [1945] 1946, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property Custodian[: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained authorizing expenditures by the Alien Property Custodian during the fiscal year 1946 shall be construed as validating or invalidating expenditures by the Custodian during prior fiscal years]. (*Act of July 17, 1945, Public Law 156.*)

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | Man- | Total | Man- | Total | Man- | Total |
| Grade 16. In excess of \$9,800: | years | salary | years | salary | years | salary |
| Alien property custodian..... | 1 | \$10,000 | 1 | \$10,000 | 1 | \$10,000 |
| Deputy alien property custodian..... | 1 | 10,000 | 1 | 10,000 | 1 | 10,000 |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Executive officer..... | 1 | 9,012 | 1 | 9,012 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Assistant to alien property custodian..... | 2 | 18,024 | 2.7 | 25,062 | 1.1 | 8,667 |
| Consultant, business specialist..... | | | | | 2.7 | 17,713 |
| Chief of division..... | 2 | 18,024 | 2.3 | 21,724 | 1.2 | 9,500 |
| Comptroller..... | 1 | 9,012 | 1 | 9,012 | 1.1 | 8,331 |
| Assistant chief of division..... | | | | | 0.3 | 2,667 |
| Chief of section..... | 1 | 8,750 | 0.1 | 1,010 | 0.6 | 4,333 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | 0.9 | \$5,958 |
| Industrial analyst..... | | | | | | |
| Special assistant to alien property custodian..... | | | | | 0.5 | 3,250 |
| Business analyst..... | | | 1 | \$7,175 | 0.6 | 4,004 |
| Assistant chief of division..... | 2 | \$14,612 | 1 | 7,437 | 1.3 | 8,104 |
| Chief of section..... | 3 | 21,525 | 2 | 14,351 | 2.1 | 13,935 |
| Executive assistant..... | 1 | 7,175 | 1 | 7,175 | 0.6 | 4,371 |
| Accountant..... | 1 | 7,175 | 0.4 | 3,256 | 0.7 | 4,712 |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Assistant executive officer..... | 1 | 6,440 | 1 | 6,230 | 1.3 | 7,169 |
| Assistant to deputy alien property custodian..... | 1 | 6,440 | 1 | 6,230 | 1 | 5,650 |
| Technical specialist patents..... | | | 0.5 | 3,115 | 1.2 | 6,389 |
| Director of personnel..... | 1 | 6,230 | | | | |
| Investigator..... | 3 | 18,900 | 2.2 | 13,405 | 2.4 | 14,419 |
| Business analyst..... | 2 | 12,460 | 1 | 6,230 | 1.5 | 7,643 |
| Publication specialist..... | 1 | 6,440 | 1 | 6,230 | 1.3 | 6,988 |
| Chief disbursing officer..... | 1 | 6,440 | 1 | 6,440 | 1 | 5,600 |
| Chief of section..... | 3 | 18,900 | 0.5 | 3,115 | 1 | 5,700 |
| Insurance specialist..... | | | 0.8 | 5,864 | 1 | 5,600 |
| Consultant, business specialist..... | | | 1 | 6,230 | 1.9 | 10,500 |
| Administrative officer..... | | | | | 1.1 | 6,385 |
| Accountant..... | 2 | 12,880 | 1.8 | 11,735 | | |
| Liquidator..... | | | 1.5 | 9,345 | 2.6 | 14,385 |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 3 | 15,540 | 2 | 10,360 | 2.7 | 11,865 |
| Business analyst..... | 8 | 41,440 | 5 | 25,900 | 5.2 | 24,038 |
| Investigator..... | 3 | 15,540 | 2 | 10,360 | 1.8 | 8,433 |
| Accountant..... | 6 | 31,710 | 6 | 31,080 | 7.3 | 33,475 |
| Examiner..... | 1 | 5,390 | 1 | 5,180 | 1.8 | 8,325 |
| Property management agent..... | 4 | 20,720 | 2 | 10,360 | 3 | 14,100 |
| Consultant, business specialist..... | | | 1.5 | 7,770 | 1.9 | 9,008 |
| Liquidator..... | 6 | 31,080 | 5 | 25,900 | 8.8 | 42,068 |
| Technical specialist patents..... | | | | | 0.9 | 4,025 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 5 | 22,280 | 4.5 | 20,010 | 3.9 | 15,726 |
| Investigator..... | 3 | 12,900 | 1 | 4,300 | 2.8 | 11,025 |
| Business analyst..... | 5 | 21,500 | 1.5 | 6,450 | 3 | 11,642 |
| Publication officer..... | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 3,746 |
| Property analyst..... | 5 | 21,500 | 2 | 8,600 | 0.6 | 2,683 |
| Technical specialist..... | | | | | 0.9 | 3,375 |
| Property management agent..... | | | 1 | 4,300 | 2 | 8,400 |
| Liquidator..... | | | 3 | 12,900 | 3.6 | 14,119 |
| Accountant..... | 5 | 21,940 | 6 | 25,800 | 6.2 | 23,863 |
| Auditor..... | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 4,300 | 0.3 | 792 |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Investigator..... | 1 | 4,080 | 1 | 3,970 | 1.2 | 4,204 |
| Examiner..... | | | | | 0.1 | 450 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Secretary to alien property custodian..... | 1 | 3,750 | 1 | 3,640 | 1 | 3,200 |
| Technical specialist..... | | | | | 2.4 | 7,713 |
| Administrative assistant..... | 5 | 18,310 | 6 | 21,840 | 4.4 | 14,193 |
| Business analyst..... | 6 | 21,840 | 3.6 | 13,011 | 2.9 | 9,358 |
| Investigator..... | 4 | 14,560 | 1.5 | 5,460 | 2.6 | 8,078 |
| Examiner..... | 5 | 18,200 | 4 | 14,560 | 4.6 | 15,424 |
| Property management agent..... | | | 1 | 3,640 | 1.9 | 6,291 |
| Liquidator..... | | | | | 1.4 | 4,533 |
| Accountant..... | 4 | 14,784 | 4 | 14,560 | 5.2 | 17,366 |
| Property analyst..... | 2 | 7,280 | 1 | 3,640 | | |
| Auditor..... | | | 1 | 3,640 | 0.9 | 3,052 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970: | 1 | 3,310 | 1 | 3,310 | 1.2 | 3,492 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640: | 38 | 114,020 | 26 | 74,500 | 26.4 | 69,625 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310: | 5 | 14,130 | 4 | 11,150 | 3.7 | 9,067 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980: | 46 | 108,810 | 42 | 98,685 | 44.4 | 91,335 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496: | 124 | 262,556 | 111 | 233,942 | 110.9 | 199,588 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298: | 173 | 333,216 | 124 | 237,790 | 147 | 242,499 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100: | 25 | 44,766 | 25.6 | 45,580 | 47.3 | 69,418 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902: | 0.5 | 753 | 1.1 | 1,989 | 1.6 | 1,988 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Consultant, legal..... | | | 0.3 | 2,743 | 1.3 | 10,781 |
| General counsel..... | 1 | 9,012 | 1.3 | 12,012 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Associate general counsel..... | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Attorney..... | 1 | 9,012 | 1 | 9,012 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Chief of division..... | 4 | 35,786 | 3 | 27,036 | 2.8 | 22,666 |
| Assistant general counsel..... | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,750 | 0.5 | 4,125 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—con. | | | | | | |
| Professional service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8, 225: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 13 | \$94, 842 | 13. 5 | \$97, 255 | 12. 9 | \$84, 300 |
| Economist..... | 2 | 14, 612 | 3 | 21, 526 | 3 | 19, 625 |
| Consultant, legal..... | | | | | 1. 4 | 9, 376 |
| Assistant general counsel..... | | | | | 1. 4 | 9, 429 |
| Technical specialist patents..... | 1 | 7, 437 | 1 | 7, 175 | 1 | 6, 500 |
| Assistant chief of division..... | 3 | 21, 787 | 1 | 7, 175 | 0. 7 | 5, 146 |
| Examiner..... | | | | | 0. 2 | 812 |
| Grade 6. Range \$6, 230 to \$7, 070: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 26 | 162, 110 | 23 | 143, 210 | 26 | 147, 029 |
| Consultant..... | | | | | 0. 4 | 1, 778 |
| Liquidator..... | | | | | 0. 1 | 75 |
| Economist..... | 2 | 12, 460 | 1. 5 | 9, 345 | 1. 6 | 9, 659 |
| Examiner..... | 4 | 24, 920 | 3 | 18, 690 | 1. 6 | 8, 867 |
| Technical specialist, patents..... | 1 | 6, 440 | 1 | 6, 230 | 1. 3 | 7, 565 |
| Grade 5. Range \$5, 180 to \$6, 020: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 23 | 120, 195 | 22 | 13, 960 | 26. 6 | 124, 888 |
| Economist..... | 2 | 10, 360 | 1 | 5, 180 | 2. 4 | 11, 481 |
| Technical specialist, patents..... | 1 | 5, 180 | 1 | 5, 180 | 1 | 4, 600 |
| Consultant..... | | | | | 0. 1 | 74 |
| Patent engineer..... | | | 0. 5 | 2, 300 | | |
| Examiner..... | 7 | 36, 260 | 5. 5 | 28, 490 | 6. 2 | 29, 061 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4, 300 to \$5, 180: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 22 | 94, 600 | 13 | 55, 900 | 19. 9 | 57, 994 |
| Business analyst..... | | | | | 0. 3 | 831 |
| Economist..... | 3 | 13, 120 | 3 | 12, 900 | 2. 5 | 9, 628 |
| Examiner..... | | | 4 | 17, 200 | 7. 3 | 27, 672 |
| Grade 3. Range \$3, 640 to \$4, 600: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 11 | 40, 040 | 6. 8 | 24, 469 | 7. 7 | 25, 157 |
| Economist..... | 3 | 11, 030 | 2. 6 | 9, 331 | 5. 7 | 18, 348 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2, 980 to \$3, 640..... | 8 | 27, 040 | 3. 8 | 11, 232 | 6. 9 | 18, 643 |
| Grade 1. Range \$2, 320 to \$2, 980..... | 5 | 11, 710 | 1. 5 | 3, 480 | 3. 1 | 6, 664 |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$2, 540 to \$3, 200..... | 1 | 2, 540 | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$1, 968 to \$2, 364..... | 2 | 3, 936 | 1. 5 | 2, 952 | 0. 8 | 1, 470 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1, 770 to \$2, 166..... | 6 | 10, 620 | 3. 5 | 6, 196 | 8. 1 | 12, 515 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1, 572 to \$1, 902..... | 14 | 22, 800 | | | 5. 3 | 6, 436 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1, 440 to \$1, 770..... | 1 | 1, 572 | 1 | 1, 572 | | |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 696. 5 | | 557. 4 | | 665. 9 | |
| | | 2, 306, 915 | | 1, 901, 411 | | 1, 978, 650 |
| Temporary employment, departmental..... | 8 | 14, 000 | 8 | 17, 000 | 7. 6 | 15, 486 |
| Part-time employment, departmental..... | | | | | 2. 3 | 1, 875 |
| W. A. E. employment, departmental..... | 1 | 2, 500 | 1 | 5, 000 | 0. 3 | 563 |
| Overtime pay, departmental..... | | | | 33, 160 | | 326, 228 |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 705. 5 | | 566. 4 | | 676. 1 | |
| | | 2, 323, 415 | | 1, 956, 571 | | 2, 322, 802 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 15. Range \$8, 750 to \$9, 800: | | | | | | |
| Manager..... | | | 1 | 9, 011 | 0. 5 | 3, 750 |
| Grade 14. Range \$7, 175 to \$8, 225: | | | | | | |
| Office manager..... | 1 | 7, 175 | 1. 4 | 10, 466 | 0. 9 | 5, 687 |
| Liquidator..... | | | | | 0. 1 | 542 |
| Grade 13. Range \$6, 230 to \$7, 070: | | | | | | |
| Technical specialist, patents..... | 1 | 6, 650 | 1. 5 | 9, 345 | 2 | 12, 000 |
| Business analyst..... | 1 | 6, 440 | 1. 2 | 7, 175 | 1 | 5, 600 |
| Liquidator..... | | | | | 0. 4 | 2, 100 |
| Grade 12. Range \$5, 180 to \$6, 020: | | | | | | |
| Business analyst..... | 1 | 5, 180 | 1 | 5, 180 | 1. 3 | 6, 133 |
| Accountant..... | 1 | 5, 390 | 1 | 5, 180 | 0. 6 | 2, 683 |
| Liquidator..... | | | | | 1 | 4, 606 |
| Technical specialist, patents..... | | | 1 | 5, 180 | 1. 7 | 8, 275 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4, 300 to \$5, 180: | | | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 1 | 4, 520 | 1 | 4, 300 | 0. 3 | 950 |
| Investigator..... | 1 | 4, 300 | 1. 2 | 4, 985 | | |
| Business analyst..... | | | 1 | 4, 300 | 0. 6 | 2, 533 |
| Technical specialist..... | | | | | 0. 2 | 475 |
| Property analyst..... | | | 0. 5 | 2, 150 | 1 | 3, 800 |
| Liquidator..... | | | 2 | 8, 600 | 2. 6 | 10, 263 |
| Accountant..... | 3 | 13, 120 | 2. 7 | 11, 680 | 3. 8 | 14, 521 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Administrative assistant..... | | | | | 0.7 | \$2,425 |
| Business analyst..... | | | | | 0.3 | 742 |
| Investigator..... | | | 0.5 | \$1,820 | 0.2 | 460 |
| Examiner..... | 1 | \$3,640 | 1 | 3,640 | 2 | 6,352 |
| Liquidator..... | | | | | 0.6 | 1,910 |
| Accountant..... | 0.5 | 1,820 | 0.8 | 2,608 | 0.6 | 1,854 |
| Property analyst..... | | | | | 1 | 3,200 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | 1 | 3,310 | 1 | 3,310 | 0.6 | 1,633 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 2 | 6,070 | 3 | 8,940 | 1.7 | 3,967 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 0.5 | 1,325 | 2 | 5,800 | 1.4 | 3,043 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 5 | 11,710 | 4 | 9,280 | 6.7 | 13,581 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 21.5 | 45,848 | 23 | 48,300 | 24 | 42,943 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 13 | 24,708 | 15.1 | 28,584 | 24.5 | 40,439 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 12 | 20,448 | 12 | 20,448 | 14.3 | 20,636 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902..... | 1 | 1,506 | 1 | 1,506 | 1.5 | 1,925 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 2.5 | 17,937 | 2.5 | 17,937 | 3 | 19,562 |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 9 | 56,070 | 9 | 56,070 | 8.6 | 48,245 |
| Consultant..... | | | | | 0.6 | 3,042 |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 12 | 62,160 | 11.5 | 59,570 | 17.8 | 81,700 |
| Chemical analyst..... | | | | | 0.9 | 4,121 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 1.5 | 6,450 | 1.5 | 6,450 | 3.6 | 12,980 |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | | | | | 0.6 | 1,741 |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 1 | 1,572 | 2 | 3,144 | 0.5 | 619 |
| Unclassified..... | | | 20.5 | 33,350 | | |
| Total permanent, field..... | 93.5 | 317,349 | 126.9 | 398,309 | 133.7 | 401,038 |
| Temporary employment, field..... | 1 | 2,500 | 2 | 4,000 | 2.1 | 2,907 |
| Part-time employment, field..... | 0.8 | 1,548 | 0.6 | 1,000 | 0.3 | 411 |
| W. A. E. employment, field..... | 1 | 2,000 | 0.2 | 1,000 | 0.1 | 417 |
| Overtime pay, field..... | | | | 6,630 | | 58,285 |
| Additional pay for foreign service, field..... | | 11,609 | | 15,733 | | 12,179 |
| All personal services, field..... | 96.3 | 335,006 | 129.7 | 426,672 | 136.2 | 475,237 |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 801.8 | 2,658,421 | 696.1 | 2,383,243 | 812.3 | 2,798,039 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 103,500 | | 114,800 | | 66,209 |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | | 5,500 | | 17,675 | | 4,473 |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 48,000 | | 44,687 | | 47,574 |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | | 8,500 | | 8,000 | | 4,265 |
| 05 Rents and utility services..... | | 268,900 | | 235,000 | | 268,380 |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | | 47,611 | | 63,769 | | 72,859 |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 691,888 | | 646,626 | | 692,262 |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | | 30,000 | | 34,500 | | 12,868 |
| 09 Equipment..... | | 7,800 | | 14,000 | | 11,984 |
| Total other obligations..... | | 1,211,699 | | 1,179,957 | | 1,180,874 |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 3,870,120 | | 3,563,200 | | 3,978,913 |
| Excess of obligations over authorization due to Public Law 106..... | | | | —342,971 | | |
| Unobligated balance of authorization..... | | | | | | 21,087 |
| Payable from funds made available to Custodian..... | | —3,870,120 | | —3,220,229 | | —4,000,000 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | | | | |

Statement of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

| Appropriation | Vehicles (motor unless otherwise indicated) to be purchased | | Old vehicles or to be exchanged | | Net cost of vehicles to be purchased | Old vehicles still to be used | Total maintenance, repair, and operation, all vehicles | Public purpose and users |
|--|---|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Number | Gross cost | Number | Allowance (estimated) | | | | |
| Administrative expenses, Office of Alien Property Custodian. | | | | | | 1 | \$300 | For use of Alien Property Custodian and Deputy Alien Property Custodian in transacting official business in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere as required. |

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DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FISCAL YEAR 1947

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT OF \$46,635.55, AND A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$105,240, IN ALL, \$151,875.55, FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MAY 31, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 31, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress deficiency estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$46,635.55, and a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$105,240, in all, \$151,875.55, for the District of Columbia.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 29, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration deficiency estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$46,635.55, and a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$105,240, in all, \$151,875.55, for the District of Columbia, as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FISCAL SERVICE

Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Collector's office," including the objects specified for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945----- \$13, 463. 54

COURTS

United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the appropriation "United States courts"----- 21, 944. 12

PUBLIC WELFARE

MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital," including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945----- 1, 910. 00

NATIONAL GUARD

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, National Guard," including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, \$105,240 including compensation to the commanding general at the rate of \$3,600 per annum----- 105, 240. 00

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the act of Feb. 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500)-- 7, 478. 05

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document No. —, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment----- 1, 759. 59

| | Amount of judgment | Costs | Total |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Henry F. Butler and Estelle K. Butler..... | | \$422. 60 | \$422. 60 |
| Connecticut Investment Corp., with interest on \$785.50 at 6 percent per annum from July 27, 1944, to October 3, 1945..... | \$841. 54 | 25. 50 | 867. 04 |
| Vestry of St. James Parish..... | | 41. 70 | 41. 70 |
| Idella A. Williams..... | 400. 00 | 28. 25 | 428. 25 |
| Total..... | 1, 241. 54 | 518. 05 | 1, 759. 59 |

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1943 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1943..... | \$66. 58 |
| Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1943..... | 12. 12 |
| Public schools, repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1940..... | 1. 55 |
| Total..... | 80. 25 |

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have submitted the above estimates of appropriation to the Bureau of the Budget with statements that such amounts are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years involved.

Inasmuch as the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia appear to be sufficient to provide for the expenditures herein proposed, I recommend that the foregoing estimates of appropriation be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,540,800, FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF STATE

JUNE 4, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,540,800, for the Department of State.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 31, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,540,800, for the Department of State, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

| | |
|---|------------|
| Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries of Clerical, Administrative, and Fiscal Personnel, Foreign Service," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947----- | \$647, 850 |
| Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous Salaries and Allowances, Foreign Service," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947----- | 133, 450 |
| Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Cost of Living Allowances, Foreign Service," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947----- | 180, 000 |
| Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign Service Quarters," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947----- | 36, 500 |
| Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Transportation, Foreign Service," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947----- | 147, 000 |
| Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947----- | 396, 000 |

During the last half of fiscal year 1946 the Department of State has established in the American zones of occupation in Europe facilities for screening applicants for visas and admission to the United States. In order to continue that special visa work and extend the activity to nonoccupied countries additional funds are required for fiscal year 1947.

The foregoing supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$66,000,000, FOR THE PHILIPPINE
WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUNE 4, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 1946.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$66,000,000, for the Philippine War Damage Commission and the Department of State.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 31, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 pursuant to the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, Public Law 370, 79th Congress, in the total amount of \$66,000,000.:

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

For carrying out the provisions of title I of the "Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946," \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$800,000 shall be for all necessary expenses of the War Damage Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed twelve), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of law-books; printing and binding; and contract stenographic reporting services----- \$10, 000, 000

The Commission will require funds at the earliest opportunity to meet administrative expenses and subsequently for paying such claims as it is able to process in its early months of operation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Philippine rehabilitation: For all expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (hereinafter called the Act), without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, and employment of personnel outside the continental United States without regard to civil service and classification laws; temporary services of experts or consultants by contract or otherwise; purchase (not to exceed sixty-nine passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; not to exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of handling penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of law-books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of additional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees of the United States Government, including military personnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance of such quarters: amounts as follows: (a) for carrying out the provisions of sections 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$33,000,000; (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of said title III, \$19,000,000; and (c) for carrying out the provisions of title V of the Act, \$4,000,000; to be available on July 1, 1946, and to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate, is authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing amounts to any department or independent establishment of the Government for participation in the foregoing programs, sums for expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the provisions hereof and, to the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the law governing expenditures of the department or establishment to which transferred: *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to

participating agencies for the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act shall be approved by the President prior to such transfers: *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable appropriation may be transferred directly to and merged with the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expenditures therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall be without regard to the proviso contained in 22 U. S. C. 295a----- \$56, 000, 000

The Government of the Philippines will be severely handicapped in providing the public works and services essential to the economic recovery of the new Republic in view of the devastating damage to the islands resulting from the long Japanese occupation and the bitter fight for liberation. Under the coordination of the Department of State, various agencies of the United States Government can extend material aid and provide technical knowledge to the Philippines in establishing adequate programs for the repair and construction of roads, harbors, public buildings, and air navigation facilities; the development of interisland maritime commerce and a local fishing industry; the forecasting of weather; the surveying of coastal waters; and the maintenance of public health.

In addition, the buildings housing the United States Government in the Philippines before the war, as well as most other commercial and residential properties in the islands, have either been badly damaged or destroyed during hostilities. The sum of \$4,000,000 is urgently required for the reconstruction of an appropriate embassy and the provision of office and living quarters for such staff as the civilian agencies of this Government may be required to maintain in the islands.

The above estimates of appropriation are in some cases necessarily tentative in view of the recent passage of authorizing legislation, and uncertainties as to the exact conditions in the islands and the speed with which assistance can be rendered. Nevertheless it seems urgent to begin assistance programs at once, anticipating greater exactness in subsequent estimates.

The foregoing supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN
EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING
APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 FOR THE DEPART-
MENT OF COMMERCE

JUNE 4, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 3, 1946.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing
appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 for the Department of Commerce.

The details of the draft of proposed provision, the necessity there-
for, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the
letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted here-
with, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 31, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a
draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation
for the fiscal year 1947, for the Department of Commerce, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The appropriations under the head "Census of Agriculture" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, as supplemented by the Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 6), are hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

Due to difficulties in the recruitment of field enumerators the census was delayed in its initial stages as a result of which it will be impossible to complete the printing by December 31, 1946. It is therefore necessary to extend the completion date to June 30, 1947.

The foregoing proposed provision is made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 and I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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BUDGET FOR THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1947

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE BUDGET FOR THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1947, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$37,000,000

JUNE 6, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 6, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress the budget for the Selective Service System for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$37,000,000.

The letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection with this budget is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 5, 1946,

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the budget for the Selective Service System for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$37,000,000. This estimate of appropriation is based on the assumption that Congress will extend the Selective Training and Service Act for the full fiscal year 1947. The details of the estimate are transmitted herewith.

I recommend that the budget be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and Expenses, Selective Service System—

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System as authorized by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (50 U. S. C. App. 301); including not to exceed **[\$435,000]** *\$330,000* for printing and binding **[and]**; not to exceed **[\$1,043,000]** *\$125,000* for expenditure through other Federal agencies, and through State agencies without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, for gathering of medical and social history information on registrants; *personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed sixty), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles;* not to exceed **[\$1,775,000]** *\$875,000* for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); expenses incident to the granting of nonmonetary awards, including citations, insignia, emblems, and devices, to civilian employees of the Selective Service System and others rendering service to the System in recognition of faithful and meritorious services; and, under such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of Selective Service, expenses of emergency medical care, including hospitalization, of registrants who suffer illness or injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders issued under the selective-service law but such burial expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one case; **[\$52,000,000]** *\$37,000,000*: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be necessary shall be available for the planning, directing, and operation of a program of work of national importance under civilian direction, either independently or in cooperation with governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and the assignment and delivery thereto of individuals found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in work of the land or naval forces, which cooperation with other agencies may include the furnishing of funds to and acceptance of money, services, or other forms of assistance from such nongovernmental agencies for the more effectual accomplishment of the work; and for the pay and allowances of such individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System, and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Provided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the administration of the Selective Service System, including commissioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or their reserve components, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings of societies or associations for the purpose of obtaining or imparting information concerning functions of the Selective Service System and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees or others rendering service to the Government for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, may be ordered by the Director or by such persons as he may authorize: *Provided further*, That no person traveling hereunder shall be allowed travel expenses on the mileage basis unless such expenses are authorized by regulation of the service to which he belongs. (*Act of July 17, 1945, Public Law 156.*)

Annual appropriation, general account:

Estimate 1947, **\$37,000,000**

Appropriated 1946, **\$52,000,000**

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 1 | \$5,180 | 1 | \$5,180 | 1.2 | \$5,498 |
| Assistant chief of division..... | | | 1 | 5,180 | 0.3 | 1,342 |
| Chief of section..... | | | | | | |
| Information representative..... | 1 | 5,810 | | | | |
| Public relations officer..... | | | 1 | 5,180 | 1 | 5,000 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 1 | 4,300 | | | 0.3 | 1,108 |
| Budget analyst..... | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Chief of section..... | 1 | 4,300 | 2 | 9,260 | 3.3 | 12,772 |
| Field representative..... | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Fiscal officer..... | 2 | 9,040 | 2 | 9,040 | 0.7 | 2,678 |
| Personnel officer..... | 1 | 4,300 | 2 | 8,600 | 0.5 | 1,867 |
| Procedure analyst..... | | | | | 1 | 4,000 |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 2 | 7,940 | | | | |
| Field representative..... | | | 1 | 3,970 | 1 | 3,500 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Administrative assistant..... | | | 1 | 3,640 | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 2 | 7,280 | 2 | 7,280 | | |
| Assistant chief of section..... | | | | | 1.4 | 4,791 |
| Chief of section..... | 2 | 7,280 | 1 | 3,860 | 1.5 | 4,933 |
| Field representative..... | 1 | 3,640 | | | | |
| Personnel officer..... | 2 | 7,280 | 2 | 7,280 | 0.1 | 266 |
| Procedure analyst..... | 1 | 3,640 | | | | |
| Record analyst..... | 1 | 3,640 | | | | |
| Technical assistant..... | 2 | 7,280 | 1 | 3,640 | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | 5 | 16,550 | 6 | 20,850 | 6.3 | 18,320 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 23 | 68,540 | 21 | 64,890 | 15.2 | 39,980 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 38 | 100,700 | 37 | 100,690 | 37.4 | 84,443 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 67 | 155,440 | 77 | 183,920 | 68 | 136,946 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 66 | 138,600 | 151 | 327,016 | 147.8 | |
| | | | | | | 267,669 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 136 | 258,672 | 282 | 574,466 | 309.8 | |
| | | | | | | 504,442 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 108 | 190,698 | 103 | 180,040 | 300.3 | |
| | | | | | | 439,268 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902..... | 4 | 6,024 | 6 | 9,036 | 8.6 | 11,603 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Chief of section..... | | | | | 1.1 | 4,728 |
| Research specialist..... | 1 | 5,180 | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Assistant chief of section..... | | | | | 1 | 3,800 |
| Chief of section..... | 2 | 8,600 | 1 | 4,300 | 0.3 | 1,135 |
| Research librarian..... | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Archivist..... | | | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,067 |
| Assistant chief of section..... | | | 2 | 7,280 | 1.1 | 3,466 |
| Chief of section..... | | | 1 | 3,750 | 1 | 3,138 |
| Research librarian..... | 1 | 3,640 | | | 1 | 3,300 |
| Statistician..... | | | | | 0.6 | 2,000 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 7 | 20,860 | 2 | 5,960 | 2.8 | 7,366 |
| Grade 1. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 4 | 9,280 | 2 | 4,750 | 3.4 | 7,199 |
| Subprofessional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 2 | 4,640 | 2 | 4,970 | 2.8 | 5,639 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | | | 1 | 2,166 | 1.2 | 2,225 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 1 | 1,902 | 1 | 1,968 | 0.3 | 410 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | | | | | 0.4 | 634 |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,166 to \$2,562..... | 1 | 2,166 | 1 | 2,298 | 0.9 | 1,842 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166..... | 5 | 8,850 | 4 | 7,338 | 3 | 4,580 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 27 | 42,444 | 32 | 52,158 | 18.5 | 24,788 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770..... | 10 | 14,400 | 10 | 15,144 | 27.7 | 35,636 |
| Unclassified: | | | | | | |
| Administrative officer..... | 1 | 5,180 | | | | |
| Assistant chief of branch..... | 3 | 18,690 | 2 | 11,410 | | |
| Assistant chief of division..... | 3 | 18,585 | 3 | 17,640 | 1.9 | 10,479 |
| Chief of division..... | 3 | 20,580 | 3 | 20,580 | 3.1 | 19,192 |
| Information analyst..... | 1 | 5,180 | | | | |
| Record analyst..... | 1 | 5,180 | | | | |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 543 | | 769 | | 978.1 | |
| | 1,224,391 | | 1,703,550 | | 1,693,048 | |
| Temporary employment, departmental..... | | | | | 23.6 | 36,900 |
| Part-time employment, departmental..... | | | | | 3.8 | 6,988 |
| W. A. E. employment, departmental..... | | | 1 | 1,680 | | |
| Overtime pay, departmental..... | | 12,000 | | 56,000 | | 370,649 |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 543 | | 770 | | 1,005.5 | |
| | 1,236,391 | | 1,761,230 | | 2,107,585 | |

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Administrative officer | | | | | 0.6 | \$2,683 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Administrative assistant | | | | | 4 | 15,366 |
| Administrative officer | 5 | \$21,500 | 5 | \$21,500 | 0.4 | 1,583 |
| Chief of division | 32 | 37,600 | 2 | 8,600 | 2 | 7,650 |
| State personnel officer | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 3,800 |
| State procurement officer | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 4,300 | 0.7 | 2,602 |
| Traffic manager | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 3,800 |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Administrative assistant | | | | | 2.2 | 7,617 |
| Administrative officer | 4 | 15,880 | 4 | 15,880 | 2.4 | 8,312 |
| Chief of division | 2 | 7,940 | 2 | 7,940 | 4 | 14,000 |
| State procurement officer | 3 | 11,910 | 3 | 11,910 | 2.3 | 8,073 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Administrative assistant | 6 | 21,840 | 6 | 21,840 | 7.5 | 24,046 |
| Administrative officer | | | | | 0.4 | 1,200 |
| Assistant chief of division | 1 | 3,640 | 1 | 3,640 | 0.6 | 1,917 |
| Assistant State procurement officer | 2 | 7,280 | 2 | 7,280 | | |
| Chief of division | 1 | 3,640 | 1 | 3,640 | 1.9 | 5,935 |
| Chief of local boards | 1 | 3,640 | 1 | 3,640 | | |
| Field adviser | | | | | 0.3 | 825 |
| Field representative | 1 | 3,640 | 1 | 3,640 | 1 | 3,400 |
| Headquarters officer | 1 | 3,640 | 1 | 3,640 | 1 | 3,250 |
| Supervisor, quotas and calls | 2 | 7,280 | 2 | 7,280 | 0.4 | 1,333 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970: | 35 | | 35 | | 42.7 | |
| | | 115,850 | | 115,850 | | 128,050 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640: | 72 | | 69 | | 97.7 | |
| | | 230,950 | | 226,740 | | 255,280 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310: | 227 | | 302 | | 247.7 | |
| | | 612,810 | | 893,580 | | 578,897 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980: | 206 | | 376 | | 266.8 | |
| | | 483,860 | | 974,880 | | 531,993 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496: | 270 | | 381 | | 564.2 | |
| | | 570,960 | | 855,372 | | 1,022,967 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298: | 375 | | 490 | | 686 | |
| | | 713,250 | | 1,003,505 | | 1,120,654 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100: | 284 | | 355 | | 812.4 | |
| | | 484,640 | | 605,144 | | 1,177,138 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902: | 282 | | 312 | | 218.7 | |
| | | 425,200 | | 491,000 | | 276,309 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Medical adviser | 1 | 5,600 | 1 | 5,600 | 1 | 4,600 |
| State medical officer | 1 | 5,600 | 1 | 5,600 | 0.3 | 1,795 |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Agricultural economist | 1 | 3,970 | 1 | 3,970 | 1 | 3,200 |
| Chief of division | 1 | 3,970 | 1 | 3,970 | 1 | 3,350 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640: | | | | | 0.3 | 867 |
| Grade 1. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980: | | | | | 0.7 | 1,334 |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$1,968 to \$2,364: | 3 | 6,498 | 3 | 6,498 | 9.5 | 16,090 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166: | 19 | 37,392 | 19 | 37,392 | 12.3 | 18,536 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902: | 15 | 26,550 | 15 | 26,550 | 16.9 | 22,624 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770: | 20 | 32,760 | 20 | 32,760 | 16.6 | 19,999 |
| Grade 1. Range \$864 to \$1,152: | 4 | 4,032 | 4 | 4,032 | 5.4 | 4,123 |
| Unclassified: | | | | | | |
| Administrative assistant | | | | | 0.1 | 86 |
| Assistant State director | 1 | 6,230 | 1 | 6,230 | 1 | 5,600 |
| State director | 36 | 215,635 | 11 | 59,885 | 11 | 53,569 |
| State medical officer | 1 | 3,750 | 1 | 3,750 | | |
| Local board employment | 8,884 | | 11,879 | | 14,448.2 | |
| | | 19,100,000 | | 24,093,000 | | 22,958,719 |
| Total permanent, field | 10,802 | | 14,311 | | 17,495.2 | |
| | | 23,351,837 | | 29,588,638 | | 28,323,172 |
| Temporary employment, field | 75 | | 92 | | 134.4 | |
| | | 133,133 | | 174,984 | | 188,934 |
| Part-time employment, field | | | 5 | 11,490 | 31.2 | 44,011 |
| W. A. E. employment, field | 573 | | 430 | | 524.4 | |
| | | 1,039,861 | | 773,194 | | 658,712 |
| Overtime pay, field | | | | 644,000 | | 6,386,046 |
| Additional pay for foreign service, field | | 26,352 | | 26,914 | | 28,116 |
| All personal services, field | 11,450 | | 14,838 | | 18,185.2 | |
| | | 24,551,183 | | 31,219,220 | | 35,628,991 |
| 01 Personal services (net) | 11,993 | | 15,608 | | 19,190.7 | |
| | | 25,787,574 | | 32,980,450 | | 37,736,576 |

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | \$4, 513, 100 | \$7, 234, 950 | \$13, 558, 811 |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | 103, 200 | 87, 500 | 71, 122 |
| 04 Communication services..... | 765, 900 | 874, 300 | 1, 146, 191 |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | 875, 000 | 1, 048, 000 | 1, 369, 464 |
| 05 Rents and utility services..... | 2, 951, 000 | 3, 173, 000 | 3, 425, 461 |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | 330, 000 | 353, 500 | 389, 894 |
| 07 Other contractual services: | | | |
| Civilian public service camps: | | | |
| Department of Agriculture..... | 537, 000 | 614, 000 | 548, 151 |
| Department of the Interior..... | 358, 386 | 450, 000 | 410, 820 |
| Fiscal director, War Department..... | 201, 640 | 201, 640 | 201, 640 |
| Medical survey, Federal Security Agency..... | 125, 000 | 400, 000 | 800, 000 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 200, 500 | 311, 360 | 193, 623 |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | 202, 700 | 201, 000 | 321, 052 |
| 09 Equipment..... | 49, 000 | 12, 800 | 82, 987 |
| Total other obligations..... | 11, 212, 426 | 14, 962, 050 | 22, 519, 216 |
| Grand total obligations..... | 37, 000, 000 | 47, 942, 500 | 60, 255, 792 |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance..... | | 4, 057, 500 | 2, 244, 208 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | 37, 000, 000 | 52, 000, 000 | 62, 500, 000 |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | |
| 1. National headquarters..... | \$2, 306, 831 | \$2, 845, 700 | \$3, 250, 304 |
| 2. State headquarters..... | 5, 497, 200 | 6, 624, 500 | 6, 873, 062 |
| 3. Local boards..... | 26, 917, 500 | 34, 893, 350 | 44, 825, 209 |
| 4. Appeal boards..... | 200, 793 | 581, 300 | 1, 091, 535 |
| 5. Medical advisory boards..... | 7, 750 | 9, 150 | 20, 695 |
| 6. Veterans' personnel division..... | | | 397, 026 |
| 7. Conscientious objectors..... | 1, 092, 505 | 1, 263, 000 | 1, 180, 291 |
| 8. Research and statistics..... | 805, 461 | 1, 224, 000 | 1, 680, 752 |
| 9. Medical survey program..... | 171, 960 | 501, 500 | 936, 918 |
| Grand total obligations..... | 37, 000, 000 | 47, 942, 500 | 60, 255, 792 |
| Adjustments (see objects schedule for detail)..... | | +4, 057, 500 | +2, 244, 208 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | 37, 000, 000 | 52, 000, 000 | 62, 500, 000 |

Claims, Judgments, and Private Relief Acts—

13 Refunds, awards, and indemnities: Obligations—1945, \$1,534.59.

Statement of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

| Appropriation | Vehicles (motor unless otherwise indicated) to be purchased | | Old vehicles to be exchanged | | Net cost of vehicles to be purchased | Old vehicles still to be used | Total maintenance, repair, and operation, all vehicles | Public purpose and users |
|-------------------------------|---|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | Number | Gross cost | Number | Allowance (estimated) | | | | |
| Selective Service System..... | | | | | | 6 | \$1, 200 | For official use by the Director and officials of national headquarters in Washington, D. C. For official use of regional field officers for the purpose of visiting State headquarters, local and appeal boards, induction stations, and industrial plants within their respective regions. For official use of State directors and officials of State headquarters for purposes of supervision and inspection of local boards within the respective States. |
| Do..... | | | | | | 6 | 1, 200 | |
| Do..... | 60 | \$66, 000 | 60 | \$18, 000 | \$48, 000 | 62 | 18, 300 | |
| Total..... | 60 | \$66, 000 | 60 | 18, 000 | 48, 000 | 74 | 20, 700 | |

PROPOSED RESCISSIONS AND PROVISIONS PURSUANT
TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED RESCISSIONS AND PROVISIONS AS SET FORTH IN THE
LETTER OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE SECOND DEFICIENCY
APPROPRIATION ACT, 1944

JUNE 10, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 7, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress proposed rescissions and provisions as set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

These recommendations are the result of the continuous review of the war and war-related appropriations and authorizations which I indicated in my previous recommendations would be made.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 7, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following proposals: (1) rescissions of portions of several war and war-related

appropriations available for the fiscal year 1946, amounting to \$2,771,505,504, together with certain unexpended balances estimated at \$405,316; (2) rescissions of the unrequired balances of certain prior-year appropriations, amounting to \$317,525,776; (3) rescissions of portions of contract authorizations available in the fiscal year 1946, amounting to \$174,178,000; (4) two provisions authorizing certain transfers of appropriated funds; and (5) a provision authorizing the repeal of an amount previously rescinded.

The details of these proposals are as follows:

REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATION

Appropriations of the departments and agencies available in the fiscal year 1946, and prior-year unreverted appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this act:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office for Emergency Management:

Office of Scientific Research and Development:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | \$1, 825, 000 |
|----------------------------|---------------|

War Shipping Administration:

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Revolving fund----- | 50, 000, 000 |
|---------------------|--------------|

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| State marine schools----- | 70, 000 |
|---------------------------|---------|

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Marine and war-risk insurance fund, revolving fund-- | 30, 000, 000 |
|--|--------------|

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Defense aid—lend-lease----- | 672, 000, 000 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|

To be deducted from such of the categories specified in the various appropriation acts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such official as he shall designate, in consultation with the Department of State.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Selective Service System:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | 1, 100, 000 |
|----------------------------|-------------|

United States Employees' Compensation Commission:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Employees' Compensation Fund----- | 1, 100, 000 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Wage accruals----- | 2, 000, 000 |
|--------------------|-------------|

United States Maritime Commission:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Construction fund, Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund--- | 378, 460, 000 |
|--|---------------|

Federal Works Agency:

Office of the Administrator:

| | |
|--|----------|
| War public works (community facilities)----- | 350, 172 |
|--|----------|

Public Buildings Administration:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Emergency safeguarding of public buildings and property----- | 50, 000 |
|--|---------|

Public Roads Administration:

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Access roads----- | 641, 193 |
|-------------------|----------|

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Department of the Interior:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Government in the Territories: Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions (national defense)----- | 550, 000 |
|---|----------|

Department of State:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Inter-American affairs functions, Department of State---- | 112, 000 |
|---|----------|

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—continued

War Department:

Military Establishment:

General Staff Corps: Special field exercises, Army, 1942-1946----- \$1, 252, 000

Finance Department: Finance Service, Army 1942-1946----- 1, 902, 500

and subappropriations under this head are hereby decreased as follows: (1) Expenses of the courts martial, \$300,000; (2) Apprehension of deserters, \$179,500; (3) Claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury, or death, \$1,125,000; and (4) Claims of military and civilian personnel of the War Department, \$298,000.

Quartermaster Corps: Quartermaster Service, Army, 1942-1946----- 21, 175, 000

and subappropriation under this head are hereby decreased as follows: (1) Welfare of enlisted men, \$2,000,000; and (2) Clothing and equipage, \$19,175,000.

Signal Corps: Signal Service of the Army, 1942-1946-- 12, 364, 000

Air Corps: Air Corps, Army, 1942-1946----- 1, 507, 959, 000

Medical Department: Medical and Hospital Department, Army, 1942-1946----- 6, 051, 000

Corps of Engineers:

Engineer Service, Army, 1942-1946----- 2, 756, 000

and subappropriations under this head are hereby decreased as follows: (1) Military posts, \$2,756,000.

Repair of arsenals, Army, 1942-1946----- 90, 305

Acquisition of land, Act June 26, 1940, no year---- 71, 918

Acquisition of land for military purposes, national defense, no year----- Unexpended balance

Acquisition of land, Ogden Ordnance Depot, Utah, no year----- Unexpended balance

Construction of buildings, utilities and appurtenances at military posts, no year----- 793, 845

Office buildings and appurtenances, War Department, Arlington County, Va., no year----- Unexpended balance

Chemical Warfare Service: Chemical Warfare Service, Army, 1942-1946----- 4, 881, 000

Seacoast defenses:

Seacoast defenses, general, no year----- 18, 885

Seacoast defenses, no year----- 149

Seacoast defenses Insular Departments, no year----- Unexpended balance

Citizens' Military Training: Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1942-1946----- 1, 308, 000

National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army: Promotion of rifle practice, 1942-1946----- 1, 500

Inter-American Relations, War Department: Inter-American Relations, War Department, 1943-1946---- 10, 000

Office of the Secretary: Printing and binding, War Department, 1942-1946----- 2, 243, 000

So much of title 2 of the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, as reads, "Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to War), 1942-1946, \$10,000,000", is hereby repealed.

Navy Department:

Naval Establishment:

Office of the Secretary:

Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1945----- 289, 519

Naval emergency fund, 1945----- 929, 535

Operation and conservation of naval petroleum reserves, 1945----- 185, 912

Ocean and lake surveys, 1945----- 22, 749

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—continued

Navy Department—Continued

Naval Establishment—Continued

Bureau of Naval Personnel:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Naval training station, Newport, R. I., 1945----- | \$5, 801 |
|---|----------|

| | |
|---|----------|
| Naval training station, Norfolk, Va., 1945----- | 200, 000 |
|---|----------|

| | |
|--|----------|
| Naval training station, Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, 1945----- | 100, 000 |
|--|----------|

| | |
|---|--|
| Naval training station, Lake Seneca, N. Y.: | |
|---|--|

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Fiscal year 1945----- | 28, 130 |
|-----------------------|---------|

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Fiscal year 1946----- | 120, 279 |
|-----------------------|----------|

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Fleet training, Navy: | |
|-----------------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Fiscal year 1945----- | 22, 577 |
|-----------------------|---------|

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Fiscal year 1946----- | 30, 000 |
|-----------------------|---------|

| | |
|---|--------|
| Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval Person- nel, 1945----- | 1, 417 |
|---|--------|

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Naval Reserve, 1945----- | 9, 326, 196 |
|--------------------------|-------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1945----- | 2, 009 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Bureau of Ships, Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, fiscal year 1945----- | 150, 000, 000 |
|---|---------------|

Bureau of Ordnance:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy: | |
|-------------------------------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Fiscal year 1945----- | 66, 000, 000 |
|-----------------------|--------------|

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Fiscal year 1946----- | 49, 774, 500 |
|-----------------------|--------------|

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1945----- | 14, 230, 000 |
|--|--------------|

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945----- | 30, 000, 000 |
|--|--------------|

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Department, Navy, 1946----- | 2, 589, 847 |
|--|-------------|

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Bureau of Aeronautics, aviation, Navy, 1945----- | 24, 960, 434 |
|--|--------------|

Marine Corps:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Pay, Marine Corps: | |
|--------------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Fiscal year 1945----- | 15, 000, 000 |
|-----------------------|--------------|

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Fiscal year 1946----- | 10, 000, 000 |
|-----------------------|--------------|

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Increase and replacement of naval vessels, repair facili- ties, Navy----- | 3, 952, 950 |
|--|-------------|

Coast Guard:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Salaries, Office of Commandant, United States Coast Guard, 1945----- | 1, 825 |
|---|--------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Pay and allowances, Coast Guard: | |
|----------------------------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Fiscal year 1945----- | 6, 000, 000 |
|-----------------------|-------------|

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Fiscal year 1946----- | 3, 468, 244 |
|-----------------------|-------------|

| | |
|--|----------|
| General expenses, Coast Guard, 1945----- | 164, 107 |
|--|----------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Civilian employees, Coast Guard, 1945----- | 5, 594 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Establishing and improving aids to navigation, Coast Guard----- | 528 |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--|--|
| Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection, Coast Guard: | |
|--|--|

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Fiscal year 1945----- | 29, 731 |
|-----------------------|---------|

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Fiscal year 1946----- | 48, 412 |
|-----------------------|---------|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Special projects, vessels, Coast Guard (Navy)----- | 655 |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Special projects, aids to navigation, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (Navy)----- | 983 |
|--|-----|

| | |
|---|---------|
| Construction of vessels and shore facilities, Coast Guard (Lend-Lease) (Navy)----- | 34, 102 |
|---|---------|

| | |
|--|----------|
| Maritime training fund, Coast Guard----- | 274, 325 |
|--|----------|

Navy Department:

Salaries:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Salaries, General Board, Navy Department, 1946--- | 2, 542 |
|---|--------|

| | |
|---|-----|
| Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy Department, 1946----- | 670 |
|---|-----|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1945----- | 7, 182 |
|--|--------|

Contingent Expenses:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Contingent expenses, Navy Department, 1946----- | 71, 000 |
|---|---------|

| | |
|--|---------|
| Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydro- graphic Office, 1945----- | 13, 058 |
|--|---------|

TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS

Transfers of amounts shall be made between appropriations as follows:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| From: Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1946 | |
| To: Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946----- | \$15, 000, 000 |
| From: Aviation, Navy, 1946 | |
| To: Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946----- | 25, 000, 000 |
| From: Medical Department, Navy, 1946 | |
| To: Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946----- | 4, 410, 153 |
| From: General expenses, Marine Corps, 1946 | |
| To: Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946----- | 80, 000, 000 |
| From: Aviation, Navy, 1945 | |
| To: Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, 1945----- | 39, 566 |
| Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel, 1945----- | 100, 000, 000 |
| From: Increase and replacement of naval vessels, construction and machinery | |
| To: Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946----- | 100, 000, 000 |
| From: Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emergency construction | |
| To: Contingent, Navy, 1946----- | 25, 000 |
| Naval training station, San Diego, Calif., 1946----- | 32, 400 |
| Naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., 1946----- | 107, 568 |
| Pay, Naval Academy, 1946----- | 51, 840 |
| Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., 1946----- | 8, 856 |
| Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946----- | 30, 589, 847 |
| Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1946----- | 99, 100, 000 |
| Fuel, Navy, 1946----- | 27, 312, 000 |
| From: Clothing and small stores fund | |
| To: Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946----- | 45, 000, 000 |

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy, to transfer sums from any annual naval appropriation available prior to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, having an unobligated surplus, to any other annual naval appropriation available prior to said fiscal year with respect to which a deficiency was incurred, but the amount transferred from any one appropriation shall not exceed \$10,000.

REDUCTIONS IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Contract authorizations of the departments and agencies available in the fiscal year 1946 are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| U. S. Maritime Commission: Construction fund, act June 29, 1936, revolving fund----- | \$173, 678, 000 |
| Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration: Access roads----- | 500, 000 |

Pursuant to law the war and war-related appropriations and authorizations have again been reviewed and additional amounts are recommended for rescission at this time. In addition, it is proposed in the case of the Navy Department to transfer certain estimated unobligated balances to other naval appropriations which require funds. When such transfers are not in excess of \$10,000 and apply to annual appropriations available prior to fiscal year 1946, it is proposed to leave within the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy the authority to specify the amount.

A proposed provision repealing an amount previously rescinded from the War Department will correct an error. This item was previously presented to the Congress as an unobligated balance available for rescission but was later found to have been obligated.

In addition to the foregoing reductions in appropriations, amounts in excess of current requirements totaling \$993,098,585 now available in special accounts for replacing military equipment and supplies heretofore sold by the War Department, will be deposited with the Treasury to the credit of "Miscellaneous receipts." A continuing review of these replacing accounts is contemplated and as additional amounts become available they will be deposited to the credit of "Miscellaneous receipts," unless such amounts are required to maintain adequate levels of supply.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Appropriations reviewed with regard to possible rescissions

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Deduct amount rescinded by Congress | Net funds available in 1946 | Deduct expenditures July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946 |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT OFFICES, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS | | | | |
| APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Executive Office of the President: | | | | |
| Office for Emergency Management: | | | | |
| Office of Scientific Research and Development, salaries and expenses----- | \$70,002,140 | \$56,656,792 | \$13,345,348 | \$4,264,856 |
| War Shipping Administration: | | | | |
| Revolving fund----- | 3,420,379,427 | 570,452,000 | 2,849,927,427 | 797,157,457 |
| State marine schools----- | 325,000 | 0 | 325,000 | 153,487 |
| Marine and war-risk insurance fund, revolving fund----- | 194,389,155 | 151,000,000 | 43,389,155 | 525,810 |
| Emergency funds appropriated to the President, defense aid--lend-lease----- | 8,237,828,000 | 2,684,561,000 | 5,553,267,000 | 2,656,344,000 |
| Independent offices: | | | | |
| Selective Service System, salaries and expenses----- | 52,000,285 | 2,957,500 | 49,042,785 | 32,612,560 |
| United States Employees' Compensation Commission: | | | | |
| Employees' compensation fund----- | 15,661,644 | 3,061,644 | 12,600,000 | 8,390,020 |
| Wage accruals----- | 7,800,000 | 0 | 7,800,000 | 5,105,510 |
| United States Maritime Commission, construction fund, act June 29, 1936, revolving fund----- | 991,875,482 | 796,568,000 | 195,307,482 | 31,954,858 |
| Federal Works Agency: | | | | |
| Office of the Administrator, war public works (community facilities)----- | 107,160,351 | 19,450,000 | 87,710,351 | 47,680,122 |
| Public Buildings Administration, emergency safeguarding of public buildings and property----- | 7,758,676 | 7,225,000 | 533,676 | 421,495 |
| Public Roads Administration, access roads----- | 52,985,512 | 0 | 52,985,512 | 13,384,604 |
| Department of the Interior: | | | | |
| Government in the Territories, emergency fund, Territories and island possessions (national defense)----- | 35,518,558 | 4,332,000 | 31,186,558 | 29,510,543 |
| Department of State: | | | | |
| Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Inter-American affairs functions, Department of State----- | 5,931,414 | 0 | 5,931,414 | 2,340,224 |
| Total appropriations, Executive Office of the President, independent offices, and executive departments----- | 13,199,615,644 | 4,296,263,936 | 8,903,351,708 | 3,629,845,546 |
| CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS | | | | |
| Independent Offices: | | | | |
| U. S. Maritime Commission, construction fund, contract authorization----- | 1,124,010,367 | 785,900,000 | 338,110,367 | 0 |
| Federal Works Agency: | | | | |
| Public Roads Administration, access roads, contract authorization----- | 3,076,845 | 2,576,845 | 500,000 | 0 |
| Total contract authorizations, Executive Office of the President, independent offices, and executive departments----- | 1,127,087,212 | 788,476,845 | 338,610,367 | 0 |
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT | | | | |
| APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| General Staff Corps, special field exercises, Army, 1942-46----- | 55,942,563 | 53,660,742 | 2,281,821 | 383,605 |
| Finance Department: | | | | |
| Expenses of courts martial----- | 653,157 | 40,700 | 612,457 | 193,101 |
| Apprehension of deserters----- | 834,569 | 621,000 | 213,569 | 12,692 |
| Claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury, or death----- | 2,889,331 | 250,000 | 2,639,331 | 996,670 |
| Claims of military and civilian personnel of the War Department----- | 9,274,464 | 0 | 9,274,464 | 4,636,222 |

pursuant to the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944

| Unexpended balance Mar. 31, 1946 | Deduct out- standing obligations Mar. 31, 1946 | Unobligated balance Mar. 31, 1946 | Deduct esti- mated obli- gations Apr. 1, 1946, to end of availability | Estimated unobligated balance at end of avail- ability | Add esti- mated savings through can- cellation of outstanding obligations | Recom- mended re- scission |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| \$9,080,492 | \$7,515,960 | \$1,564,532 | \$494,126 | \$1,070,406 | \$754,594 | \$1,825,000 |
| 2,052,769,970 | 898,282,676 | 1,154,487,294 | 1,282,396,382 | -127,909,088 | 177,909,088 | 50,000,000 |
| 171,513 | 75,366 | 96,147 | 26,147 | 70,000 | 0 | 70,000 |
| 42,863,345 | 2,629,054 | 40,234,291 | 10,234,291 | 30,000,000 | 0 | 30,000,000 |
| 2,896,923,000 | 2,575,787,000 | 321,136,000 | 264,321,000 | 56,815,000 | 615,185,000 | 672,000,000 |
| 16,430,225 | 3,950,409 | 12,479,816 | 11,379,816 | 1,100,000 | 0 | 1,100,000 |
| 4,209,980 | 0 | 4,209,980 | 3,109,980 | 1,100,000 | 0 | 1,100,000 |
| 2,694,490 | 0 | 2,694,490 | 694,490 | 2,000,000 | 0 | 2,000,000 |
| 163,352,624 | 26,614,781 | 136,737,843 | 26,546,022 | 110,191,821 | 268,268,179 | 378,460,000 |
| 40,030,229 | 26,764,378 | 13,265,851 | 12,915,679 | 350,172 | 0 | 350,172 |
| 112,181 | 41,310 | 70,871 | 20,871 | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| 39,600,908 | 33,939,715 | 641,193 | 0 | 641,193 | 0 | 641,193 |
| 1,676,015 | 1,122,127 | 553,888 | 3,888 | 550,000 | 0 | 550,000 |
| 3,591,190 | 1,920,556 | 1,670,634 | 1,558,634 | 112,000 | 0 | 112,000 |
| 5,273,506,162 | 3,583,663,332 | 1,689,842,830 | 1,613,701,326 | 76,141,504 | 1,062,116,861 | 1,138,258,365 |
| 338,110,367 | 14,000,000 | 324,110,367 | 419,637,342 | -95,526,975 | 269,204,975 | 173,678,000 |
| 500,000 | 0 | 500,000 | 0 | 500,000 | 0 | 500,000 |
| 338,610,367 | 14,000,000 | 324,610,367 | 419,637,342 | -95,026,975 | 269,204,975 | 174,178,000 |
| 1,898,216 | 109,323 | 1,788,893 | 536,893 | 1,252,000 | 0 | 1,252,000 |
| 419,356 | 39,374 | 379,982 | 79,982 | 300,000 | 0 | 300,000 |
| 200,877 | 169,405 | 31,472 | 12,000 | 19,472 | 160,028 | 179,500 |
| 1,642,661 | 322,415 | 1,320,246 | 195,246 | 1,125,000 | 0 | 1,125,000 |
| 4,638,242 | 840,192 | 3,798,050 | 3,500,050 | 298,000 | 0 | 298,000 |

Appropriations reviewed with regard to possible rescissions pursuant

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Deduct amount rescinded by Congress | Net funds available in 1946 | Deduct expenditures July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946 |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued | | | | |
| APPROPRIATIONS—continued | | | | |
| Quartermaster Corps: | | | | |
| Welfare of enlisted men..... | \$73,998,619 | \$10,400,000 | \$63,598,619 | \$41,310,564 |
| Clothing and equipage..... | 2,563,869,169 | 1,563,225,000 | 1,000,644,169 | 742,421,843 |
| Signal Corps, Signal Service of the Army, 1942-46. | 3,082,893,060 | 1,760,684,000 | 1,322,209,060 | 849,360,897 |
| Air Corps, Air Corps, Army, 1942-46..... | 17,832,364,823 | 12,799,313,000 | 5,033,051,823 | 2,504,675,773 |
| Medical Department, Medical and Hospital Department, Army, 1942-46. | 543,004,242 | 295,154,000 | 247,850,242 | 175,121,664 |
| Corps of Engineers: | | | | |
| Military posts..... | 481,690,259 | 148,255,000 | 333,435,259 | 208,148,041 |
| Repair of arsenals, Army, 1942-46..... | 1,238,691 | 661,905 | 576,786 | 199,384 |
| Acquisition of land, act, June 26, 1940 (no year). | 87,841 | 13,254 | 74,587 | 2,464 |
| Acquisition of land for military purposes, national defense (no year). | 761,409 | 360,941 | 400,468 | -2,649 |
| Acquisition of land, Ogden Ordnance Depot, Utah (no year). | 60,420 | 60,420 | 0 | -12 |
| Construction of buildings, utilities and appurtenances at military posts (no year). | 31,176,025 | 12,533,633 | 18,642,392 | 209,639 |
| Office buildings and appurtenances, War Department, Arlington County, Va. (no year). | 166 | 157 | 9 | -2,167 |
| Chemical Warfare Service, Chemical Warfare Service, Army, 1942-46. | 1,322,517,515 | 1,019,470,000 | 303,047,515 | 221,408,533 |
| Seacoast Defenses: | | | | |
| Seacoast defenses, general (no year) | 10,374,348 | 9,698,373 | 675,975 | 187,253 |
| Seacoast defenses (no year) | 1,010,855 | 708,225 | 302,630 | 6,794 |
| Seacoast defenses Insular Departments (no year) | 50,469 | 50,456 | 13 | 0 |
| Citizens' Military Training: Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1942-46 | 4,349,400 | 0 | 4,349,400 | 713,864 |
| National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army, promotion of rifle practice 1942-46. | 111,875 | 17,500 | 94,375 | 37,833 |
| Inter-American relations, War Department, Inter-American relations, War Department, 1943-46 | 602,470 | 105,000 | 497,470 | 146,726 |
| Office of the Secretary, printing and binding, 1942-46 | 68,661,201 | 22,500,000 | 46,161,201 | 26,723,919 |
| Total, Military Establishment | 26,088,416,941 | 17,697,783,306 | 8,390,633,635 | 4,776,892,653 |
| NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT | | | | |
| APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Office of the Secretary: | | | | |
| Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1945 | 11,223,075 | 671,805 | 10,551,270 | 6,042,100 |
| Naval emergency fund, 1945 | 2,689,903 | 25,477 | 2,664,426 | 871,982 |
| Operation and conservation of naval petroleum reserves, 1945 | 318,541 | 6,353 | 312,188 | 71,188 |
| Ocean and lake surveys, 1945 | 115,420 | 29,251 | 86,169 | 42,991 |
| Bureau of Naval Personnel: | | | | |
| Training, education, and welfare, Navy: | | | | |
| Naval training station, Newport, R. I., 1945 | 131,565 | 256 | 131,309 | 109,357 |
| Naval training station, Norfolk, Va., 1945 | 269,771 | 14,879 | 254,892 | 9,954 |
| Naval training station, Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, 1945. | 890,499 | 604,708 | 285,791 | 74,077 |
| Naval training station, Lake Seneca, N. Y., 1945. | 488,700 | 3,209 | 485,491 | 204,971 |
| Naval training station, Lake Seneca, N. Y., 1946. | 1,000,000 | 0 | 1,000,000 | 870,247 |
| Fleet training, Navy, 1945..... | 288,240 | 164,695 | 123,545 | 13,999 |
| Fleet training, Navy, 1946..... | 320,000 | 78,000 | 242,000 | 34,739 |
| Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1945. | 13,995 | 124 | 13,871 | 9,373 |
| Naval Reserve: Naval Reserve, 1945..... | 48,622,071 | 24,511,154 | 24,110,917 | 8,215,489 |
| Naval Academy, maintenance, Naval Academy, 1945. | 26,209 | 2,529 | 23,680 | 16,640 |

to the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944—Continued

| Unexpended balance Mar. 31, 1946 | Deduct out- standing obligations Mar. 31, 1946 | Unobligated balance Mar. 31, 1946 | Deduct esti- mated obli- gations Apr. 1, 1946, to end of availability | Estimated unobligated balance at end of avail- ability | Add esti- mated savings through can- cellation of outstanding obligations | Recom- mended re- scission |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| \$22,288,055 | \$7,739,632 | \$14,548,423 | \$12,548,423 | \$2,000,000 | 0 | \$2,000,000 |
| 258,222,326 | 114,381,402 | 143,840,924 | 128,695,897 | 15,145,027 | \$4,029,973 | 19,175,000 |
| 472,848,163 | 461,943,277 | 10,904,886 | 76,650,886 | -65,746,000 | 78,110,000 | 12,364,000 |
| 2,528,376,050 | 2,899,157,265 | -370,781,215 | 583,439,629 | -954,220,844 | 2,462,179,844 | 1,507,959,000 |
| 72,728,578 | 29,205,250 | 43,523,328 | 37,884,267 | 5,639,061 | 411,939 | 6,051,000 |
| 125,287,218 | 64,662,302 | 60,624,916 | 62,675,902 | -2,050,986 | 4,806,986 | 2,756,000 |
| 377,402 | 287,097 | 90,305 | 0 | 90,305 | 0 | 90,305 |
| 72,123 | 205 | 71,918 | 0 | 71,918 | 0 | 71,918 |
| 403,117 | 0 | 403,117 | 0 | 403,117 | 0 | 403,117 |
| 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| 18,432,753 | 17,638,908 | 793,845 | 0 | 793,845 | 0 | 793,845 |
| 2,176 | 2,333 | -157 | 0 | -157 | 2,332 | 2,175 |
| 81,638,982 | 70,857,686 | 10,781,114 | 9,500,000 | 1,281,114 | 3,599,886 | 4,881,000 |
| 488,722 | 469,837 | 18,885 | 0 | 18,885 | 0 | 18,885 |
| 295,836 | 295,687 | 149 | 0 | 149 | 0 | 149 |
| 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| 3,635,536 | 446,463 | 3,189,073 | 1,881,073 | 1,308,000 | 0 | 1,308,000 |
| 56,542 | 8,883 | 47,659 | 47,305 | 354 | 1,146 | 1,500 |
| 350,744 | 98,367 | 252,377 | 242,377 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 |
| 19,437,282 | 14,050,833 | 5,386,449 | 3,143,449 | 2,243,000 | 0 | 2,243,000 |
| 3,613,740,982 | 3,682,726,343 | -68,985,361 | 921,033,379 | -990,018,740 | 2,553,302,158 | 1,563,283,418 |
| 4,509,170 | 581,709 | 3,927,461 | 3,637,942 | 289,519 | 0 | 289,519 |
| 1,792,444 | 112,909 | 1,679,535 | 750,000 | 929,535 | 0 | 929,535 |
| 241,000 | 7,588 | 233,412 | 47,500 | 185,912 | 0 | 185,912 |
| 43,178 | 32,082 | 11,096 | 0 | 11,096 | 11,653 | 22,749 |
| 21,952 | 16,151 | 5,801 | 0 | 5,801 | 0 | 5,801 |
| 244,938 | 44,938 | 200,000 | 0 | 200,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| 211,714 | 111,714 | 100,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 | 100,000 |
| 280,520 | 252,390 | 28,130 | 0 | 28,130 | 0 | 28,130 |
| 129,753 | 9,474 | 120,279 | 0 | 120,279 | 0 | 120,279 |
| 109,546 | 86,969 | 22,577 | 0 | 22,577 | 0 | 22,577 |
| 207,261 | 88,849 | 118,412 | 88,412 | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 |
| 4,498 | 3,081 | 1,417 | 0 | 1,417 | 0 | 1,417 |
| 15,895,428 | 6,569,232 | 9,326,196 | 0 | 9,326,196 | 0 | 9,326,196 |
| 7,040 | 5,031 | 2,009 | 0 | 2,009 | 0 | 2,009 |

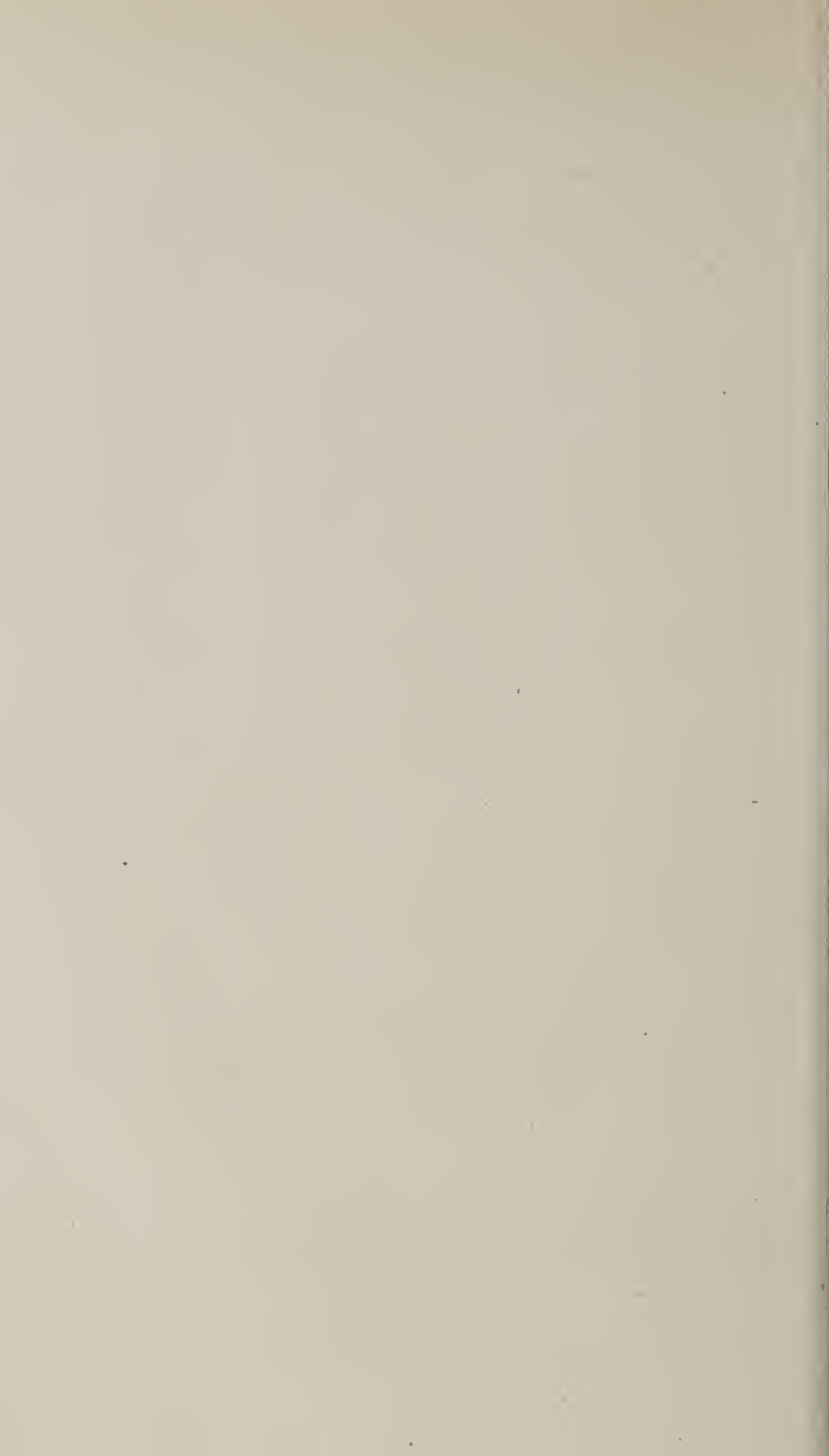
12 PROVISIONS OF SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT

Appropriations reviewed with regard to possible rescissions pursuant

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Deduct amount rescinded by Congress | Net funds available in 1946 | Deduct expenditures July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946 |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT—Continued | | | | |
| APPROPRIATIONS—continued | | | | |
| Bureau of Ships, maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1945. | \$988,632,687 | \$118,474,000 | \$870,158,687 | \$438,652,806 |
| Bureau of Ordnance: | | | | |
| Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1945. | 2,423,545,492 | 1,414,000,000 | 1,009,545,492 | 657,439,644 |
| Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1946. | 3,177,853,871 | 2,675,225,500 | 502,628,371 | 183,662,794 |
| Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: | | | | |
| Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1945. | 56,131,189 | 0 | 56,131,189 | 29,691,213 |
| Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945. | 82,110,164 | 20,000,000 | 62,110,164 | 21,658,486 |
| Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Department, Navy, 1946. | 116,315,505 | 47,000,000 | 69,315,505 | 39,058,880 |
| Bureau of Aeronautics, Aviation, Navy, 1945. | 3,273,403,354 | 1,468,753,102 | 1,804,650,252 | 798,373,157 |
| Marine Corps: | | | | |
| Pay, Marine Corps, 1945. | 123,900,496 | 10,000,000 | 113,900,496 | 90,426,949 |
| Pay, Marine Corps, 1946. | 751,854,749 | 69,913,260 | 681,941,489 | 516,028,000 |
| Increase and replacement of naval vessels, repair facilities, Navy. | 156,986,369 | 56,547,050 | 100,439,319 | 35,952,119 |
| Coast Guard: | | | | |
| Salaries, Office of Commandant, United States Coast Guard, 1945. | 213,265 | 133,293 | 79,972 | 78,147 |
| Pay and allowances, Coast Guard, 1945. | 70,761,605 | 14,599,760 | 56,161,845 | 38,933,172 |
| Pay and allowances, Coast Guard, 1946. | 399,917,800 | 87,000,000 | 312,917,800 | 187,330,677 |
| General expenses, Coast Guard, 1945. | 34,920,539 | 1,338,182 | 33,582,357 | 19,906,780 |
| Civilian employees, Coast Guard, 1945. | 232,715 | 200,633 | 32,082 | 26,010 |
| Establishing and improving aids to navigation, Coast Guard. | 2,019,719 | 346,000 | 1,673,719 | 316,920 |
| Salaries and expenses, Merchant Marine Inspection, Coast Guard, 1945. | 459,198 | 379,255 | 79,943 | 42,273 |
| Salaries and expenses, Merchant Marine Inspection, Coast Guard, 1946. | 1,918,552 | 0 | 1,918,552 | 1,309,139 |
| Special projects, vessels, Coast Guard (Navy). | 182,552 | 127,000 | 55,552 | 29,157 |
| Special projects, aids to navigation, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (Navy). | 67,975 | 28,699 | 39,276 | 31,917 |
| Construction of vessels and shore facilities, Coast Guard (lend-lease) (Navy). | 34,102 | 0 | 34,102 | 0 |
| Maritime training fund, Coast Guard. | 274,340 | 0 | 274,340 | 15 |
| Navy Department: | | | | |
| Salaries: | | | | |
| Salaries, General Board, Navy Department, 1946. | 13,000 | 0 | 13,000 | 5,781 |
| Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy Department, 1946. | 23,600 | 0 | 23,600 | 16,173 |
| Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1945. | 87,721 | 46,818 | 40,903 | 33,721 |
| Contingent expenses: | | | | |
| Contingent expenses, Navy Department, 1946. | 4,109,827 | 0 | 4,109,827 | 1,810,446 |
| Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, 1945. | 2,542,541 | 146,942 | 2,395,599 | 1,779,273 |
| Total, 1945. | 7,122,018,955 | 3,074,106,425 | 4,047,912,530 | 2,112,723,752 |
| Total, 1946. | 4,612,891,961 | 2,936,265,509 | 1,676,626,452 | 966,457,004 |
| Total, Naval Establishment. | 11,734,910,916 | 6,010,371,934 | 5,724,538,982 | 3,079,180,756 |
| SUMMARY | | | | |
| APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| Executive Office of the President, independent offices, and executive departments. | 13,199,615,644 | 4,296,263,936 | 8,903,351,708 | 3,629,845,546 |
| Military Establishment. | 26,088,416,941 | 17,697,783,306 | 8,390,633,635 | 4,776,892,653 |
| Naval Establishment. | 11,734,910,916 | 6,010,371,934 | 5,724,538,982 | 3,079,180,756 |
| Grand total, appropriations. | 51,022,943,501 | 28,004,419,176 | 23,018,524,325 | 11,485,918,955 |
| CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS | | | | |
| Executive Office of the President, independent offices, and executive departments. | 1,127,087,212 | 788,476,845 | 338,610,367 | 0 |

to the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944—Continued

| Unexpended balance Mar. 31, 1946 | Deduct out- standing obligations Mar. 31, 1946 | Unobligated balance Mar. 31, 1946 | Deduct esti- mated obli- gations Apr. 1, 1946, to end of availability | Estimated unobligated balance at end of avail- ability | Add esti- mated savings through can- cellation of outstanding obligations | Recom- mended re- scission |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| \$431,505,881 | \$490,417,637 | -\$58,911,756 | -\$28,911,756 | -\$30,000,000 | \$180,000,000 | \$150,000,000 |
| 352,105,848 | 289,539,643 | 62,566,205 | 0 | 62,566,205 | 3,433,795 | 66,000,000 |
| 318,965,577 | 113,838,820 | 205,126,757 | 168,902,763 | 36,223,994 | 13,550,506 | 49,774,500 |
| 26,439,976 | 5,183,188 | 21,256,788 | 7,026,788 | 14,230,000 | 0 | 14,230,000 |
| 40,451,678 | 0 | 40,451,678 | 10,451,678 | 30,000,000 | 0 | 30,000,000 |
| 30,256,625 | 7,138,057 | 23,118,568 | 20,528,721 | 2,589,847 | 0 | 2,589,847 |
| 1,006,277,095 | 1,962,387,007 | -956,109,912 | 32,500,000 | -988,609,912 | 1,013,570,346 | 24,960,434 |
| 23,473,547 | 8,473,547 | 15,000,000 | 0 | 15,000,000 | 0 | 15,000,000 |
| 165,913,489 | 45,096,749 | 120,816,740 | 110,816,740 | 10,000,000 | 0 | 10,000,000 |
| 64,487,200 | 60,846,979 | 3,640,221 | 385,000 | 3,255,221 | 697,729 | 3,952,950 |
| 1,825 | 0 | 1,825 | 0 | 1,825 | 0 | 1,825 |
| 17,228,673 | 11,228,673 | 6,000,000 | 0 | 6,000,000 | 0 | 6,000,000 |
| 125,587,123 | 61,094,463 | 64,492,660 | 61,024,416 | 3,468,244 | 0 | 3,468,244 |
| 13,675,577 | 13,511,470 | 164,107 | 0 | 164,107 | 0 | 164,107 |
| 6,072 | 478 | 5,594 | 0 | 5,594 | 0 | 5,594 |
| 1,356,799 | 565,264 | 791,535 | 791,007 | 528 | 0 | 528 |
| 37,670 | 7,939 | 29,731 | 0 | 29,731 | 0 | 29,731 |
| 609,413 | 81,001 | 528,412 | 480,000 | 48,412 | 0 | 48,412 |
| 26,395 | 24,931 | 1,464 | 809 | 655 | 0 | 655 |
| 7,359 | 5,648 | 1,711 | 728 | 983 | 0 | 983 |
| 34,102 | 32,162 | 1,940 | 0 | 1,940 | 32,162 | 34,102 |
| 274,325 | 0 | 274,325 | 0 | 274,325 | 0 | 274,325 |
| 7,219 | 287 | 6,932 | 4,390 | 2,542 | 0 | 2,542 |
| 7,427 | 845 | 6,582 | 5,912 | 670 | 0 | 670 |
| 7,182 | 0 | 7,182 | 0 | 7,182 | 0 | 7,182 |
| 2,299,381 | 1,445,069 | 854,312 | 783,312 | 71,000 | 0 | 71,000 |
| 616,326 | 603,268 | 13,058 | 0 | 13,058 | 0 | 13,058 |
| 1,935,188,778 | 2,789,176,644 | -853,987,866 | 25,502,152 | -879,490,018 | 1,197,015,794 | 317,525,776 |
| 710,169,448 | 290,268,598 | 419,900,850 | 363,812,210 | 56,088,640 | 14,280,397 | 70,369,037 |
| 2,645,358,226 | 3,079,445,242 | -434,087,016 | 389,314,362 | -823,401,378 | 1,211,296,191 | 387,894,813 |
| 5,273,506,162 | 3,583,663,332 | 1,689,842,830 | 1,613,701,326 | 76,141,504 | 1,062,116,861 | 1,138,258,365 |
| 3,613,740,982 | 3,682,726,343 | -68,985,361 | 921,033,379 | -990,018,740 | 2,553,302,158 | 1,563,283,418 |
| 2,645,358,226 | 3,079,445,242 | -434,087,016 | 389,314,362 | -823,401,378 | 1,211,296,191 | 387,894,813 |
| 11,532,605,370 | 10,345,834,917 | 1,186,770,453 | 2,924,049,067 | -1,737,278,614 | 4,826,715,210 | 3,089,436,596 |
| 338,610,367 | 14,000,000 | 324,610,367 | 419,637,342 | -95,026,975 | 269,204,975 | 174,178,000 |



BUDGET FOR THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, IN THE AMOUNT OF
\$260,000 FOR THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

JUNE 11, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 10, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of Congress
the budget for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$260,000 for the
Office of Economic Stabilization.

The letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection
with this budget is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 7, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration
the budget for the Office of Economic Stabilization for the fiscal
year 1947, containing estimate of appropriation amounting to \$260,-
000, together with proposed provisions affecting said estimate.

The details of this estimate are transmitted herewith. I recom-
mend that the budget be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and Expenses, Office of Economic Stabilization—

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization, including salaries of the Director at \$15,000 per annum and one assistant to the Director at **[\$9,000]** \$9,800 per annum and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; temporary employment (not to exceed **[\$6,360]** \$2,193) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; not to exceed **[\$2,250]** \$3,750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); traveling expenses including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office (not to exceed **[\$4,500]** \$10,625); purchase of one and hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger **[automobile]** automobiles; and printing and binding (not to exceed **[\$2,000]** \$9,375); **[\$196,256]** \$260,000. (Act of July 17, 1945, Public Law 156.)

Annual appropriation, general account:

Estimate 1947, **\$260,000**

Appropriated 1946, **\$196,250**

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 16. In excess of \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Director | 1 | \$15,000 | 0.6 | \$10,019 | 1 | \$15,000 |
| Assistant to the director | 1 | 9,800 | 0.3 | 3,267 | | |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Information director | 1 | 8,750 | | | | |
| Executive assistant | 1 | 8,750 | 0.3 | 2,917 | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Press consultant | 1 | 7,175 | | | | |
| Information director | | | 1 | 6,622 | | |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Executive administrative assistant | | | | | 0.7 | 4,300 |
| Information specialist | 1 | 6,230 | | | | |
| Information director | | | | | 0.2 | 935 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Information specialist | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Administrative assistant | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Administrative assistant | 2 | 7,280 | 1.6 | 6,066 | 0.8 | 437 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970: | 1 | 3,310 | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640: | 4 | 12,360 | 5.8 | 17,601 | 2.7 | 6,941 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310: | 4 | 10,600 | 1 | 2,650 | 1 | 2,321 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980: | 10 | 23,200 | 5.3 | 12,611 | 1.4 | 3,019 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496: | 1 | 2,100 | 1 | 2,100 | 1.4 | 2,255 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298: | 1 | 1,902 | | | | |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| General counsel | 1 | 9,010 | 0.9 | 7,510 | 0.2 | 1,375 |
| Chief economist | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,750 | 0.2 | 1,467 |
| Associate general counsel | | | 0.3 | 2,917 | | |
| Specialist for building materials and housing | 1 | 8,750 | | | | |
| Specialist for textiles | | | 0.1 | 973 | | |
| Specialist for industrial and consumer durable goods | 1 | 8,750 | 0.1 | 972 | | |
| Economist | | | 0.1 | 972 | | |
| Attorney | | | 0.6 | 4,900 | | |
| Associate economic adviser | 1 | 8,750 | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Chief attorney | | | | | 1 | 7,062 |
| Attorney | | | 0.3 | 1,865 | | |
| Economist | | | 1.5 | 10,604 | | |
| Executive officer and legal adviser | | | 1 | 7,175 | | |
| Assistant general counsel | 2 | 14,350 | 1.3 | 8,969 | | |

Salaries and Expenses, Office of Economic Stabilization—Con.

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Professional service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 2 | \$12,460 | 1 | \$6,230 | 0.8 | \$4,718 |
| Economist..... | 2 | 12,460 | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Assistant to specialist for building materials and housing..... | | | 0.3 | 2,077 | | |
| Assistant to specialist for textiles..... | | | 0.3 | 2,077 | | |
| Assistant to specialist for industrial and consumer durable goods..... | | | 0.3 | 2,077 | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | | | | | 0.9 | 4,440 |
| Economist..... | 1 | 5,180 | | | | |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166..... | 2 | 3,540 | 1.3 | 2,279 | 0.7 | 1,054 |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 45 | 217,057 | 28.3 | 140,430 | 13 | 55,324 |
| Temporary employment, departmental..... | 0.3 | 1,193 | 0.4 | 3,860 | | |
| W. A. E. employment, departmental..... | 0.2 | 1,000 | 0.3 | 2,500 | | |
| W. O. C. employment, departmental..... | 0.5 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | | |
| Overtime pay, departmental..... | | 2,000 | | 3,480 | | 6,616 |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 46 | 221,250 | 29.3 | 150,270 | 13 | 61,940 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 10,625 | | 5,500 | | 1,379 |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 2,000 | | 3,500 | | 1,441 |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | | 3,750 | | 1,000 | | 493 |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | | 9,375 | | 1,600 | | 740 |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 7,000 | | 3,400 | | 1,666 |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | | 3,000 | | 1,200 | | 793 |
| 09 Equipment..... | | 3,000 | | 7,000 | | 1,063 |
| Total other obligations..... | | 38,750 | | 23,200 | | 7,575 |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 260,000 | | 173,470 | | 69,515 |
| Received by transfer from "Emergency fund for the President, national de- fense (allotment to Office of Economic Stabilization)"..... | | | | -31,000 | | |
| Net total obligations..... | | 260,000 | | 142,470 | | 69,515 |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance..... | | | | 53,780 | | 30,485 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | 260,000 | | 196,250 | | 100,000 |

Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense (Allotment to Office of Economic Stabilization)—

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| Transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Office of Economic Stabilization"..... | | +\$31,000 | |
| Received by transfer from "Emergency fund for the President"..... | | -31,000 | |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | |

Statement of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

| Appropriation | Vehicles (motor unless otherwise indicated) to be purchased | | Old vehicles to be exchanged | | Net cost of vehicles to be purchased | Old vehicles still to be used | Total maintenance, repair, and operation, all vehicles | Public purpose and users |
|--|---|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | Number | Gross cost | Number | Allowance (estimated) | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses, Office of Economic Stabilization. | 1 | \$1,050 | 1 | \$400 | \$650 | 1 | \$900 | To be used by the Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization and members of his staff incident to the carrying out of official duties of the office. |

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BUDGET FOR THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1947, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$142,200,000
FOR THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

JUNE 12, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 11, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of Congress the budget for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$142,200,000 for the Office of Price Administration.

This budget is transmitted to the Congress at a very critical moment in the program of price and rent control which has contributed so successfully to economic stabilization during the years of military operations and up to the present moment of the national emergency. Many inflationary pressures upon our economy still exist, some of them at a level far above anything experienced during the past several years. I have frequently emphasized, in messages to the Congress, the urgent necessity of maintaining effective price and rent controls until these inflationary pressures have been overcome. The Office of Price Administration can fully accomplish its mission only if it receives from the Congress a mandate to carry out a complete program of operations which is administratively workable. The budget submitted herewith is an expression of, and a carefully designed plan for, such a balanced program, and I recommend it to the consideration of the Congress.

The letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection with this budget is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 10, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration the budget for the Office of Price Administration for the fiscal year 1947, containing estimate of appropriation amounting to \$142,200,000, together with proposed provisions affecting said estimate.

The details of this estimate are transmitted herewith. I recommend that the budget be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Expenses, Office of Price Administration—

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or supplementing such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including *personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; law-books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals*; expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed \$55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed \$30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services without regard to said section 3709; witness fees; printing and binding (not to exceed **[\$1,470,000]** *\$790,290*, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms prescribed for use of trade or public, instructions, regulations, coupon books, price lists, and printing required for the conduct of litigation); not to exceed **[\$100,000]** *\$300,000* for test purchases, without regard to section 3648, Revised Statutes, and the Act of December 29, 1941 (31 U. S. C. 529 and 82b), of commodities, services, or ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Administrator, regional administrator, or the district director in the region or district in which the purchase is contemplated; traveling expenses (not to exceed **[\$7,949,700]** *\$7,674,330*), including reimbursement, at not to exceed **[3]** 4 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, **[and]** expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories and return *and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Price Administration*; hire, purchase (not to exceed two), maintenance, operation, and repair of **[motor-propelled]** passenger**[carrying vehicles]** automobiles; not to exceed **[\$5,210,550]** *\$2,509,000* for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); fiscal year **[1946, \$174,500,000]** *1947, \$142,200,000*: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or

document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its product and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law 729 approved October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office: **[***Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or commerce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith:**]** *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use**[**: *Provided further*, That as to appropriations and contract authorizations granted for the national defense, war agencies, and the prosecution of the war contained in this Act and other appropriation Acts, in addition to compliance with the provisions of section 303 of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, there shall be submitted to the Congress on January 3, 1946, a list showing the condition of the balances of each of such appropriations and contract authorizations together with recommendations for the repeal of such of those funds or portions thereof as are deemed no longer required for the purposes for which they were granted**]**. (*Act of July 5, 1945, Public Law 132.*)

Annual appropriation, general account:

Estimate 1947, \$142,200,000

Appropriated 1946, \$174,500,000

| By objects | Obligations | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | |
| Grade 16. In excess of \$9,800: | | | | |
| Administrator..... | 1 | \$12,000 | 1 | \$12,000 |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | |
| Assistant administrator..... | 3 | 26,512 | 2.4 | 21,555 |
| Senior deputy administrator..... | 1 | 9,012 | 0.8 | 7,323 |
| Deputy administrator..... | 4.2 | 39,104 | 5.7 | 51,446 |
| Rationing executive..... | | | | 0.5 4,298 |
| Director..... | 10.7 | | 12.7 | 13.1 |
| | | 94,392 | | 104,449 |
| Field representative..... | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,870 |
| Executive accountant..... | 1 | 9,012 | 1 | 9,080 |
| Executive officer..... | 2.1 | 18,710 | 2.1 | 18,644 |
| Analyst..... | 1.1 | 9,355 | 1 | 8,870 |
| Personnel officer..... | 1 | 9,012 | 1 | 9,059 |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | |
| Assistant administrator..... | 1 | 7,437 | 1.2 | 8,924 |
| Deputy administrator..... | 1 | 7,175 | 0.8 | 5,826 |
| Office of Price Administration secretary..... | | | | 0.6 4,026 |
| Price executive..... | 21.1 | | 19.1 | 16 |
| | | 152,381 | | 136,979 |
| Rationing executive..... | 3.2 | 23,014 | 4.4 | 31,888 |
| Director..... | 7.4 | 54,539 | 7.1 | 51,657 |
| Accountant..... | 5.3 | 39,197 | 5.1 | 36,978 |
| Executive officer..... | 9.5 | 69,882 | 11.1 | 80,692 |
| Analyst..... | 19.2 | | 18.4 | |
| | | 139,764 | | 133,809 |
| Business specialist..... | | | 0.6 | 3,858 |
| Information specialist..... | 7.4 | 53,699 | 6.6 | 47,302 |
| Personnel officer..... | 1 | 7,175 | 1.5 | 10,892 |
| Investigator..... | 1 | 7,175 | 1 | 7,274 |
| Labor relations adviser..... | | | | 0.6 3,758 |
| Printing and publications specialist..... | 2.1 | 15,342 | 1.5 | 10,959 |
| Training specialist..... | | | 0.2 | 1,399 |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | |
| Assistant administrator..... | | | 0.5 | 3,104 |
| Price executive..... | | | 0.1 | 634 |
| Rationing executive..... | | | 0.3 | 4,475 |
| Field representative..... | 10.6 | 67,058 | 10.4 | 65,412 |
| Special adviser..... | | | | 0.9 5,319 |
| Accountant..... | 34.1 | | 29.1 | 21.3 |
| | | 214,272 | | 182,148 |
| Administrative officer..... | 12.8 | 81,053 | 12.7 | 79,638 |
| Analyst..... | 106.1 | | 112.9 | |
| | | 672,943 | | 710,665 |
| Business specialist..... | 18.1 | | 20.1 | 30.8 |
| | | 115,930 | | 128,149 |
| Information specialist..... | 5.3 | 33,753 | 11.5 | 71,770 |
| Personnel officer..... | 3.2 | 20,432 | 3.6 | 23,166 |
| Rate analyst..... | 2.1 | 13,546 | 2 | 12,783 |
| Investigator..... | 3.2 | 20,207 | 2.8 | 17,844 |
| Labor relations adviser..... | 3.2 | 20,432 | 3 | 19,232 |
| Printing and publications specialist..... | 1.1 | 7,110 | 1 | 6,645 |
| Training specialist..... | 2.1 | 13,771 | 2 | 12,916 |
| Assistant director..... | 1.1 | 6,661 | 1 | 6,315 |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | |
| Field representative..... | 8.5 | 44,531 | 6.5 | 33,607 |
| Audit supervisor..... | 1.1 | 5,538 | 1 | 5,251 |
| Accountant..... | 70.3 | | 65.6 | 51.7 |
| | | 369,344 | | 341,388 |
| Administrative officer..... | 7.4 | 39,217 | 8.7 | 45,114 |
| Analyst..... | 169.6 | | 180.2 | 178.3 |
| | | 894,763 | | 942,590 |
| Business specialist..... | 13.8 | | 14.7 | 29.9 |
| | | 75,590 | | 79,246 |
| Information specialist..... | 10.6 | 55,832 | 16.8 | 86,717 |
| Personnel officer..... | 4.3 | 22,153 | 4 | 20,521 |
| Rate analyst..... | 7.4 | 39,217 | 7.1 | 37,104 |
| Investigator..... | 4.3 | 22,602 | 4.5 | 23,458 |
| Labor relations adviser..... | 3.2 | 16,839 | 2.6 | 13,850 |
| Training specialist..... | 2.1 | 11,077 | 1.7 | 8,923 |
| Regional representative..... | 1.1 | 5,538 | 0.5 | 2,661 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | |
| Audit supervisor..... | 1.1 | 4,833 | 1 | 4,518 |
| Accountant..... | 119.3 | | 107.2 | 106.6 |
| | | 521,497 | | 465,598 |
| Administrative officer..... | 6.4 | 27,820 | 7 | 30,348 |
| Analyst..... | 96.8 | | 100.1 | 103.7 |
| | | 425,803 | | 435,383 |
| | | | | 394,890 |

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—con. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180—Con. | | | | | | |
| Business specialist | | | 1.2 | \$5,146 | 5.3 | \$20,215 |
| Information specialist | 10.6 | \$46,680 | 12.8 | 55,872 | 13.3 | 50,533 |
| Personnel officer | 11.7 | 50,572 | 9.9 | 42,344 | 6.6 | 25,109 |
| Procurement officer | | | 0.3 | 1,283 | 0.9 | 3,473 |
| Rate analyst | | | 0.4 | 1,699 | 2.8 | 10,738 |
| Investigator | 13.8 | 60,707 | 12.7 | 55,082 | 6.8 | 26,054 |
| Labor relations adviser | 2.1 | 9,195 | 2.2 | 9,557 | 2 | 7,580 |
| Printing and publications specialist | 3.2 | 14,968 | 2.8 | 13,092 | 2 | 7,580 |
| Training specialist | | | 0.3 | 1,297 | 1.1 | 4,106 |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Rate examiner | 3.2 | 12,969 | 3.3 | 13,480 | 1.9 | 6,644 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Field representative | | | 0.3 | 1,098 | 1.3 | 4,060 |
| Accountant | 101.2 | | 85.2 | | 59.3 | |
| | | 373,011 | | 312,455 | | 190,646 |
| Administrative assistant | 24.5 | 90,825 | 23.5 | 86,259 | 20.8 | 66,912 |
| Analyst | 115 | | 100.6 | | 99.3 | |
| | | 422,781 | | 368,115 | | 318,954 |
| Business specialist | 1.1 | 4,127 | 1.4 | 5,337 | 3.6 | 11,616 |
| Editor-writer | 1.1 | 4,009 | 1.5 | 5,592 | 1.7 | 5,319 |
| Information specialist | 12.8 | 47,172 | 9.3 | 34,029 | 7.4 | 23,671 |
| Personnel assistant | 12.8 | 47,172 | 12.2 | 44,539 | 9.5 | 30,632 |
| Rate examiner | 3.2 | 11,675 | 2.8 | 10,342 | 2.4 | 7,712 |
| Investigator | 3.2 | 11,675 | 2.8 | 10,336 | 3.4 | 10,903 |
| Labor relations adviser | 1.1 | 3,892 | 1.3 | 4,782 | 1.3 | 4,122 |
| Printing and publications specialist | 2.1 | 7,784 | 1.7 | 6,276 | 1.2 | 3,919 |
| Training specialist | 1.1 | 3,892 | 1 | 3,690 | 2.3 | 7,314 |
| Graphic analyst | 4.3 | 15,567 | 4.1 | 14,759 | 1.5 | 4,788 |
| Secretary | 1.1 | 3,892 | 1 | 3,690 | 1 | 3,192 |
| Shorthand reporter | 2.1 | 8,019 | 2 | 7,557 | 2 | 6,383 |
| Audit supervisor | 1.1 | 3,892 | 0.5 | 1,870 | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970 | 6.4 | 21,351 | 5.5 | 18,220 | 4.3 | 12,430 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640 | 247.1 | | 218.1 | | 199 | |
| | | 748,353 | | 656,161 | | 518,820 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310 | 55.4 | | 50.2 | | 44.3 | |
| | | 149,566 | | 134,806 | | 102,224 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 340.4 | | 353.5 | | 324.9 | |
| | | 813,218 | | 836,248 | | 654,448 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | 628 | | 645 | | 666 | |
| | | 1,351,307 | | 1,376,357 | | 1,205,107 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298 | 327 | | 334.3 | | 383.1 | |
| | | 634,713 | | 644,452 | | 622,974 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100 | 122.5 | | 117.7 | | 124.2 | |
| | | 212,705 | | 203,247 | | 179,396 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902 | | | | | 0.2 | 308 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Deputy administrator | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,870 | 1 | 8,084 |
| General counsel | 1 | 9,012 | 1 | 9,080 | 1 | 7,929 |
| Associate general counsel | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,917 | 1 | 8,156 |
| Special adviser | 2.1 | 18,991 | 2 | 18,005 | 2.8 | 21,990 |
| Assistant director | 1.1 | 9,355 | 0.7 | 6,201 | | |
| Attorney | 7.4 | 65,766 | 6.6 | 56,396 | 4.3 | 34,783 |
| Economist | 3.2 | 28,346 | 2.5 | 22,500 | 1.8 | 14,723 |
| Historian | | | 0.5 | 4,360 | 0.1 | 991 |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant general counsel | 1 | 7,175 | 0.7 | 5,085 | 0.7 | 4,563 |
| Price executive | 1 | 7,437 | 1.5 | 11,257 | 2.9 | 18,957 |
| Assistant director | 1.1 | 7,671 | 0.7 | 5,084 | | |
| Attorney | 27.7 | | 27.8 | | 25.4 | |
| | | 201,135 | | 200,379 | | 164,966 |
| Economist | 8.5 | 62,492 | 9.3 | 67,671 | 13.4 | 87,124 |
| Commodity standards specialist | 1.1 | 7,671 | 1 | 7,273 | 0.6 | 4,026 |
| Statistician | | | | | 0.5 | 2,954 |
| Social science analyst | 1.1 | 7,951 | 1 | 7,540 | 1 | 6,556 |
| Engineer | 2.1 | 16,184 | 2 | 15,289 | 2 | 13,287 |
| Education specialist | 1.1 | 7,671 | 0.8 | 5,827 | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Price executive | 1.1 | 6,885 | 1 | 6,484 | 0.1 | 694 |
| Attorney | 86.3 | | 85.7 | | 77 | |
| | | 543,126 | | 536,665 | | 432,634 |
| Economist | 30.9 | | 31.8 | | 35.8 | |
| | | 195,636 | | 199,680 | | 200,818 |
| Commodity standards specialist | 3.2 | 19,983 | 3 | 18,946 | 3.5 | 20,120 |
| Statistician | 5.3 | 33,529 | 6.2 | 38,827 | 3.5 | 20,120 |
| Engineer | 2.1 | 13,771 | 2 | 12,951 | 2 | 11,101 |
| Education specialist | | | 0.3 | 1,940 | 1.3 | 7,491 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Professional service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070—Con. | | | | | | |
| Historian..... | 1 | \$6,230 | 1.9 | \$12,252 | 0.3 | \$1,619 |
| Archivist..... | 1 | 6,230 | 1 | 6,304 | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Special adviser..... | | | | | 0.5 | 2,470 |
| Attorney..... | 104.4 | | 110.3 | | 109.5 | |
| | | 549,488 | | 573,245 | | 504,451 |
| Economist..... | 46.9 | | 49.9 | | 47.4 | |
| | | 246,828 | | 259,955 | | 218,112 |
| Commodity standards specialist..... | | | 1.1 | 5,777 | 3.7 | 17,097 |
| Statistician..... | 1.1 | 5,538 | 1.3 | 6,814 | 9.6 | 44,314 |
| Engineer..... | 3.2 | 16,839 | 3.4 | 17,934 | 4.4 | 20,707 |
| Education specialist..... | | | 0.7 | 3,608 | 0.5 | 2,280 |
| Historian..... | 5.3 | 27,691 | 4.4 | 22,951 | 1.1 | 5,318 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 46.9 | | 38.1 | | 58 | |
| | | 202,992 | | 164,188 | | 220,768 |
| Economist..... | 41.5 | | 40.8 | | 37.7 | |
| | | 180,005 | | 176,134 | | 143,819 |
| Commodity standards specialist..... | | | 0.5 | 2,216 | 1.4 | 5,211 |
| Statistician..... | 7.5 | 32,888 | 6.5 | 28,350 | 7.8 | 29,691 |
| Education specialist..... | | | | | 1.5 | 5,685 |
| Historian..... | 2.1 | 9,195 | 2 | 8,718 | 0.3 | 948 |
| Librarian..... | 1.1 | 4,597 | 0.9 | 3,908 | | |
| Archivist..... | 1.1 | 4,597 | 0.9 | 3,908 | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Special adviser..... | | | | | 0.5 | 1,463 |
| Attorney..... | 35.2 | | 24.7 | | 17.4 | |
| | | 128,781 | | 90,667 | | 56,108 |
| Economist..... | 63.9 | | 60.5 | | 49 | |
| | | 235,035 | | 222,719 | | 157,260 |
| Statistician..... | 7.5 | 27,478 | 9.2 | 33,763 | 10.4 | 33,432 |
| Librarian..... | | | 0.2 | 710 | 1 | 3,192 |
| Historian..... | 2.1 | 7,784 | 1.1 | 4,138 | 0.9 | 2,925 |
| Archivist..... | 3.2 | 12,028 | 2.8 | 10,556 | 2.2 | 6,915 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 60.7 | | 60.8 | | 69.4 | |
| | | 183,490 | | 182,699 | | 181,098 |
| Grade 1. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 28.8 | 68,266 | 33.4 | 78,260 | 33 | 65,045 |
| Subprofessional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 3.2 | 8,500 | 3.4 | 8,849 | 2.3 | 5,256 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 1.1 | 2,598 | 1.3 | 3,131 | 2.9 | 6,047 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 3.2 | 6,877 | 3.8 | 8,224 | 3.7 | 6,792 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | | | | | 0.6 | 992 |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$1,968 to \$2,364..... | 2.1 | 4,491 | 2 | 4,220 | 2 | 3,376 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166..... | 3.2 | 5,889 | 3 | 5,545 | 2.2 | 3,288 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 25.6 | 41,698 | 27 | 43,444 | 35 | 46,457 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770..... | | | | | 1.7 | 2,005 |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 3,588.1 | | 3,557.9 | | 3,539.6 | |
| | | 13,181,010 | | 13,005,604 | | 11,164,102 |
| Temporary employment, departmental..... | 56.3 | 65,543 | 56.4 | 65,340 | 29.6 | 54,788 |
| Part-time employment, departmental..... | 16.4 | 19,398 | 16.4 | 19,338 | 13.1 | 21,105 |
| W. A. E. employment, departmental..... | 27.6 | 47,960 | 27.6 | 47,811 | 13 | 52,486 |
| Overtime pay, departmental..... | | 121,351 | | 263,173 | | 1,861,908 |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 3,688.4 | | 3,658.3 | | 3,595.3 | |
| | | 13,435,262 | | 13,401,266 | | 13,154,389 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Regional administrator..... | 8 | 71,312 | 8 | 70,945 | 8 | 64,049 |
| Deputy regional administrator..... | 4.5 | 40,240 | 4.3 | 37,677 | 1.8 | 14,210 |
| District director..... | 3.1 | 27,544 | 2.4 | 20,891 | 2.3 | 18,833 |
| Price executive..... | 1 | 8,738 | 0.8 | 7,057 | 0.4 | 3,166 |
| Rationing executive..... | | | 0.3 | 3,018 | 0.2 | 1,314 |
| Rent executive..... | 1.1 | 9,410 | 0.9 | 7,825 | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Deputy regional administrator..... | 1 | 7,529 | 1.2 | 8,975 | 1.9 | 12,651 |
| Assistant to regional administrator..... | 9.4 | 63,315 | 8.6 | 61,432 | 6.7 | 43,615 |
| District director..... | 47.8 | | 46.5 | | 41.6 | |
| | | 352,927 | | 339,949 | | 272,074 |
| Assistant to district director..... | 2.1 | 15,057 | 1.9 | 13,153 | 1.6 | 10,651 |
| Price board executive..... | 14 | 101,271 | 10.6 | 75,868 | 3.6 | 23,143 |
| Information executive..... | 9.6 | 69,430 | 8.7 | 62,937 | 2.5 | 16,537 |
| Price executive..... | 10.9 | 79,600 | 10.9 | 78,621 | 9.7 | 62,804 |

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225—Con. | | | | | | |
| Rationing executive | | | | 5.6 \$41,063 | 8.7 | \$56,574 |
| Rent executive | 11.9 | \$85,724 | 10.3 | 74,953 | 9.7 | 63,024 |
| Area rent director | 3.2 | 23,713 | 4.1 | 29,959 | 5.4 | 35,458 |
| Accountant | 5.1 | 38,435 | 4.9 | 35,748 | 3.1 | 19,927 |
| Price specialist | | | 0.4 | 3,263 | 0.3 | 2,129 |
| Price field representative | | | 0.5 | 3,763 | | |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Assistant to regional administrator | 2.1 | 13,074 | 3.8 | 24,104 | 7.3 | 40,661 |
| District director | 20.8 | | 30.5 | | 43.3 | |
| | | 133,952 | | 193,688 | | 244,576 |
| Assistant to district director | 6.2 | 39,443 | 6 | 37,593 | 1.8 | 10,025 |
| Agricultural relations adviser | 4.2 | 26,148 | 4.4 | 27,623 | 3 | 16,771 |
| Labor adviser | 7.3 | 46,861 | 6.7 | 42,775 | 3.8 | 21,525 |
| Price board executive | 37.6 | | 40.1 | | 27.5 | |
| | | 235,413 | | 249,523 | | 154,060 |
| Information executive | 33.2 | | 29.2 | | 11.3 | |
| | | 207,650 | | 181,748 | | 63,312 |
| Price executive | 48.6 | | 47.7 | | 38.4 | |
| | | 307,355 | | 299,619 | | 216,157 |
| Rationing executive | | | 28.5 | | 40.1 | |
| | | | | 179,246 | | 224,917 |
| Rent executive | 22.7 | | 18.7 | | 14.3 | |
| | | 142,277 | | 117,844 | | 80,303 |
| Area rent director | 8.7 | 54,050 | 8.1 | 50,571 | 6.1 | 34,370 |
| Accountant | 13.2 | 83,790 | 11.5 | 72,331 | 7.4 | 41,342 |
| Administrative officer | 8.6 | 54,710 | 8.3 | 51,566 | 7.8 | 43,793 |
| Budget and finance officer | 7.6 | 48,157 | 7.2 | 44,939 | 4.4 | 24,836 |
| Personnel officer | 6.5 | 40,918 | 6 | 37,512 | 3.5 | 19,683 |
| Business services officer | 5.4 | 33,903 | 5.4 | 33,884 | 1.2 | 6,816 |
| Administrative analyst | 3.2 | 20,345 | 3.2 | 19,589 | 0.3 | 1,840 |
| Assistant rent executive | 5.4 | 33,951 | 4.4 | 27,657 | 4.3 | 24,047 |
| Deputy area rent director | 5.4 | 34,403 | 5.2 | 33,225 | 1.7 | 9,582 |
| Price specialist | 44.6 | | 44.2 | | 36.1 | |
| | | 281,842 | | 277,597 | | 202,188 |
| Rationing specialist | 14 | | 24 | | 30.8 | |
| | | 87,721 | | 151,637 | | 172,593 |
| Information specialist | 3.2 | 19,933 | 3.3 | 20,856 | 1.2 | 6,099 |
| Investigator | 6 | 38,027 | 5.2 | 33,039 | 1.6 | 8,839 |
| Price analyst | | | 0.2 | 1,417 | 0.5 | 2,522 |
| Rent field representative | 1.1 | 6,926 | 1 | 6,510 | 1.3 | 7,145 |
| Board operations officer | 12.9 | 81,323 | 9.5 | 58,774 | 1.4 | 7,646 |
| Price field representative | | | 4.1 | 25,543 | 6 | 33,817 |
| Rent examiner | 1.1 | 6,700 | 0.8 | 5,041 | 0.4 | 2,305 |
| Compliance officer | 1 | 6,537 | 1.1 | 7,090 | 1.1 | 6,169 |
| Veterans relations adviser | 1 | 6,537 | 1.6 | 9,828 | 0.3 | 1,851 |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Assistant to regional administrator | 1 | 5,435 | | | 0.3 | 1,321 |
| District director | | | 0.9 | 4,690 | 3.2 | 14,759 |
| Agricultural relations adviser | 4.2 | 22,402 | 4 | 21,084 | 3.1 | 14,450 |
| Labor adviser | 17.7 | 92,400 | 17 | 88,116 | 5.1 | 23,564 |
| Price board executive | 32.8 | | 33.1 | | 51.6 | |
| | | 171,271 | | 171,365 | | 238,008 |
| Information executive | 26.7 | | 27.7 | | 33.3 | |
| | | 138,699 | | 143,555 | | 153,435 |
| Price executive | 11.9 | | 22.5 | | 43.6 | |
| | | 65,218 | | 119,380 | | 201,222 |
| Rationing executive | | | 22.6 | | 43.5 | |
| | | | | 118,642 | | 200,637 |
| Rent executive | 15.2 | 79,118 | 14.7 | 77,424 | 20.4 | 93,905 |
| Area rent director | 40 | | 37.8 | | 34.4 | |
| | | 210,996 | | 200,105 | | 158,985 |
| Accountant | 76.1 | | 77.3 | | 69 | |
| | | 399,420 | | 403,421 | | 318,408 |
| Administrative officer | 34.6 | | 44.7 | | 49.3 | |
| | | 184,939 | | 235,006 | | 227,827 |
| Budget and finance officer | 1.1 | 5,639 | 1 | 5,282 | 3.9 | 18,069 |
| Budget officer | 3.3 | 17,144 | 3.2 | 17,098 | 1.6 | 7,457 |
| Personnel officer | 7.5 | 39,470 | 7.6 | 38,674 | 5.2 | 23,591 |
| Business services officer | 9.8 | 50,747 | 8.5 | 44,293 | 6.5 | 29,982 |
| Administrative analyst | 9.7 | 50,357 | 5.4 | 27,876 | 3.3 | 15,261 |
| Assistant rent executive | 7.6 | 39,446 | 5 | 26,094 | 1.3 | 5,995 |
| Deputy area rent director | 6.5 | 33,650 | 5.6 | 29,553 | 3.6 | 16,694 |
| Price specialist | 247.3 | | 228.4 | | 131.3 | |
| | | 1,296,834 | | 1,189,230 | | 604,745 |
| Rationing specialist | 45.1 | | 81.2 | | 106.9 | |
| | | 235,883 | | 425,422 | | 492,135 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020—Con. | | | | | | |
| Information specialist | 17.1 | \$88,975 | 17.2 | \$89,618 | 15.9 | \$72,897 |
| Investigator | 63 | | 58.7 | | 27.4 | |
| | | 328,430 | | 305,718 | | 126,266 |
| Price analyst | 10.9 | 57,948 | 11 | 58,118 | 4.8 | 22,240 |
| Rent field representative | 41.1 | | 29.3 | | 16.6 | |
| | | 212,588 | | 152,569 | | 76,671 |
| Board operations officer | 58.6 | | 43.8 | | 16.7 | |
| | | 305,839 | | 227,028 | | 76,542 |
| Price field representative | 4 | | 15.7 | | 22.1 | |
| | | 20,691 | | 80,931 | | 102,184 |
| Rent examiner | 6.5 | 33,650 | 6.7 | 35,289 | 10.3 | 47,100 |
| Compliance officer | 2.1 | 10,871 | 3 | 15,170 | 4.4 | 20,001 |
| Veterans relations adviser | 5.2 | 27,177 | 4.6 | 24,072 | 0.5 | 2,280 |
| Training officer | 1.1 | 5,639 | 0.9 | 4,623 | | |
| Rent compliance representative | 2.2 | 11,141 | 2.1 | 10,588 | 0.3 | 1,514 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Agricultural relations adviser | 2.1 | 9,024 | 2.1 | 8,800 | 1.4 | 5,337 |
| Labor adviser | | | | | 0.1 | 209 |
| Price board executive | | | 2.6 | 10,651 | 10 | 38,353 |
| Information executive | 10.7 | | 17.3 | | 34.7 | |
| | | 46,233 | | 74,982 | | 132,514 |
| Price executive | | | 1 | 4,564 | 5.2 | 19,747 |
| Rationing executive | | | 1.6 | 6,674 | 5.9 | 22,767 |
| Rent executive | 5.4 | 24,304 | 5.1 | 23,281 | 5.8 | 22,667 |
| Area rent director | 71.4 | | 57 | | 60.1 | |
| | | 310,762 | | 248,880 | | 228,963 |
| Accountant | 158.3 | | 158 | | 128.7 | |
| | | 689,431 | | 684,349 | | 490,201 |
| Administrative officer | 34.1 | | 43.1 | | 40.2 | |
| | | 152,585 | | 189,719 | | 154,786 |
| Budget and finance officer | | | 0.4 | 1,827 | 0.1 | 208 |
| Budget officer | 8.6 | 38,403 | 8.7 | 37,785 | 5.6 | 21,411 |
| Personnel officer | 7.6 | 32,765 | 8.9 | 38,368 | 7.9 | 29,728 |
| Business services officer | 9.7 | 43,563 | 12 | 52,937 | 10.8 | 41,551 |
| Administrative analyst | 4.4 | 18,962 | 8.6 | 37,124 | 11.3 | 43,049 |
| Deputy area rent director | 5.4 | 23,121 | 4.8 | 20,509 | 2.7 | 10,323 |
| Price specialist | 596.8 | | 460.8 | | 316.3 | |
| | | 2,593,944 | | 1,994,580 | | 1,204,245 |
| Rationing specialist | 129.4 | | 257.1 | | 368.5 | |
| | | 577,398 | | 1,129,597 | | 1,404,887 |
| Information specialist | 32.1 | | 33.7 | | 27.2 | |
| | | 138,698 | | 146,632 | | 104,226 |
| Investigator | 755.9 | | 398.1 | | 208.1 | |
| | | 3,260,815 | | 1,716,995 | | 791,873 |
| Price analyst | 39.8 | | 27.8 | | 17.3 | |
| | | 172,899 | | 120,314 | | 65,964 |
| Rent field representative | 25.9 | | 15.7 | | 21.7 | |
| | | 111,496 | | 67,882 | | 82,605 |
| Board operations officer | 717.3 | | 610.5 | | 262.9 | |
| | | 3,108,053 | | 2,630,555 | | 1,000,690 |
| Price field representative | | | 19.4 | | 51.2 | |
| | | | | 83,262 | | 195,513 |
| Rent examiner | 126.4 | | 69.4 | | 64 | |
| | | 547,026 | | 302,393 | | 244,532 |
| Compliance officer | | | 2.1 | 9,116 | 4.7 | 17,791 |
| Training officer | 2.2 | 9,601 | 2.5 | 10,723 | 4.5 | 17,894 |
| Rent compliance representative | 7.6 | 32,370 | 6.2 | 26,734 | 0.5 | 1,877 |
| Fiscal auditor | 6.5 | 28,563 | 6.2 | 27,204 | 7.1 | 27,128 |
| Fiscal accountant | 6.5 | 28,802 | 5.8 | 25,437 | 6.7 | 25,384 |
| Classification officer | 6.5 | 28,084 | 5.3 | 22,839 | 1.3 | 4,989 |
| Rent inspector | 2.2 | 9,249 | 0.8 | 3,479 | | |
| Statistician | | | 1.1 | 5,006 | 0.8 | 2,964 |
| Placement officer | 5.4 | 24,361 | 4.9 | 21,726 | 1.8 | 6,939 |
| Tire examiner | | | 2.5 | 10,895 | 4.3 | 16,433 |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Information executive | | | 1 | 4,156 | 2 | 7,181 |
| Rent executive | 1.1 | 4,388 | 21.3 | 85,757 | 0.7 | 2,449 |
| Area rent director | 28.1 | | | | 9.5 | |
| | | 113,370 | | | | 33,716 |
| Deputy area rent director | | | | | 0.5 | 1,729 |
| Accountant | | | 0.4 | 1,694 | 1.2 | 4,399 |
| Administrative assistant | | | 1 | 4,107 | 4.4 | 15,687 |
| Personnel assistant | | | | | 0.1 | 191 |
| Business services assistant | | | | | 0.3 | 1,005 |
| Price specialist | 1 | 4,074 | 2.3 | 9,548 | 11.7 | 41,125 |
| Rationing specialist | | | 9.5 | 38,260 | 22.2 | 77,893 |
| Information specialist | 1.1 | 4,268 | 0.7 | 2,807 | | |

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630—Con. | | | | | | |
| Investigator | 110.2 | | 141.6 | | 84.1 | |
| Price analyst | | \$447,048 | | \$569,952 | | \$295,031 |
| Board operations officer | | | 1 | 3,894 | 0.9 | 3,248 |
| Price field representative | | | 0.5 | 1,885 | 2.3 | 8,207 |
| Rent examiner | 21.6 | 86,689 | 18.3 | 73,308 | 12.2 | 42,810 |
| Fiscal accountant | | | 0.3 | 1,349 | 0.2 | 574 |
| Classification officer | | | 0.1 | 506 | 0.5 | 1,579 |
| Rent inspector | | | 0.3 | 1,015 | 0.3 | 1,153 |
| Placement officer | | | | | 0.1 | 191 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Labor adviser | 2.1 | 7,639 | 2 | 6,983 | 0.7 | 2,248 |
| Price board executive | | | | | 2.5 | 8,131 |
| Information executive | 2.1 | 7,827 | 2.9 | 10,261 | 10.2 | 33,210 |
| Rent executive | | | | | 0.5 | 1,630 |
| Area rent director | 83.1 | | 45.5 | | 35.4 | |
| | | 303,988 | | 167,749 | | 114,105 |
| Accountant | 234.5 | | 244.1 | | 204.5 | |
| | | 863,475 | | 892,244 | | 656,025 |
| Administrative assistant | 32.9 | | 41.9 | | 44.8 | |
| | | 120,804 | | 155,251 | | 144,578 |
| Budget assistant | 14 | 52,587 | 16.5 | 60,914 | 19.1 | 61,582 |
| Personnel assistant | 15.1 | 55,950 | 15 | 54,827 | 11.1 | 35,873 |
| Business services assistant | 16.2 | 60,272 | 15.6 | 57,422 | 12.6 | 40,769 |
| Administrative analyst | 3.2 | 11,887 | 3.7 | 13,315 | 3.7 | 11,731 |
| Price specialist | 746.7 | | 554.4 | | 483.2 | |
| | | 2,749,346 | | 2,032,359 | | 1,551,475 |
| Rationing specialist | 18.1 | | 174.7 | | 454.1 | |
| | | 67,725 | | 645,632 | | 1,462,994 |
| Information specialist | 49.1 | | 49.7 | | 45.9 | |
| | | 180,029 | | 180,780 | | 147,394 |
| Investigator | 2,569.9 | | 1,206 | | 949.3 | |
| | | 9,385,169 | | 4,400,936 | | 3,044,875 |
| Price analyst | 126.4 | | 67.5 | | 27.5 | |
| | | 463,177 | | 246,134 | | 88,020 |
| Rent field representative | 7.6 | 27,520 | 2.4 | 8,624 | 1.5 | 4,741 |
| Board operations officer | 19.9 | | 136.7 | | 357.7 | |
| | | 73,070 | | 500,227 | | 1,149,956 |
| Price field representative | 6.9 | | 79.4 | | 169.4 | |
| | | 25,883 | | 291,491 | | 543,040 |
| Rent examiner | 621.8 | | 441.6 | | 387.4 | |
| | | 2,309,740 | | 1,647,416 | | 1,253,719 |
| Training officer | 1.1 | 3,962 | 1 | 3,712 | 0.3 | 875 |
| Rent compliance representative | 9.7 | 35,349 | 5.8 | 21,372 | 0.7 | 2,124 |
| Fiscal auditor | 6.5 | 24,013 | 6 | 21,994 | 4.5 | 14,360 |
| Fiscal accountant | 16.2 | 61,349 | 18.9 | 70,412 | 18.4 | 59,402 |
| Classification officer | 6.5 | 23,774 | 6.6 | 24,395 | 4.3 | 13,878 |
| Rent inspector | 30.8 | | 14.8 | | 6 | |
| | | 112,235 | | 54,152 | | 19,230 |
| Statistician | | | 0.5 | 1,779 | 0.5 | 1,461 |
| Placement officer | 4.3 | 16,088 | 4.5 | 16,645 | 5.2 | 16,740 |
| Tire examiner | | | 102.7 | | 143.5 | |
| | | | | 380,053 | | 460,697 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970 | 38.3 | | 113.2 | | 289.3 | |
| | | 129,987 | | 380,224 | | 839,580 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640 | 3,934.5 | | 2,906.1 | | 2,755 | |
| | | 11,817,219 | | 8,746,340 | | 7,190,583 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310 | 106.2 | | 127.8 | | 282.6 | |
| | | 292,262 | | 346,775 | | 653,788 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 1,109.1 | | 942.1 | | 818.4 | |
| | | 2,591,269 | | 2,220,290 | | 1,646,347 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | 2,538.2 | | 1,845.2 | | 1,446.8 | |
| | | 5,238,408 | | 3,902,857 | | 2,612,231 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298 | 4,633.2 | | 4,204.8 | | 3,653.1 | |
| | | 8,930,388 | | 8,092,405 | | 5,939,033 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100 | 2,787.3 | | 3,062.3 | | 3,281.4 | |
| | | 4,767,028 | | 5,254,015 | | 4,745,714 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902 | 99.3 | | 178.2 | | 302.8 | |
| | | 151,328 | | 271,121 | | 382,971 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Regional attorney | 1 | 9,181 | 1 | 8,953 | 1.3 | 10,340 |
| Enforcement attorney | 2 | 17,803 | 1.7 | 14,968 | 0.5 | 3,623 |
| Economist | | | | | 0.1 | 437 |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Regional attorney | | | 0.6 | 4,600 | 3.3 | 21,143 |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Professional service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225—Con. | | | | | | |
| Enforcement attorney | 14.2 | | 13.5 | | 8.1 | |
| | | \$102,723 | | \$96,881 | | \$52,450 |
| Hearing commissioner | 8.3 | 61,606 | 8 | 58,477 | 7.9 | 52,164 |
| Rent attorney | 1.1 | 7,716 | 0.8 | 5,805 | 0.7 | 4,816 |
| Assistant to regional administrator | 1 | 7,529 | 1 | 7,340 | 0.2 | 1,076 |
| Price attorney | 1 | 7,165 | 1 | 7,311 | 0.5 | 2,927 |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Enforcement attorney | 115 | | 99.8 | | 81.1 | |
| | | 724,570 | | 625,938 | | 455,618 |
| Hearing commissioner | 9.4 | 60,596 | 13.1 | 83,222 | 15.9 | 89,470 |
| Rent attorney | 14.1 | 88,291 | 12.4 | 77,174 | 11.7 | 65,939 |
| Price attorney | 17.9 | | 16.1 | | 11.5 | |
| | | 113,719 | | 101,330 | | 65,047 |
| Rationing attorney | | | 5.9 | 37,478 | 9.2 | 52,539 |
| Territorial attorney | | | 0.2 | 1,420 | 1 | 5,552 |
| Economist | 7.9 | 51,028 | 9 | 57,141 | 8.3 | 46,326 |
| Statistician | | | 0.5 | 3,027 | 1.3 | 7,128 |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Enforcement attorney | 394 | | 259.8 | | 174.7 | |
| | | 2,056,643 | | 1,352,279 | | 807,727 |
| Hearing commissioner | | | 1.8 | 9,436 | 1.2 | 5,321 |
| Rent attorney | 78 | | 64.7 | | 50.3 | |
| | | 407,097 | | 340,285 | | 232,566 |
| Price attorney | 83.4 | | 84.4 | | 70.7 | |
| | | 440,797 | | 442,825 | | 326,217 |
| Rationing attorney | 8 | | 28.2 | | 48.2 | |
| | | 41,096 | | 148,008 | | 223,603 |
| Economist | 59.6 | | 56.2 | | 31.5 | |
| | | 311,619 | | 292,116 | | 144,920 |
| Statistician | | | 0.5 | 2,529 | 1.8 | 8,058 |
| Agricultural relations adviser | 1 | 5,435 | 1 | 5,300 | 0.2 | 760 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Enforcement attorney | 546.8 | | 349.6 | | 285.9 | |
| | | 2,368,923 | | 1,509,217 | | 1,087,942 |
| Rent attorney | 158 | | 135.1 | | 122.1 | |
| | | 685,672 | | 590,068 | | 465,460 |
| Price attorney | 92.3 | | 94.5 | | 91.6 | |
| | | 405,926 | | 412,159 | | 348,573 |
| Rationing attorney | 2 | | 33 | | 72.4 | |
| | | 8,629 | | 143,690 | | 275,725 |
| Economist | 71.5 | | 72.7 | | 47.5 | |
| | | 310,041 | | 313,408 | | 181,398 |
| Statistician | | | | | 0.5 | 1,820 |
| Assistant regional attorney | 1 | 4,512 | 1 | 4,400 | 0.5 | 1,727 |
| Rent compliance representative | | | 0.2 | 916 | | |
| Hearing analyst | | | | | 0.9 | 3,382 |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Enforcement attorney | 105.5 | | 83 | | 92.3 | |
| | | 390,317 | | 305,215 | | 296,016 |
| Rent attorney | 140.7 | | 108.9 | | 87.7 | |
| | | 518,231 | | 403,826 | | 283,731 |
| Price attorney | 40.7 | | 42.6 | | 44.4 | |
| | | 149,578 | | 155,699 | | 142,193 |
| Rationing attorney | | | 13.8 | 50,589 | 27.4 | 89,378 |
| Economist | 73.5 | | 73.2 | | 54.2 | |
| | | 270,188 | | 267,739 | | 173,542 |
| Statistician | | | 0.5 | 1,726 | 1.5 | 4,861 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640 | 52.3 | | 57.3 | | 56.4 | |
| | | 157,390 | | 172,092 | | 149,031 |
| Grade 1. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 27.8 | 65,857 | 31.7 | 74,564 | 21.7 | 43,507 |
| Subprofessional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 4.3 | 10,341 | 4.6 | 10,791 | 1.2 | 2,389 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | 7.6 | 16,431 | 7.7 | 16,528 | 4.8 | 8,676 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,902 to \$2,398 | 1.1 | 2,142 | 0.9 | 1,756 | | |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,364 to \$2,870 | 1.1 | 2,645 | 1 | 2,470 | 1 | 2,008 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,166 to \$2,562 | 3.2 | 7,073 | 2.3 | 4,972 | 0.8 | 1,502 |
| Grade 5. Range \$1,968 to \$2,364 | 6.5 | 13,010 | 7.9 | 15,598 | 13 | 22,206 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166 | 81 | | 80.5 | | 68.6 | |
| | | 147,156 | | 144,867 | | 103,276 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902 | 70.1 | | 75 | | 75.3 | |
| | | 114,187 | | 120,570 | | 99,501 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770 | 75.6 | | 78.2 | | 111.2 | |
| | | 112,757 | | 114,935 | | 134,886 |
| Grade 1. Range \$864 to \$1,152 | 8.6 | 8,272 | 8.1 | 7,534 | 6.7 | 5,190 |
| Executive order grades: | | | | | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$3,640 to \$5,180 | 4.7 | 25,678 | 10 | 44,777 | 4.2 | 16,481 |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,310 to \$4,630 | 3.8 | 15,576 | 12.4 | 47,599 | 10 | 32,543 |

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION

| By objects | Obligations | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Executive order grades—Continued | | | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$2,980 to \$4,300----- | 31 | | 50.6 | 46.4 |
| | | \$122,428 | | \$181,619 |
| Grade 8. Range \$2,650 to \$3,970----- | 61.2 | | 138.5 | 129.7 |
| | | 214,202 | | 433,105 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,320 to \$3,640----- | 182.6 | | 405.3 | 389.4 |
| | | 601,435 | | 1,122,509 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,100 to \$3,310----- | 209.1 | | 525.3 | 600.1 |
| | | 600,686 | | 1,278,364 |
| Grade 5. Range \$1,902 to \$2,980----- | 749.5 | | 978 | 1,092.3 |
| | | 1,836,204 | | 2,177,307 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,704 to \$2,496----- | 1,380.5 | | 1,958.1 | 2,114 |
| | | 3,013,250 | | 3,945,811 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,506 to \$2,298----- | 2,379.5 | | 4,334.9 | 5,450 |
| | | 4,633,081 | | 7,880,166 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,296 to \$2,100----- | 3,270.2 | | 6,054.5 | 9,532.8 |
| | | 5,815,464 | | 10,045,037 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,080 to \$1,902----- | 1,616.5 | | 5,141.6 | 16,205.5 |
| | | 2,534,746 | | 7,870,610 |
| Unclassified----- | 10.8 | | 11.2 | 15.8 |
| | | 22,859 | | 22,160 |
| | | | | 23,534 |
| Total permanent, field----- | 36,393.8 | | 42,106.4 | 56,668.5 |
| | | 100,733,810 | | 103,142,959 |
| Temporary employment, field----- | 292.2 | | 380.9 | 374.8 |
| | | 296,186 | | 385,785 |
| Part-time employment, field----- | 135.9 | | 177.2 | 202.6 |
| | | 137,790 | | 179,473 |
| W. A. E. employment, field----- | 71.1 | | 92.7 | 209.6 |
| | | 72,083 | | 93,889 |
| Overtime pay, field----- | | 242,574 | | 2,847,476 |
| Additional pay for foreign service, field----- | | 215,055 | | 259,437 |
| | | | | 235,801 |
| All personal services, field----- | 36,893 | | 42,757.2 | 57,455.5 |
| | | 101,697,498 | | 106,909,019 |
| 01 Personal services (net)----- | 40,581.4 | | 46,415.5 | 61,050.8 |
| | | 115,132,760 | | 120,310,285 |
| | | | | 140,379,357 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | |
| 02 Travel----- | | 7,674,330 | | 6,548,662 |
| | | | | 7,231,658 |
| 03 Transportation of things----- | | 909,870 | | 971,667 |
| | | | | 1,284,416 |
| 04 Communication services----- | | 2,458,025 | | 2,585,642 |
| | | | | 3,055,709 |
| Payment for penalty mail----- | | 2,509,000 | | 3,085,000 |
| | | | | 3,917,870 |
| 05 Rents and utility services----- | | 5,891,150 | | 6,098,360 |
| | | | | 6,458,834 |
| 06 Printing and binding----- | | | | |
| Limitation printing----- | | 790,290 | | 901,459 |
| | | | | 1,562,885 |
| Nonlimitation printing----- | | 1,480,640 | | 1,985,650 |
| | | | | 2,547,569 |
| 07 Other contractual services----- | | | | |
| Ration banking----- | | 1,212,800 | | 4,483,310 |
| | | | | 12,736,434 |
| Services performed by other Federal agencies----- | | 607,000 | | 620,587 |
| | | | | 1,459,652 |
| All other contractual services----- | | 1,505,185 | | 1,652,572 |
| | | | | 2,127,064 |
| 08 Supplies and materials----- | | 1,019,480 | | 752,839 |
| | | | | 1,567,822 |
| Ration tokens----- | | | | 6,500 |
| | | | | 594,906 |
| Test purchases----- | | 300,000 | | 100,000 |
| | | | | 20,039 |
| 09 Equipment----- | | 709,470 | | 68,467 |
| | | | | 746,225 |
| Total other obligations----- | | 27,067,240 | | 29,860,715 |
| | | | | 45,311,083 |
| Grand total obligations----- | | 142,200,000 | | 150,171,000 |
| Received by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Division of Central Administrative Services"----- | | | | |
| | | | | -92,360 |
| Net total obligations----- | | 142,200,000 | | 150,171,000 |
| Excess of obligations over appropriation due to Public Law 329----- | | | | 185,598,140 |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance----- | | | | -1,600,000 |
| | | | | 25,929,000 |
| Total estimate or appropriation----- | | 142,200,000 | | 174,500,000 |
| | | | | 185,706,000 |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | | |
| 1. Price----- | | \$27,245,600 | | \$24,236,673 |
| | | | | \$18,676,344 |
| 2. Rationing----- | | 5,433,099 | | 15,286,572 |
| | | | | 30,972,918 |
| 3. Rent----- | | 20,095,635 | | 15,710,035 |
| | | | | 12,183,612 |
| 4. Enforcement----- | | 38,715,986 | | 23,874,282 |
| | | | | 18,825,961 |

| By projects or functions | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| 5. Accounting..... | \$6, 264, 345 | \$5, 839, 361 | \$4, 495, 494 |
| 6. Price control boards..... | 22, 614, 646 | 39, 147, 439 | 55, 995, 806 |
| 7. Price board management..... | 6, 316, 886 | 6, 850, 478 | 6, 443, 284 |
| 8. Information..... | 2, 370, 921 | 2, 540, 464 | 2, 242, 791 |
| 9. Executive..... | 3, 538, 801 | 3, 508, 251 | 3, 071, 622 |
| 10. Administrative..... | 9, 240, 156 | 10, 066, 776 | 9, 060, 307 |
| 11. Overtime pay..... | 363, 925 | 3, 110, 649 | 23, 722, 301 |
| Grand total obligations..... | 142, 200, 000 | 150, 171, 000 | 185, 690, 440 |
| Adjustments (see objects schedule for detail)..... | | +24, 329, 000 | +9, 560 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | 142, 200, 000 | 174, 500, 000 | 185, 700, 000 |

Statement of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

| Appropriation | Vehicles (motor unless otherwise indicated) to be purchased | | Old vehicles to be exchanged | | Net cost of vehicles to be purchased | Old vehicles to be used | Total maintenance, repair, and operation, all vehicles | Public purpose and users |
|--|---|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| | Number | Gross cost | Number | Allowance (estimated) | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration. | 2 | \$2,000 | | | \$2,000 | 4 | \$1,800 | For transporting Office of Price Administration officials to other Government offices on official business. |

GENERAL PROVISIONS

[SEC. 102. The appropriations in this Act for salaries and expenses shall be available, in addition to the objects specified under each head, for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; and traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency from whose appropriation such expenses are paid.]

[Sec. 103. Whenever sums are set apart from the appropriations in this Act for special projects (classified in the estimates submitted to Congress as or under "Other contractual services") expenditures may be made therefrom for traveling expenses, printing and binding, and purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles without regard to the limitations specified for such objects under the respective heads, but within such amounts as the Bureau of the Budget may approve therefor and such Bureau shall report to Congress each such limitation determined by it: *Provided*, That such limitations shall not apply where the special projects are performed by non-Government agencies.]

[SEC. 104. With the prior approval of the Bureau of the Budget and under authority of section 601 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), orders for work or services to be performed by other agencies of the Government may be placed by any of the agencies whose appropriations are contained in this Act, but no agency shall perform work or render services with or without reimbursement (including the detail or loan of personnel) for any of the agencies whose appropriations are contained in this Act except in pursuance of orders approved or authorized in accordance with regulations prescribed by said Bureau or under specific authority of other law. This provision shall not apply to the Office of Strategic Services.]

[SEC. 105. The foregoing sections 102, 103, and 104 shall have no application to appropriations for the War Shipping Administration.]

[SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.] (Act of July 17, 1945, Public Law 156.)



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BUDGET FOR THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION, FISCAL YEAR 1947, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE BUDGET FOR THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$545,100,000, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

JUNE 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 13, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of Congress the budget for the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$545,100,000, and general provisions pertaining to the Office for Emergency Management.

The letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection with this budget is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 12, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the budget for the War Assets Administration for the fiscal year 1947 containing estimate of appropriation amounting to \$545,100,000, together with proposed provisions affecting said estimate, and general provisions pertaining to the Office for Emergency Management.

The disposal program of the War Assets Administration contemplates sales amounting to 15.4 billion dollars during the fiscal year 1947, leases representing 2.6 billion dollars of property, and proceeds of 2.9 billion dollars. Administrative expenses of the War Assets Administration will be paid out of proceeds from disposals, and the Budget estimate reflects expenses amounting to 18.8 percent of estimated receipts.

This estimate provides for reimbursement by the War Assets Administration to the owning agencies for the costs of care and handling surplus property incurred by them prior to the disposal of the property. Contemplated reimbursements to the War Department amount to \$106,416,000, including \$6,883,715 for pay and allowances and subsistence of military personnel and to the Navy Department of \$61,435,000 including \$5,891,500 for pay and allowances and subsistence of naval personnel. Reimbursements to other agencies amount to approximately \$12,000,000. Costs of owning agencies for the return from abroad of surplus property items in critical short supply in the domestic economy will be \$20,946,600 for the War Department and \$11,275,000 for the Navy Department, which amounts are not included in this estimate.

War Department estimates previously submitted include \$37,875,751 for care and handling of surplus property and I shall recommend a decrease of \$16,929,151 in the 1947 estimate for that agency, which will leave funds in the amount of \$20,946,600 available in the Department's estimate for handling property to be returned from abroad. An estimate of \$30,700,000 for the care and handling of surplus property by the Navy Department has been eliminated from that agency's 1947 budget in the House of Representatives. Since the Budget estimate submitted to the Congress for the Navy Department did not include funds for the return of property from overseas, additional funds will be required for this purpose. It is estimated that this requirement can be met partially by the transfer of \$5,891,500 for the pay and allowances and subsistence of naval personnel, which is included in the War Assets Administration estimate and which will be reserved for this purpose.

In view of the desirability of expediting the disposition of surplus property through sales at the site of such property, I recommend that the appropriation act making funds available to the War Assets Administration in 1947 carry a proviso excepting the agency from the provisions of section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 which fixes an over-all personnel limitation for the civilian establishment. As in the case of the Veterans' Administration, the agency would continue to be subject to the quarterly personnel determina-

tions under section 607 (b) of Public Law 106. A proposed provision to accomplish this purpose is submitted herewith. The enactment of this proposed provision will permit reductions in the personnel limitations fixed by section 14 (a) of Public Law 390 by the following numbers:

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|--|-------------------|---------|
| Oct. 1, 1946----- | 24, 491 | \| | Apr. 1, 1947----- | 22, 113 |
| Jan. 1, 1947----- | 23, 302 | \| | July 1, 1947----- | 20, 924 |

These reductions are, of course, subject to such further adjustments as may be necessary because of new legislation, supplemental appropriations, and new contingencies which have arisen since the Pay Act was under consideration.

The details of this estimate are transmitted herewith. I recommend that the budget be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D.-SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—

Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to exceed \$545,100,000 for the fiscal year 1947 for all necessary expenses of the War Assets Administration established by Executive Order 9689; for allocation or reimbursement by the War Assets Administrator to Government agencies designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944; for payment to Government agencies designated by the Administrator for rendering special services in connection with the disposal of surplus property in such amounts as shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies in such amounts and upon such basis as shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, for the care and handling (including pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel) of surplus property subsequent to the filing of a declaration of surplus covering such property with a disposal agency designated by the Administrator, or, if the Administrator prescribes procedures whereby declarations of surplus are made at approximately the time of disposal or removal, subsequent to notice by the owning agency to the disposal agency that property has been determined to be surplus and is subject to such procedures, such funds to be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; fees and mileage of witnesses at rates provided by law for witnesses attending in the United States Courts (28 U. S. C. 600c); temporary (not in excess of one year) or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof, including stenographic reporting services, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil service and classification laws; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding; travel expenses, including reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, to employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately-owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; procurement of supplies, equipment, reports, and services in connection with the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) upon determination by the Administrator or by any official designated by him for this purpose that such method of procurement is necessary; purchase and procurement of reports of experts or consultants or organizations thereof; advertising, including radio time; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft in the Territories and possessions in connection with disposal activities and, in the continental limits of the United States in connection with the disposition of aircraft and airports; acquisition of buildings, lands, leaseholds, and other interests therein, and temporary use thereof for the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property; payments to States or political subdivisions thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accruing against real property declared surplus to the Administration by Government corporations; authority to advance money to Administration cashiers and

collection officials upon furnishing bond, for the purpose of handling cash transactions and making change at surplus property sales: Provided, That the Administrator may delegate to any official in the War Assets Administration the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any subordinate official the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within said Administration: Provided further, That any employee of the War Assets Administration is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Administrator, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of the War Assets Administration: Provided further, That the Administration may procure by contract or otherwise and furnish to Government employees and employees of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities; and erect temporary structures and make alterations in existing structures necessary for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation: Provided further, That the provisions of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390) shall not apply with respect to officers and employees of the War Assets Administration.

Estimate 1947, * \$545,100,000

* Transferred from "Expenses, disposal agencies, Surplus Property Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion." For comparative purposes the amounts appropriated for 1945 and 1946 are shown in the schedule as transfers.

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| | Man- Total years salary | Man- Total years salary | Man- Total years salary |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 50,761.2 \$144,998,150 | 22,388.7 \$66,564,355 | 5,737.8 \$15,627,785 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | 7,194,050 | 3,848,487 | 803,430 |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | 7,187,400 | 3,405,851 | 247,939 |
| 04 Communication services..... | 4,681,200 | 2,013,501 | 482,899 |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | 1,841,600 | 489,680 | 1,082 |
| 05 Rents and utility services..... | 8,332,900 | 7,245,598 | 1,383,854 |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | 4,621,500 | 1,915,292 | 194,350 |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | 343,855,885 | 86,586,930 | 6,924,717 |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | 4,021,100 | 1,855,623 | 422,513 |
| 09 Equipment..... | 1,156,000 | 2,515,323 | 1,818,466 |
| 10 Lands and structures..... | 150,000 | 22,782,556 | ----- |
| 11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions (taxes)..... | 4,285,000 | 610,000 | ----- |
| Total other obligations..... | 387,326,635 | 133,271,841 | 12,279,250 |
| Grand total obligations..... | 532,324,785 | 199,836,196 | 27,907,035 |
| Transferred to— | | | |
| "Foreign surplus disposal, Department of State"..... | ----- | +3,516,000 | ----- |
| "Finance Service, Army," pay of the Army, War Department..... | +6,528,538 | ----- | ----- |
| "Quartermaster Service, Army," subsistence of the Army, War Department..... | +355,177 | ----- | ----- |
| "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel," Navy Department..... | +5,891,500 | ----- | ----- |
| Received by transfer from— | | | |
| "Expenses, disposal agencies, Surplus Property Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion"..... | ----- | -54,999,000 | ----- |
| "Expenses, disposal agencies, Surplus Property Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, special fund"..... | ----- | -170,000,000 | ----- |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund— Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Received by transfer from—Continued | | | | | | |
| “Surplus property program, Procurement Division”..... | | | | | | —\$17,863,090 |
| “Salaries and expenses, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion”..... | | | | | | —349,210 |
| 1946 appropriation obligated in 1945..... | | | | | | —13,411,369 |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance..... | | | | | | 3,516,634 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | \$545,100,000 | | | | | |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | | | | |
| 1. Care and handling..... | \$263,101,785 | | \$86,411,917 | | \$12,244,017 | |
| 2. Sales..... | 147,412,000 | | 50,420,577 | | 6,973,860 | |
| 3. Administration..... | 43,892,000 | | 25,456,849 | | 3,624,653 | |
| 4. Advertising..... | 21,152,000 | | 14,315,765 | | 2,070,446 | |
| 5. Demolition..... | 19,019,000 | | | | | |
| 6. Inspection..... | 14,240,000 | | 9,917,204 | | 1,252,886 | |
| 7. Inventory control..... | 15,906,000 | | 8,881,873 | | 1,280,787 | |
| 8. Priorities..... | 7,602,000 | | 4,432,011 | | 460,406 | |
| Grand total obligations..... | 532,324,785 | | 199,836,196 | | 27,907,035 | |
| Adjustments (see objects schedule for detail)..... | +12,775,215 | | —199,836,196 | | —27,907,035 | |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | 545,100,000 | | | | | |
| BY AGENCIES | | | | | | |
| 1. War Assets Administration..... | \$510,748,785 | | \$192,187,293 | | \$27,903,411 | |
| 2. Foreign Economic Administration..... | | | 15,403 | | | |
| 3. United States Maritime Commission..... | 4,144,000 | | 1,065,500 | | | |
| 4. Federal Security Agency..... | 2,000,000 | | 1,173,000 | | | |
| 5. Federal Works Agency..... | 2,482,000 | | 580,000 | | | |
| 6. National Housing Agency..... | 841,000 | | 295,000 | | | |
| 7. Production and Marketing Administration..... | 383,000 | | 619,000 | | | |
| 8. Farm Credit Administration..... | 7,636,000 | | 1,500,000 | | 3,624 | |
| 9. Civil Aeronautics Administration..... | 425,000 | | 174,000 | | | |
| 10. Division of Territories and Island Possessions..... | 3,248,000 | | 1,727,000 | | | |
| 11. General Land Office..... | 417,000 | | 500,000 | | | |
| Grand total obligations..... | 532,324,785 | | 199,836,196 | | 27,907,035 | |
| Adjustments (see objects schedule for detail)..... | +12,775,215 | | —199,836,196 | | —27,907,035 | |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | 545,100,000 | | | | | |

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Grade 16. In excess of \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Administrator..... | 1 | \$12,000 | 0.7 | \$3,400 | 0.7 | \$8,962 |
| Division director..... | 11.8 | | 2.5 | | 4.5 | |
| | | 117,887 | | 25,084 | | 44,571 |
| Deputy administrator..... | 4 | 39,400 | 3.6 | 45,068 | 0.7 | 6,864 |
| Board member..... | | | | | 1.4 | 14,737 |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Executive assistant..... | 1 | | 12.4 | | 4.1 | |
| | | 8,750 | | 109,225 | | 32,800 |
| Deputy administrator..... | | | 4.3 | 41,931 | 2 | 17,963 |
| Assistant deputy administrator..... | 1 | 8,750 | 2.7 | 24,333 | | |
| Division director..... | 18.2 | | 9.6 | | 2.6 | |
| | | 160,300 | | 86,520 | | 21,863 |
| Assistant division director..... | 5.5 | 48,125 | 4.7 | 42,359 | 1 | 8,081 |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800—Con. | | | | | | |
| Deputy director..... | 3 | \$26,250 | 8.7 | \$78,409 | 1 | \$7,952 |
| Branch chief..... | | | 6.5 | 58,336 | | |
| Assistant branch chief..... | | | 0.7 | 6,563 | | |
| Section chief..... | | | 5.3 | 46,957 | 0.1 | 1,099 |
| Coordinator..... | | | 1.2 | 10,815 | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Deputy director..... | 6 | 43,050 | 4.5 | 33,064 | | |
| Coordinator..... | 9.5 | 70,725 | 4.7 | 34,530 | | |
| Assistant director..... | 12.8 | 98,645 | 11 | 80,371 | 0.9 | 5,727 |
| Executive assistant..... | 8.2 | 65,990 | 7.7 | 55,733 | 2.1 | 13,923 |
| Section chief..... | 9 | 74,025 | 8.2 | 59,428 | 4.3 | 28,030 |
| Assistant section chief..... | 1 | 7,175 | 3 | 23,145 | 1.2 | 8,055 |
| Branch chief..... | 53.1 | | 35.4 | | 0.8 | |
| | | 425,018 | | 257,524 | | 5,064 |
| Assistant branch chief..... | 10.9 | 84,800 | 4.4 | 32,250 | | |
| Unit chief..... | | | 1.4 | 10,287 | | |
| Field liaison officer..... | | | 6 | 44,918 | 0.4 | 2,479 |
| Administrative officer..... | 3.4 | 24,525 | 7.1 | 51,750 | 8.2 | 55,360 |
| Accountant..... | 1 | 7,500 | 4.8 | 37,073 | 0.9 | 5,950 |
| Industrial analyst..... | 10.3 | 78,250 | 2.6 | 19,194 | 0.1 | 866 |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Industrial analyst..... | 21.2 | | 17.6 | | | |
| | | 152,076 | | 113,009 | | |
| Section chief..... | 83.2 | | 57.5 | | 1.1 | |
| | | 570,605 | | 366,494 | | 6,171 |
| Accountant..... | 5.7 | 35,511 | 3.2 | 20,400 | 4.4 | 25,456 |
| Assistant chief..... | 14.5 | | 9.4 | | 0.9 | |
| | | 100,509 | | 60,331 | | 4,762 |
| Branch chief..... | 48.4 | | 11.2 | | 1.3 | |
| | | 326,532 | | 72,442 | | 7,367 |
| Assistant branch chief..... | 10.5 | 66,465 | 3.4 | 22,115 | 0.7 | 3,954 |
| Administrative assistant..... | 5 | 32,620 | 6.9 | 44,523 | 5.4 | 31,413 |
| Administrative officer..... | | | 3.3 | 21,117 | | |
| Assistant merchandise chief..... | 9 | 62,070 | 7.7 | 48,766 | 0.3 | 1,414 |
| Assistant to deputy director..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.3 | 1,932 | | |
| Advertising specialist..... | 2 | 12,460 | 1.8 | 11,796 | | |
| Copywriter..... | 2 | 12,460 | 0.4 | 2,576 | | |
| Accountant..... | 1 | 6,230 | 1.3 | 8,437 | 1 | 5,815 |
| Information specialist..... | 7.5 | 48,195 | 4.1 | 26,199 | 1.4 | 8,677 |
| Special assistant to division director..... | 2 | 12,880 | 1.2 | 7,660 | | |
| Staff assistant to Administrator..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.3 | 1,932 | | |
| Industrial specialist..... | 1.6 | 9,968 | 0.9 | 5,670 | | |
| Sales manager..... | 2 | 13,880 | 0.5 | 3,470 | | |
| Merchandising specialist..... | 57.8 | | 1.4 | | 0.8 | |
| | | 368,074 | | 9,069 | | 4,675 |
| Commercial specialist..... | 2 | 12,460 | 3.2 | 20,789 | 3.4 | 19,159 |
| Marketing specialist..... | 49.1 | | 2.9 | | 1.2 | |
| | | 307,968 | | 19,534 | | 6,994 |
| Aircraft specialist..... | 1.5 | 9,345 | 0.1 | 644 | | |
| Real property specialist..... | 2 | 12,460 | 1.2 | 7,947 | 0.3 | 1,633 |
| Disposal agency coordinator..... | 2 | 12,400 | 2.2 | 14,168 | | |
| Liaison officer..... | 30.5 | | 17 | | 1.6 | |
| | | 190,015 | | 108,278 | | 8,795 |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Assistant director..... | 2 | 10,980 | 0.4 | 2,148 | | |
| Branch chief..... | 15.8 | 82,044 | 1.5 | 8,028 | 1.4 | 6,812 |
| Assistant branch chief..... | 3 | 17,052 | 1.3 | 6,981 | | |
| Section chief..... | 18 | 93,248 | 11.9 | 68,214 | 0.8 | 3,820 |
| Assistant section chief..... | 3 | 16,980 | 2.4 | 12,150 | 3.3 | 15,323 |
| Executive assistant..... | 1 | 5,180 | 1.2 | 6,896 | 0.5 | 2,210 |
| Assistant unit chief..... | 0.5 | 2,900 | 1.1 | 5,907 | | |
| Copywriter..... | 1.5 | 7,700 | 1.3 | 6,981 | | |
| Accountant..... | 38.9 | | 13.4 | | 1.1 | |
| | | 201,502 | | 76,681 | | 5,497 |
| Historian..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.2 | 1,074 | | |
| Secretary to policy disposal council..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.1 | 537 | | |
| Unit chief..... | 25.7 | | 6.5 | | 0.2 | |
| | | 153,477 | | 34,905 | | 1,150 |
| Administrative officer..... | 11.4 | 65,086 | 10.2 | 54,271 | 4 | 19,577 |
| Liaison officer..... | 118.1 | | 30.4 | | 2.2 | |
| | | 613,807 | | 157,482 | | 10,997 |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020—Con. | | | | | | |
| Maintenance engineer..... | 9.2 | \$53,776 | 5.1 | \$27,083 | ----- | ----- |
| Information specialist..... | 74 | | 60.2 | | 0.4 | |
| | | 383,740 | | 322,808 | | \$1,925 |
| Industrial analyst..... | 56.1 | | 36.3 | | 4.5 | |
| | | 290,598 | | 192,768 | | 21,234 |
| Classification officer..... | 2 | 10,360 | 1 | 5,568 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Statistician..... | 1.8 | 7,940 | 4.1 | 18,192 | ----- | ----- |
| Assistant historian..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.1 | 452 | ----- | ----- |
| Maintenance inspector..... | 4 | 20,400 | 0.8 | 3,825 | ----- | ----- |
| Employee counselor..... | 4 | 17,200 | 1 | 4,300 | ----- | ----- |
| Placement officer..... | 4 | 17,200 | 1.5 | 6,660 | ----- | ----- |
| Supervisor..... | 5.1 | 22,420 | 4.1 | 18,816 | 4 | 17,959 |
| Section chief..... | 16.5 | 70,950 | 8.7 | 38,293 | 0.7 | 2,734 |
| Administrative assistant..... | 17.4 | 78,076 | 5.1 | 22,392 | 3.9 | 16,631 |
| Marketing specialist..... | 77.7 | | 36.4 | | 1.1 | |
| | | 334,110 | | 166,487 | | 4,233 |
| Field liaison officer..... | 16.2 | 69,660 | 14.3 | 64,636 | 0.3 | 1,131 |
| Industrial analyst..... | 37.9 | | 17.6 | | 3.7 | |
| | | 178,669 | | 78,520 | | 14,777 |
| Accountant..... | 34.4 | | 11.2 | | 0.6 | |
| | | 170,796 | | 49,229 | | 2,357 |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Accountant..... | 1 | 4,100 | 0.3 | 1,224 | ----- | ----- |
| Administrative assistant..... | 1 | 4,100 | 0.3 | 1,224 | 4.6 | 17,050 |
| Section chief..... | 1 | 3,990 | 0.2 | 816 | 2.7 | 10,069 |
| Inspector..... | 0.6 | 2,460 | 0.3 | 1,224 | ----- | ----- |
| Industrial specialist..... | 1.4 | 5,740 | 0.5 | 2,050 | ----- | ----- |
| Liaison officer..... | 0.9 | 3,690 | 1 | 4,080 | 1.4 | 5,356 |
| Technical assistant..... | 2.8 | 11,132 | 0.4 | 1,632 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Assistant recording secretary..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,125 | ----- | ----- |
| Employee counselor..... | 2.2 | 8,008 | 1 | 3,640 | ----- | ----- |
| Statistician..... | 3.7 | 13,468 | 1.5 | 5,742 | ----- | ----- |
| Copywriter..... | 2 | 7,280 | 0.5 | 1,820 | ----- | ----- |
| Artist..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,125 | ----- | ----- |
| Traffic assistant..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,125 | ----- | ----- |
| Pilot..... | 0.9 | 3,285 | 0.3 | 1,125 | ----- | ----- |
| Administrative assistant..... | 15.1 | 58,370 | 16.8 | 63,054 | 6.4 | 20,725 |
| Accountant..... | 8.9 | 35,712 | 6.6 | 25,183 | 1.6 | 5,567 |
| Section chief..... | 9 | 32,770 | 7.2 | 27,172 | 0.5 | 1,683 |
| Supervisor..... | | | 1.6 | 5,948 | 1.6 | 5,362 |
| Unit chief..... | 8.6 | 31,440 | 3 | 11,486 | 1 | 3,490 |
| Liaison officer..... | 7 | 26,410 | 5.1 | 19,274 | ----- | ----- |
| Specialist..... | 30.3 | | 27.3 | | 0.4 | |
| | | 110,292 | | 107,631 | | 1,336 |
| Industrial analyst..... | 61.3 | | 37.8 | | 1 | |
| | | 230,635 | | 143,824 | | 3,457 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | 16 | 52,960 | 13.7 | 45,484 | 12.6 | 38,880 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 253.9 | | 118.6 | | 20.9 | |
| | | 757,832 | | 363,118 | | 56,886 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 139.6 | | 89.7 | | 28.5 | |
| | | 404,125 | | 248,530 | | 69,453 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 554.8 | | 308 | | 56.1 | |
| | | 1,323,436 | | 764,083 | | 122,802 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 604.9 | | 436.6 | | 53 | |
| | | 1,311,010 | | 935,927 | | 98,760 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 216.7 | | 148.5 | | 72.5 | |
| | | 413,564 | | 289,954 | | 123,389 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 25.1 | 42,770 | 40.1 | 68,837 | 42.8 | 63,749 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902..... | 1 | 1,634 | 1.2 | 2,230 | 1.7 | 2,082 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 9. In excess of \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| General counsel..... | 1 | 10,000 | 0.2 | 2,000 | 1.6 | 15,473 |
| Assistant general counsel..... | 2 | 19,800 | 0.5 | 4,950 | 0.4 | 4,055 |
| Real property counsel..... | 1 | 9,800 | 0.2 | 1,960 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Chief counsel..... | 10 | 87,500 | 3.7 | 33,347 | 1.9 | 15,625 |
| Assistant property counsel..... | 1 | 8,750 | 0.1 | 980 | 0.4 | 3,500 |
| Division director..... | 4 | 35,000 | 1.9 | 17,124 | 0.3 | 2,063 |
| Deputy director..... | 1.8 | 15,750 | 0.1 | 980 | ----- | ----- |
| Principal appraiser..... | 1 | 8,750 | 1.4 | 12,618 | 1.8 | 14,376 |
| Industrial specialist..... | 2 | 17,730 | 1.6 | 14,420 | 2 | 15,685 |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | | | | |
| Professional service—Continued | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800—Con. | | | | |
| Branch chief | | | 0.7 \$6,563 | |
| Deputy branch chief | | | 0.1 980 | |
| Section chief | | | 1.8 16,223 | |
| Unit chief | | | 1.3 11,716 | |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | |
| Industrial analyst | 22.1 | | 7.1 | 1.9 |
| | \$166,555 | | 52,516 | \$12,905 |
| Appraiser | 9.7 | 70,185 | 6.7 | 49,367 |
| Attorney | 17.7 | | 6.6 | 4.4 |
| | 136,325 | | 48,494 | 29,380 |
| Economist | 13.5 | 96,863 | 11.4 | 82,848 |
| Branch chief | 9.1 | 72,643 | 1.4 | 10,936 |
| Market analyst | 1 | 7,500 | 0.3 | 2,204 |
| Product analyst | 1 | 7,240 | 0.3 | 2,204 |
| Section chief | | | 3.3 | 23,706 |
| Statistician | | | 0.7 | 5,381 |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | |
| Industrial analyst | 15.9 | 99,813 | 7.4 | 47,098 |
| Attorney | 19.3 | | 7.3 | 1.1 |
| | 128,961 | | 46,320 | 6,434 |
| Engineer | 14.1 | 99,998 | 2.8 | 17,835 |
| Appraiser | 5.5 | 35,610 | 6.2 | 40,896 |
| Product analyst | 1 | 6,980 | 0.2 | 1,414 |
| Section chief | 17.5 | | | |
| | 120,000 | | | |
| Assistant branch chief | 3.8 | 23,674 | 1 | 6,644 |
| Research analyst | 10.1 | 62,923 | 0.8 | 5,152 |
| Statistician | 8.5 | 55,790 | 3.4 | 21,896 |
| Economist | 24 | 149,520 | 6.4 | 39,872 |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | |
| Market analyst | 8.8 | 45,584 | 8.4 | 44,996 |
| Attorney | 18.2 | 94,276 | 14 | 73,076 |
| Appraiser | 1.8 | 9,524 | 2 | 10,370 |
| Engineer | 11 | 56,980 | 4 | 21,969 |
| Unit chief | 5 | 27,500 | | |
| Economist | 15.2 | 82,880 | 3 | 15,540 |
| Research analyst | 6.6 | 34,188 | 1 | 5,180 |
| Technical assistant | 1.6 | 8,624 | 1.9 | 11,400 |
| Statistician | 5.5 | 28,490 | 2.9 | 16,505 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | |
| Market analyst | 1 | 4,300 | 3 | 15,300 |
| Engineer | 15.5 | 72,963 | 15.1 | 73,249 |
| Attorney | 11.6 | 49,880 | 11 | 51,350 |
| Economist | 6 | 25,800 | 6 | 28,141 |
| Section chief | 1 | 4,300 | 0.3 | 1,617 |
| Statistician | 9 | 38,700 | 8.1 | 38,425 |
| Technical assistant | 6.9 | 30,946 | 18 | 85,227 |
| Research analyst | 4.6 | 19,780 | 4.5 | 19,350 |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | |
| Engineer | 3.2 | 12,824 | 5.2 | 21,103 |
| Technician | 2 | 8,200 | 4.5 | 18,474 |
| Research analyst | 3.6 | 13,104 | | |
| Librarian | 0.8 | 2,912 | | |
| Economist | 6 | 21,840 | 2.5 | 9,585 |
| Statistician | 7 | 25,480 | 6.3 | 24,281 |
| Attorney | 5 | 18,200 | 1.6 | 6,000 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640 | 18.2 | 54,796 | 4 | 12,061 |
| Grade 1. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 6 | 13,920 | 1.5 | 3,480 |
| Subprofessional service: | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | 0.6 | 1,260 | 1.1 | 2,673 |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—con. | Man- | Total | Man- | Total | Man- | Total |
| | years | salary | years | salary | years | salary |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,364 to \$2,870 | 1 | \$2,364 | 1 | \$2,364 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,166 to \$2,562 | 1 | 2,166 | 0.1 | 256 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 5. Range \$1,968 to \$2,364 | 1 | 1,968 | 0.1 | 236 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166 | 2 | 3,540 | 2.4 | 4,576 | 1 | \$1,560 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902 | 60 | 94,320 | 42.6 | 69,104 | 5.6 | 7,695 |
| Total permanent, departmental | 3,572.4 | | 2,144.1 | | 491.1 | |
| | 14,175,721 | | 8,269,968 | | 1,652,746 | |
| Temporary employment, departmental | ----- | ----- | 15.6 | 41,380 | 5.7 | 8,465 |
| W. A. E. employment, departmental | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 0.8 | 4,078 |
| \$1-per-year employment, departmental | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 0.7 | 1 |
| Overtime pay, departmental | ----- | ----- | 152,927 | | 253,792 | |
| All personal services, departmental | 3,572.4 | | 2,159.7 | | 498.3 | |
| | 14,175,721 | | 8,464,275 | | 1,919,082 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Regional director | 33 | | 17.9 | | 13.8 | |
| | | 306,174 | | 159,775 | | 114,376 |
| Deputy regional director | 24.9 | | 6 | | 6 | |
| | | 225,784 | | 53,569 | | 48,796 |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Associate regional director | 12 | 86,100 | 4.3 | 31,203 | 4.2 | 28,355 |
| Deputy regional director | 39.6 | | 33.8 | | 14.8 | |
| | | 254,616 | | 248,274 | | 95,822 |
| Division chief | 71.7 | | 30.2 | | 4.6 | |
| | | 577,240 | | 223,641 | | 31,344 |
| Field director | 60.4 | | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | | 453,000 | | ----- | | ----- |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Associate regional director | 4.5 | 30,125 | 4.5 | 28,508 | 1.1 | 6,140 |
| Deputy regional director | 46.8 | | 20.1 | | ----- | ----- |
| | | 304,787 | | 127,410 | | ----- |
| Assistant deputy regional director | 30.4 | | 11.8 | | 2.9 | |
| | | 202,094 | | 75,747 | | 17,067 |
| Division chief | 155.5 | | 66.8 | | 22 | |
| | | 969,465 | | 433,133 | | 123,709 |
| Assistant division chief | 6 | 37,380 | 2.4 | 14,952 | ----- | ----- |
| Branch chief | 115.1 | | 63.9 | | ----- | ----- |
| | | 740,244 | | 413,090 | | ----- |
| Administrative officer | 12.1 | 74,880 | 9.1 | 58,043 | ----- | ----- |
| Marketing specialist | 3.5 | 23,142 | 5.2 | 33,932 | 12.2 | 70,506 |
| Field director | 181.1 | | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | | 1,177,150 | | ----- | | ----- |
| District manager | 12.6 | 78,500 | 3.7 | 23,051 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Deputy regional director | 13.9 | 77,016 | 4.4 | 23,725 | ----- | ----- |
| Assistant deputy regional director | 1.4 | 7,672 | 1.4 | 7,252 | 2.4 | 11,729 |
| Division chief | 141.5 | | 51.9 | | 11.8 | |
| | | 795,800 | | 286,964 | | 54,346 |
| Assistant division chief | 29.1 | | 15.8 | | 0.9 | |
| | | 160,072 | | 87,538 | | 4,170 |
| Field director | 302 | | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| | | 1,661,000 | | ----- | | ----- |
| Section chief | 226.2 | | 166.4 | | 48.4 | |
| | | 1,196,740 | | 890,044 | | 230,847 |
| Administrative officer | 25.4 | | 8.7 | | ----- | ----- |
| | | 147,777 | | 49,312 | | ----- |
| Salesman | 246.3 | | 187.9 | | 25.3 | |
| | | 1,381,760 | | 973,322 | | 116,559 |
| Marketing analyst | 53.6 | | 22.6 | | ----- | ----- |
| | | 288,720 | | 126,443 | | ----- |
| Information specialist | 4.8 | 27,048 | 1.8 | 9,324 | ----- | ----- |
| Manager of storage center | 26.8 | | 13.7 | | ----- | ----- |
| | | 148,824 | | 71,104 | | ----- |
| Assistant manager of storage center | 12.6 | 65,268 | 3.8 | 19,684 | ----- | ----- |
| Field representative | 28.5 | | 14.5 | | 7 | |
| | | 168,200 | | 78,446 | | 33,598 |
| District manager | 5.5 | 30,968 | 2.1 | 10,878 | ----- | ----- |
| District property officer | 4.8 | 27,048 | 2.8 | 14,556 | 2.6 | 12,872 |
| Regional display manager | 29.4 | | 6.2 | | ----- | ----- |
| | | 172,292 | | 32,116 | | ----- |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man- | Total | Man- | Total | Man- | Total |
| | years | salary | years | salary | years | salary |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Assistant deputy regional director | 2.9 | \$13,652 | 2 | \$8,981 | 0.6 | \$2,717 |
| Division chief | 56.4 | | 21.3 | | | |
| | | 273,800 | | 98,442 | | |
| Assistant division chief | 43.4 | | 17.2 | | 3.1 | |
| | | 205,960 | | 79,771 | | \$12,156 |
| Section chief | 280.7 | | 110.2 | | 57.8 | |
| | | 1,335,080 | | 511,561 | | 239,582 |
| Assistant section chief | 103.5 | | 63.3 | | 0.8 | |
| | | 500,750 | | 276,063 | | 2,860 |
| Branch chief | 24.6 | | 25.8 | | | |
| | | 116,604 | | 117,390 | | |
| Unit chief | 2.9 | 13,699 | 0.9 | 3,880 | | |
| Administrative officer | 29 | 137,600 | 13.8 | 64,864 | 0.7 | 2,877 |
| Administrative assistant | 69.9 | | 38 | | | |
| | | 309,550 | | 170,706 | | |
| Administrative analyst | 31.8 | | 20.5 | | | |
| | | 149,920 | | 92,633 | | |
| Salesman | 640.3 | | 608.1 | | | |
| | | 2,893,290 | | 2,697,434 | | |
| Sales announcer | 11.6 | 51,620 | 5.1 | 23,869 | | |
| Veterans' surplus property officer | 200.3 | | 143.5 | | 42.2 | |
| | | 961,290 | | 649,391 | | 176,076 |
| Traffic control officer | 20.3 | 96,350 | 8.5 | 39,157 | | |
| Liaison officer | 150.2 | | 119.1 | | | |
| | | 765,860 | | 530,398 | | |
| Warehouse superintendent | 44.5 | | 23.6 | | | |
| | | 199,350 | | 107,120 | | |
| Manager of storage center | 20.3 | 89,320 | 15.3 | 71,974 | | |
| Garage superintendent | 4.3 | 20,572 | 1.7 | 7,310 | | |
| Field supervisor | 13 | 55,900 | 13.5 | 64,207 | 14.1 | 60,492 |
| District manager | 7.2 | 34,318 | 2.8 | 12,540 | | |
| Inspector | 243.1 | | 110.6 | | 25.9 | |
| | | 1,120,330 | | 495,200 | | 101,309 |
| Special assistant to regional director | 2.9 | 13,699 | 2.6 | 12,646 | | |
| Accountant | 2.9 | 13,699 | 2.7 | 13,001 | | |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Division chief | 5.7 | 24,467 | 2.3 | 9,656 | | |
| Section chief | 4.7 | 20,296 | 1.7 | 6,843 | | |
| Assistant section chief | 8 | 32,000 | 2.5 | 10,596 | | |
| Branch chief | 3.6 | 15,652 | 3.1 | 13,944 | | |
| Unit chief | 3.5 | 15,093 | 1.4 | 5,558 | | |
| Administrative officer | 8 | | 28.9 | | 181.9 | |
| | | 32,185 | | 128,542 | | 691,206 |
| Salesman | 175.2 | | 99.8 | | | |
| | | 795,544 | | 447,286 | | |
| Credit officer | 3.6 | 15,308 | 1.4 | 5,558 | | |
| Field representative | 2.4 | 10,148 | 0.7 | 2,935 | | |
| Inspector | 19.6 | 84,400 | 19.6 | 87,788 | 8.4 | 30,034 |
| Accountant | 3.6 | 15,308 | 3.4 | 15,266 | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Division chief | 21.8 | 82,840 | 8.5 | 32,807 | | |
| Assistant division chief | 7.3 | 27,010 | 2.6 | 9,485 | 0.4 | 1,453 |
| Section chief | 152.9 | | 62 | | 16.9 | |
| | | 600,894 | | 240,680 | | 54,346 |
| Assistant section chief | 40 | 156,000 | 14.1 | 54,226 | 0.9 | 2,860 |
| Branch chief | 247.5 | | 101.7 | | | |
| | | 971,000 | | 398,492 | | |
| Assistant branch chief | 7.3 | 26,572 | 2.7 | 10,224 | | |
| Unit chief | 200.2 | | 73.1 | | 26.9 | |
| | | 798,725 | | 266,084 | | 86,525 |
| Administrative assistant | 145.6 | | 117.4 | | 100.8 | |
| | | 574,984 | | 437,755 | | 342,019 |
| Administrative analyst | 56.8 | | 18.6 | | | |
| | | 208,520 | | 67,704 | | |
| Statistical analyst | 10.9 | 40,330 | 7.9 | 31,381 | | |
| Marketing specialist | 86.4 | | 28.7 | | | |
| | | 315,680 | | 104,385 | | |
| Salesman | 900.3 | | 516.6 | | 50.4 | |
| | | 3,327,092 | | 1,928,420 | | 171,010 |
| Sales announcer | 3.6 | 14,411 | 1.4 | 5,098 | | |
| Sales officer | 600.7 | | 421 | | 38 | |
| | | 2,236,740 | | 1,570,098 | | 122,279 |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man- | Total | Man- | Total | Man- | Total |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300—Con. | years | salary | years | salary | years | salary |
| Traffic control officer..... | 7.3 | \$28,941 | 2.5 | \$9,100 | ----- | ----- |
| Veterans surplus property officer..... | 190.6 | | 90.5 | | ----- | ----- |
| | | 693,784 | | 329,891 | | |
| Credit officer..... | 14.6 | 53,020 | 7.4 | 28,797 | ----- | ----- |
| Cashier..... | 7.3 | 28,941 | 3.9 | 14,961 | ----- | ----- |
| Advertising and publicity specialist..... | 63.6 | | 24.6 | | ----- | ----- |
| | | 231,320 | | 90,918 | | |
| Copywriter..... | 54.6 | | 17.9 | | ----- | ----- |
| | | 200,020 | | 66,685 | | |
| Warehouse supervisor..... | 51 | 186,250 | 19.7 | 76,098 | ----- | ----- |
| Assistant warehouse supervisor..... | 71.3 | | 31.7 | | ----- | ----- |
| | | 260,940 | | 115,731 | | |
| Manager of storage center..... | 3.6 | 14,411 | 1.2 | 4,742 | ----- | ----- |
| Inspector..... | 1,521 | | 993.8 | | 214.8 | |
| | | 5,680,703 | | 3,617,432 | | \$692,201 |
| Expediter..... | 14.6 | 54,020 | 6.8 | 26,497 | 0.9 | 2,860 |
| Assistant field supervisor..... | 25.5 | 93,350 | 12 | 46,562 | ----- | ----- |
| Accountant..... | 107.3 | | 52.9 | | ----- | ----- |
| | | 391,010 | | 209,324 | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | 20.5 | | 134.6 | | 168.3 | |
| | | 71,400 | | 457,640 | | 521,040 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 3,597.5 | | 2,161.3 | | 433.1 | |
| | | 11,200,566 | | 6,700,030 | | 1,142,399 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 118.5 | | 108.5 | | 60.3 | |
| | | 348,041 | | 325,412 | | 148,947 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 2,743 | | 1,221.5 | | 366.9 | |
| | | 6,726,431 | | 2,931,600 | | 745,068 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 3,124.7 | | 1,480.1 | | 380.2 | |
| | | 6,638,482 | | 3,225,338 | | 692,754 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 6,340.4 | | 2,917.7 | | 865.3 | |
| | | 12,431,659 | | 5,689,515 | | 1,420,100 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 4,148.5 | | 2,677.7 | | 1,005.2 | |
| | | 8,441,243 | | 5,352,271 | | 1,476,183 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902..... | 69.3 | | 88.1 | | 130.4 | |
| | | 118,002 | | 148,985 | | 177,652 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Regional counsel..... | 20.5 | | 8.1 | | 4.6 | |
| | | 157,850 | | 59,611 | | 30,235 |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Regional economic analyst..... | 7.5 | 49,742 | 4 | 25,784 | ----- | ----- |
| Regional counsel..... | 5 | 33,317 | 1.8 | 11,214 | 1.8 | 10,011 |
| Attorney..... | 5 | 33,317 | 1.5 | 9,601 | 0.7 | 3,702 |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Regional counsel..... | 8 | 41,440 | 1.3 | 6,734 | 0.8 | 3,791 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Economic analyst..... | 3 | 14,220 | 1.6 | 7,047 | ----- | ----- |
| Subprofessional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 3 | 9,930 | 2.1 | 6,790 | 2 | 5,600 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 8.8 | 23,183 | 3.5 | 8,511 | 3 | 6,600 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 8.8 | 20,108 | 6.4 | 14,200 | 5.8 | 11,130 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 0.8 | 1,430 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,440 to \$1,836..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1.8 | 2,145 |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$2,540 to \$3,200..... | 11.5 | 33,005 | 11.5 | 31,956 | 10.6 | 26,076 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,364 to \$2,870..... | 23 | 58,926 | 13.5 | 33,982 | 11.8 | 25,851 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,166 to \$2,562..... | 66.5 | | 45.3 | | 32.3 | |
| | | 157,206 | | 102,981 | | 61,351 |
| Grade 5. Range \$1,968 to \$2,364..... | 115.5 | | 84.2 | | 33.2 | |
| | | 250,173 | | 176,292 | | 57,630 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166..... | 604.5 | | 424.1 | | 127 | |
| | | 1,112,325 | | 797,798 | | 194,730 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 606.5 | | 546.1 | | 225.5 | |
| | | 1,067,522 | | 908,608 | | 302,732 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770..... | 425.5 | | 311.9 | | 170.4 | |
| | | 761,985 | | 480,786 | | 206,789 |
| Grade 1. Range \$864 to \$1,152..... | 3 | 3,240 | 4.9 | 5,489 | 17.2 | 15,911 |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | | |
| Unclassified..... | 588.1 | | 329.9 | 89.8 |
| | \$1,029,175 | | \$631,005 | \$152,920 |
| Total permanent, field..... | 31,494.6 | | 17,551 | 5,114.3 |
| | 90,459,504 | | 49,430,303 | 11,237,875 |
| Temporary employment, field..... | 13,659.4 | | 661.4 | 121.3 |
| | 33,346,774 | | 1,436,478 | 182,512 |
| Part-time employment, field..... | | | | 3.9 |
| W. A. E. employment, field..... | | | 18.4 | 5,676 |
| | | | 49,758 | |
| \$1-per-year employment, field..... | 1 | 1 | 1.4 | 2 |
| Overtime pay, field..... | | | 866,584 | 2,278,399 |
| Additional compensation, field..... | | | | 4,241 |
| All personal services, field..... | 45,155 | | 18,232.2 | 5,239.5 |
| | 123,806,279 | | 51,783,125 | 13,708,703 |
| Total, departmental and field..... | 48,727.4 | | 20,391.9 | 5,737.8 |
| | 137,982,000 | | 60,247,400 | 15,627,785 |
| Service division..... | | | 856.1 | |
| | | | 2,425,892 | |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 48,727.4 | | 21,248 | 5,737.8 |
| | 137,982,000 | | 62,673,292 | 15,627,785 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | 6,681,000 | | 3,533,412 | 803,430 |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | 7,159,000 | | 3,347,276 | 247,939 |
| 04 Communication services..... | 4,492,000 | | 1,898,398 | 482,899 |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | 1,753,000 | | 453,680 | 1,082 |
| 05 Rents and utility services..... | 8,244,000 | | 7,185,823 | 1,883,854 |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | 4,376,000 | | 1,807,407 | 194,350 |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | 330,564,000 | | 83,663,887 | 6,921,093 |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | 3,929,000 | | 1,803,689 | 422,513 |
| 09 Equipment..... | 1,135,000 | | 2,427,873 | 1,818,466 |
| 10 Lands and structures..... | 150,000 | | 22,782,556 | |
| 11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions (taxes)..... | 4,285,000 | | 610,000 | |
| Total other obligations..... | 372,768,000 | | 129,514,001 | 12,275,626 |
| Grand total obligations..... | 510,750,000 | | 192,187,293 | 27,903,411 |
| Allotted from War Assets Administra- tion, special fund..... | -510,750,000 | | -192,187,293 | -27,903,411 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | | |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | | |
| 1. Care and handling..... | \$259,024,000 | | \$85,023,593 | \$12,244,017 |
| 2. Sales..... | 138,209,000 | | 48,324,289 | 6,970,272 |
| 3. Administration..... | 41,320,000 | | 24,242,106 | 3,624,653 |
| 4. Advertising..... | 20,065,000 | | 14,028,388 | 2,070,433 |
| 5. Demolition..... | 19,019,000 | | | |
| 6. Inspection..... | 12,129,000 | | 8,723,467 | 1,252,803 |
| 7. Inventory control..... | 15,395,000 | | 8,586,439 | 1,280,767 |
| 8. Priorities..... | 5,589,000 | | 3,259,011 | 460,406 |
| Grand total obligations..... | 510,750,000 | | 192,187,293 | 27,903,411 |
| Allotted from War Assets Administra- tion, special fund..... | -510,750,000 | | -192,187,293 | -27,903,411 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | | |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| 01 Personal services (net) | | | 1.2 | \$5,642 | | |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel | | | | 1,983 | | |
| 07 Other contractual services | | | | 7,359 | | |
| 08 Supplies and materials | | | | 419 | | |
| Total other obligations | | | | 9,761 | | |
| Grand total obligations | | | | 15,403 | | |
| Allotted from War Assets Administra- tion, special fund | | | | -15,403 | | |
| Total estimate or appropriation | | | | | | |

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Chief of section | 1 | \$7,175 | 1 | \$7,175 | | |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Assistant to director | 1 | 6,230 | | | | |
| Assistant chief of section | 1 | 6,230 | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Unit head | 1 | 6,230 | 1 | 6,230 | | |
| Research analyst | 1 | 6,230 | | | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Sales negotiator | 3 | 15,540 | | | | |
| Research analyst | 1 | 5,180 | 1 | 5,180 | | |
| Sales agent | 43 | 222,740 | 12 | 62,160 | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Sales negotiator | 2 | 8,600 | | | | |
| Sales agent | 70 | 301,000 | 28 | 120,400 | | |
| Inspector-appraiser | 13 | 55,900 | 7 | 30,100 | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Research analyst | 2 | 7,280 | 2 | 7,280 | | |
| Sales agent | 71 | 258,440 | 33 | 120,120 | | |
| Property agent | 1 | 3,640 | 1 | 3,640 | | |
| Inspector-appraiser | 21 | 76,440 | 9 | 32,760 | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640 | 10 | 29,800 | 4 | 11,920 | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 19 | 44,080 | 3 | 6,960 | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | 55 | 115,500 | 24 | 50,400 | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298 | 55 | 104,616 | 21 | 39,942 | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100 | 25 | 42,600 | 10 | 17,040 | | |
| All personal services, departmental | 396 | 1,323,451 | 158 | 527,537 | | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Warehouse superintendent | 2 | 8,600 | | | | |
| Inspector-appraiser | 12 | 51,600 | 3 | 12,900 | | |
| Sales agent | 23 | 98,900 | 5 | 21,500 | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Warehouse superintendent | 2 | 7,280 | 2 | 7,280 | | |
| Sales agent | 16 | 58,240 | 3 | 10,920 | | |
| Inspector-appraiser | 13 | 47,320 | 3 | 10,920 | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640 | 5 | 14,900 | 2 | 5,960 | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310 | 3 | 7,950 | 2 | 5,300 | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 10 | 23,200 | 7 | 16,240 | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | 16 | 33,600 | 5 | 10,500 | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298 | 27 | 51,354 | 6 | 11,412 | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100 | 12 | 20,448 | 8 | 13,632 | | |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$2,540 to \$3,200 | 3 | \$7,620 | 2 | \$5,080 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,166 to \$2,562 | 21 | 45,486 | 13 | 28,158 |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166 | 63 | 111,510 | 35 | 61,950 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902 | 88 | 138,341 | 48 | 75,411 |
| All personal services, field | 316 | 726,349 | 144 | 297,163 |
| 01 Personal services (net) | 712 | 2,049,800 | 302 | 824,700 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | |
| 02 Travel | | 72,600 | | 23,800 |
| 03 Transportation of things | | 3,600 | | 1,400 |
| 04 Communication services | | 75,500 | | 44,400 |
| Payment for penalty mail | | 61,400 | | 6,300 |
| 05 Rents and utility services | | 58,300 | | 31,600 |
| 06 Printing and binding | | 212,700 | | 79,600 |
| 07 Other contractual services | | 1,582,400 | | 33,000 |
| 08 Supplies and materials | | 27,700 | | 12,100 |
| 09 Equipment | | | | 8,600 |
| Total other obligations | | 2,094,200 | | 240,800 |
| Grand total obligations | | 4,144,000 | | 1,065,500 |
| Allotted from War Asset Administration, special fund | | -4,144,000 | | -1,065,500 |
| Total estimate or appropriation | | | | |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | | |
| 1. Care and handling | | \$1,579,000 | | \$296,300 |
| 2. Sales | | 1,116,000 | | 399,984 |
| 3. Administrative | | 494,000 | | 184,608 |
| 4. Advertising | | 322,000 | | 76,920 |
| 5. Inspection and pricing | | 399,000 | | 23,076 |
| 6. Inventory control | | 234,000 | | 84,612 |
| Grand total obligations | | 4,144,000 | | 1,065,500 |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund | | -4,144,000 | | -1,065,500 |
| Total estimate or appropriation | | | | |

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

| By objects | Obligations | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | |
| Grade 15. Range \$3,750 to \$9,800: | | | | |
| Director | 1 | \$3,750 | 0.8 | \$7,000 |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | |
| Associate director | 1 | 7,700 | 0.5 | 3,719 |
| Chief of field operations | 1 | 7,175 | 0.5 | 3,046 |
| Assistant to chief | 1 | 7,175 | 0.4 | 2,990 |
| Chief, medical supply section | 1 | 7,175 | 0.8 | 5,657 |
| Chief | 1 | 7,175 | 0.3 | 1,794 |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | |
| Field representative | 2.4 | 14,952 | 1.3 | 8,383 |
| Medical supply officer | 2 | 12,670 | 1.4 | 9,304 |
| Chief | 2 | 12,670 | 0.3 | 1,558 |
| Assistant chief | 1 | 6,230 | 0.3 | 1,558 |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Information specialist | 0.8 | \$4,816 | 0.9 | \$4,652 | | |
| Administrative officer | 2 | 10,360 | 0.9 | 5,431 | | |
| Classification analyst | | | 0.1 | 622 | | |
| Chief, administrative section | 1 | 5,390 | 0.9 | 4,596 | | |
| Medical supply officer | 3 | 15,540 | 1.8 | 9,085 | | |
| Training officer | 1 | 5,180 | 0.5 | 2,510 | | |
| Area supervisor | 1 | 5,390 | 0.5 | 2,590 | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Training analyst | | | 0.2 | 748 | | |
| Administrative analyst | 2 | 8,600 | 0.8 | 3,472 | | |
| Editorial analyst | 2.5 | 10,760 | 0.6 | 2,150 | | |
| Medical supply officer | 1 | 4,300 | 0.9 | 3,459 | | |
| Operations analyst | | | 0.5 | 2,150 | | |
| Claimant certification officer | 1 | 4,300 | 0.4 | 1,738 | | |
| Information specialist | 1 | 4,300 | | | | |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Assistant administrative officer | 1 | 3,970 | 0.5 | 1,858 | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Classification analyst | 1 | 3,750 | 0.5 | 1,428 | | |
| Employee counselor | | | 0.6 | 2,308 | | |
| Administrative analyst | 2 | 7,500 | 0.6 | 2,300 | | |
| Information specialist | | | 0.8 | 3,080 | | |
| Medical supply officer | 3 | 11,030 | 1.8 | 6,556 | | |
| Budget analyst | 1 | 3,750 | 0.2 | 909 | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970: | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 3,310 | 0.3 | 1,104 | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640: | | | | | | |
| | 11 | 33,770 | 6.4 | 19,218 | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310: | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 8,170 | 1.3 | 3,363 | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980: | | | | | | |
| | 18.5 | 44,020 | 11.5 | 26,582 | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496: | | | | | | |
| | 49.4 | 107,979 | 29.3 | 62,572 | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298: | | | | | | |
| | 20.4 | 39,739 | 11.5 | 23,050 | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100: | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 1,704 | 1.6 | 2,561 | | |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902: | | | | | | |
| | | | 0.3 | 411 | | |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Real property staff officer | 1 | 9,012 | 0.6 | 5,823 | | |
| Director | 1 | 8,750 | 0.8 | 7,053 | | |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Associate director | 1 | 7,175 | 0.4 | 2,566 | | |
| Deputy director, plans and programs | 1 | 7,175 | 0.6 | 4,415 | | |
| Deputy director, field operations | 1 | 7,175 | 0.8 | 5,597 | | |
| Educational equipment specialist | 3.3 | 23,677 | 2 | 14,351 | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Senior attorney | 1 | 6,440 | 0.8 | 5,075 | | |
| Statistician | 2 | 12,460 | 1.1 | 6,829 | | |
| Sanitary engineer | 4 | 26,390 | 3.8 | 23,685 | | |
| Assistant director, plans and programs | 1 | 6,230 | 0.3 | 1,557 | | |
| Program section chief | 1 | 6,230 | 0.5 | 2,875 | | |
| Program manager | 10 | 62,720 | 5.6 | 34,461 | | |
| Liaison officer | 7 | 45,500 | 3.3 | 20,832 | | |
| Consultant | 2 | 13,300 | 2.4 | 15,776 | | |
| Assistant to deputy director, field operations | 1 | 6,230 | 0.2 | 1,557 | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Attorney | 1 | 6,020 | 0.5 | 3,473 | | |
| Sanitary engineer | 3.5 | 19,650 | 3.2 | 17,497 | | |
| Educationalist | | | 0.9 | 4,741 | | |
| Editor-writer | | | 0.3 | 1,296 | | |
| Statistician | 1 | 5,600 | 0.6 | 3,451 | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Attorney | | | 0.3 | 1,341 | | |
| Sanitary engineer | 1 | 4,300 | 0.8 | 3,225 | | |
| Special assistant | | | 0.3 | 1,074 | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Sanitary engineer | 1 | 3,640 | 0.6 | 2,380 | | |
| Statistical analyst | 1 | 3,640 | 0.2 | 607 | | |
| Program analyst | 5 | 19,190 | 2 | 7,767 | | |
| Statistician | 1 | 3,750 | 0.5 | 1,654 | | |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902: | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 4,980 | 2.1 | 3,235 | | |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Commissioned officers (reserve, active duty): | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| Chief, sanitation supply section | 1 | \$5, 882 | 0.9 | \$5, 390 | | |
| Senior sanitarian | 1 | 6, 056 | 0.9 | 5, 334 | | |
| Surgeon | | | 0.4 | 1, 370 | | |
| Sanitarian | 1 | 5, 027 | 0.5 | 2, 513 | | |
| Senior assistant surgeon | | | 0.7 | 2, 664 | | |
| Senior assistant sanitarian | 1 | 3, 991 | 1.2 | 4, 646 | | |
| Senior assistant engineer | | | 0.5 | 1, 995 | | |
| Assistant nurse officer | 0.5 | 1, 488 | 0.5 | 1, 488 | | |
| Total permanent, departmental | 201.3 | 780, 978 | 123.9 | 475, 105 | | |
| W. A. E. employment, departmental | | | 0.2 | 754 | | |
| Overtime pay, departmental | | | | 1, 765 | | |
| All personal services, departmental | 201.3 | 780, 978 | 124.1 | 477, 624 | | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Medical supply officer | 22 | 113, 960 | 1.3 | 6, 100 | | |
| Field representative | 8 | 42, 700 | 3 | 15, 540 | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Medical supply officer | 2 | 8, 600 | 0.5 | 2, 150 | | |
| Assistant field representative | | | 0.3 | 1, 390 | | |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Medical supply officer | | | 0.6 | 2, 182 | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 7 | 17, 230 | 3.7 | 9, 053 | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | 98 | 205, 855 | 22.3 | 39, 913 | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298 | | | 6.2 | 9, 788 | | |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Regional chief | 5.7 | 35, 511 | 3.9 | 23, 569 | | |
| Field representative | 55 | 349, 089 | 18.9 | 118, 289 | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Sanitary engineer | 6 | 31, 080 | 0.9 | 5, 003 | | |
| Assistant regional chief | 7 | 37, 100 | 3.9 | 20, 581 | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Sanitary engineer | 5 | 21, 720 | 2.3 | 9, 606 | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Sanitary engineer | | | 1 | 3, 640 | | |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640 | | | 0.5 | 1, 600 | | |
| Grade 1. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | | | 2 | 5, 079 | | |
| Commissioned officers (reserve, active duty): | | | | | | |
| Senior surgeon | 1 | 5, 882 | 0.7 | 3, 918 | | |
| Surgeon | 1 | 5, 156 | 4.4 | 20, 211 | | |
| Sanitarian | 1 | 5, 027 | 1.2 | 6, 655 | | |
| Sanitary engineer | 2 | 10, 154 | 3.2 | 15, 281 | | |
| Engineer | 3 | 15, 231 | 1.9 | 9, 521 | | |
| Senior assistant surgeon | 1 | 5, 177 | 2.3 | 10, 676 | | |
| Senior assistant sanitary engineer | 3 | 12, 258 | 1.8 | 6, 707 | | |
| Senior assistant engineer | 2 | 8, 042 | 3 | 10, 724 | | |
| Senior assistant sanitarian | | | 0.5 | 1, 663 | | |
| Senior assistant nurse | | | 1 | 3, 556 | | |
| Assistant surgeon | | | 1.6 | 4, 464 | | |
| Assistant engineer | | | 1 | 3, 655 | | |
| Assistant nurse | | | 7.6 | 19, 560 | | |
| Assistant sanitarian | | | 1.5 | 3, 902 | | |
| Junior assistant nurse | | | 0.9 | 1, 900 | | |
| All personal services, field | 229.7 | 929, 772 | 103.9 | 395, 876 | | |
| 01 Personal services (net) | 431 | 1, 710, 750 | 228 | 873, 500 | | |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel | | 193, 250 | | 154, 000 | | |
| 03 Transportation of things | | 3, 000 | | 38, 500 | | |
| 04 Communication services | | 23, 000 | | 16, 300 | | |
| Payment for penalty mail | | 9, 000 | | 3, 000 | | |
| 05 Rents and utility services | | 6, 000 | | 3, 500 | | |
| 06 Printing and binding | | 15, 000 | | 13, 650 | | |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS—continued | | | |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | \$17, 000 | \$8, 500 | ----- |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | 18, 000 | 8, 150 | ----- |
| 09 Equipment..... | 5, 000 | 53, 900 | ----- |
| Total other obligations..... | 289, 250 | 299, 500 | ----- |
| Grand total obligations..... | 2, 000, 000 | 1, 173, 000 | ----- |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund..... | -2, 000, 000 | -1, 173, 000 | ----- |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | Man- | Total | Man- | Total | Man- | Total |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | years | salary | years | salary | years | salary |
| Administrative assistant..... | 1 | \$4, 920 | 0.6 | \$2, 600 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 2.8 | 8, 493 | 1.3 | 3, 330 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3, 310..... | 0.9 | 2, 518 | 0.5 | 1, 259 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 3.8 | 7, 980 | 2 | 3, 990 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 1.9 | 3, 614 | 1 | 1, 807 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 1 | 1, 619 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 11.4 | 29, 144 | 5.4 | 12, 986 | ..... | ..... |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Property officer..... | 9.5 | 49, 210 | 2 | 11, 530 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 10. Range \$3,970 to \$4,630: | | | | | | |
| Assistant property officer..... | 9.5 | 37, 715 | 2 | 8, 930 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 9.5 | 19, 862 | 2.2 | 5, 214 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 9.5 | 18, 069 | 1.5 | 3, 150 | ..... | ..... |
| All personal services, field..... | 38 | 124, 856 | 7.7 | 29, 124 | ..... | ..... |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 49.4 | 154, 000 | 13.1 | 42, 110 | ..... | ..... |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 20, 000 | | 8, 940 | ..... | ..... |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 18, 000 | | 11, 205 | ..... | ..... |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 2, 285, 000 | | 514, 620 | ..... | ..... |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | | 4, 000 | | 1, 725 | ..... | ..... |
| 09 Equipment..... | | 1, 000 | | 1, 400 | ..... | ..... |
| Total other obligations..... | | 2, 328, 000 | | 537, 890 | ..... | ..... |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 2, 482, 000 | | 580, 000 | ..... | ..... |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund..... | | -2, 482, 000 | | -580, 000 | ..... | ..... |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... |  | ..... |  | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—Continued

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

| By projects or functions | Obligations | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| 1. Care and handling..... | \$1,953,000 | \$394,620 | ----- |
| 2. Sales..... | 275,000 | 91,000 | ----- |
| 3. Administrative..... | 147,000 | 38,180 | ----- |
| 4. Advertising..... | 7,000 | 2,200 | ----- |
| 5. Inspection and pricing..... | 100,000 | 54,000 | ----- |
| Grand total obligations..... | 2,482,000 | 580,000 | ----- |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund..... | -2,482,000 | -580,000 | ----- |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Compliance officer..... | 0.5 | \$3, 115 | 0.1 | \$623 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Compliance officer..... | 0.5 | 2, 590 | 0.1 | 518 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Disposition analyst..... | 1.7 | 7, 316 | 0.1 | 430 | ----- | ----- |
| Sales analyst..... | 1.2 | 5, 283 | | | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Accountant..... | 1 | 3, 640 | 0.1 | 364 | ----- | ----- |
| Disposition analyst..... | 4 | 14, 560 | | | ----- | ----- |
| Sales analyst..... | 1 | 3, 640 | 0.1 | 364 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 1 | 2, 980 | | | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 1 | 2, 100 | 4.5 | 9, 450 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 8.2 | 15, 599 | | | ----- | ----- |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Appraiser..... | 1.8 | 9, 107 | | | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Appraiser..... | 1 | 4, 300 | 0.1 | 430 | ----- | ----- |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 22.9 | 74, 230 | 5.1 | 12, 179 | ----- | ----- |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Housing management adviser..... | 3 | 15, 540 | 0.6 | 3, 108 | ----- | ----- |
| Sales analyst..... | 16 | 82, 880 | 1 | 5, 180 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Statistician..... | 0.5 | 2, 206 | | | ----- | ----- |
| Disposition analyst..... | 2.3 | 10, 078 | 0.8 | 3, 440 | ----- | ----- |
| Sales analyst..... | 2.3 | 9, 919 | 0.9 | 3, 870 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Accountant..... | 0.8 | 2, 844 | 0.2 | 728 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 0.4 | 1, 244 | 0.3 | 900 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 2 | 5, 300 | 0.8 | 2, 025 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 4.8 | 11, 136 | 1 | 2, 320 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 4.5 | 9, 450 | 0.2 | 420 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 6.3 | 11, 981 | | | ----- | ----- |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—Continued

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY—Continued

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 1.6 | \$8,450 | 0.5 | \$2,672 | ----- | ----- |
| Appraiser..... | 2 | 10,360 | 1 | 5,180 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Appraiser..... | 5.2 | 22,382 | 1 | 4,300 | ----- | ----- |
| All personal services, field..... | 51.7 | 203,770 | 8.3 | 34,143 | ----- | ----- |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 74.6 | 278,000 | 13.4 | 46,322 | ----- | ----- |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 23,000 | | 4,265 | ----- | ----- |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 10,800 | | 2,373 | ----- | ----- |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | | 1,200 | | | ----- | ----- |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 525,000 | | 241,500 | ----- | ----- |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | | 3,000 | | 540 | ----- | ----- |
| Total other obligations..... | | 563,000 | | 248,678 | ----- | ----- |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 841,000 | | 295,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund..... | | —841,000 | | —295,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | | | ----- | ----- |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | | | | |
| 1. Care and handling..... | | \$17,000 | | \$51,900 | ----- | ----- |
| 2. Sales..... | | 298,000 | | 56,340 | ----- | ----- |
| 3. Administrative..... | | 101,000 | | 52,468 | ----- | ----- |
| 4. Advertising..... | | 93,000 | | 39,240 | ----- | ----- |
| 5. Inspection and pricing..... | | 329,000 | | 94,020 | ----- | ----- |
| 6. Inventory control..... | | 3,000 | | 1,032 | ----- | ----- |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 841,000 | | 295,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund..... | | —841,000 | | —295,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | | | ----- | ----- |

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant chief of branch..... | 0.2 | \$1,435 | 1 | \$7,018 | ----- | ----- |
| Assistant chief of operations..... | 0.3 | 1,865 | 0.6 | 4,305 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief of sales..... | | | 1.2 | 8,610 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, program liaison..... | | | 1.2 | 8,610 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, program relations..... | | | 0.5 | 3,588 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Division chief..... | 0.3 | 1,620 | 0.6 | 3,563 | ----- | ----- |
| Section chief..... | | | 0.5 | 3,115 | ----- | ----- |
| Salesman..... | 0.3 | 1,869 | 1 | 6,230 | ----- | ----- |
| Marketing specialist..... | 0.1 | 623 | 0.3 | 1,869 | ----- | ----- |
| Program planner..... | | | 0.3 | 1,869 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, commodity program section..... | 0.3 | 1,807 | 0.3 | 1,869 | ----- | ----- |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—con. | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | |
| Administrative analyst..... | | | 0.7 | \$3,626 |
| Personnel officer..... | 0.4 | \$2,072 | 1 | 5,180 |
| Commodity program specialist..... | | | 0.3 | 1,554 |
| Contract adjustment officer..... | 0.2 | 1,036 | 0.4 | 2,072 |
| Contract development officer..... | 0.2 | 1,036 | 0.4 | 2,072 |
| Salesman..... | 0.4 | 2,072 | 1 | 5,180 |
| Sales promotion planner..... | 0.2 | 1,036 | 0.5 | 2,590 |
| Section chief..... | | | 0.5 | 2,590 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | |
| Assistant chief..... | 0.1 | 430 | 0.4 | 1,720 |
| Assistant contract adjustment officer..... | 0.2 | 860 | 0.4 | 1,720 |
| Assistant contract development officer..... | 0.1 | 430 | 0.4 | 1,720 |
| Assistant salesman..... | | | 0.5 | 2,150 |
| Auditor..... | 0.3 | 1,290 | 1 | 4,300 |
| Inventory and disposition officer..... | 0.2 | 860 | 0.5 | 2,150 |
| Personnel technician..... | 0.3 | 1,290 | 0.5 | 2,150 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | |
| Administrative assistant..... | 0.3 | 1,092 | 0.5 | 1,820 |
| Analyst..... | | | 0.3 | 1,092 |
| Chief, sales accounting unit..... | 0.1 | 364 | 0.3 | 1,092 |
| Contract review officer..... | 0.1 | 364 | 0.3 | 1,092 |
| Junior contract adjustment officer..... | 0.3 | 1,092 | 0.3 | 1,092 |
| Junior contract development officer..... | 0.3 | 1,092 | 0.3 | 1,092 |
| Junior salesman..... | 0.3 | 1,092 | 0.5 | 1,820 |
| Unit chief..... | | | 0.3 | 1,092 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 2 | 6,560 | 3 | 8,880 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 5 | 13,100 | 8.9 | 20,668 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 6.1 | 14,610 | 16 | 33,600 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 0.1 | 190 | 10 | 18,997 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 0.1 | 170 | 1.5 | 2,556 |
| Professional service: | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | |
| Information specialist..... | 0.2 | 1,036 | 0.3 | 1,557 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | |
| Information specialist..... | 0.2 | 860 | 0.5 | 2,150 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 0.3 | 775 | 1 | 2,980 |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 19.5 | 64,028 | 60 | 193,000 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | |
| Branch representative..... | 0.2 | 1,435 | 0.2 | 1,426 |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | |
| Chief of division..... | 1.8 | 11,564 | 1.5 | 9,095 |
| Deputy sales director..... | | | 1 | 5,981 |
| Sales representative..... | | | 0.5 | 2,866 |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | |
| Assistant division chief..... | 0.7 | 3,626 | 1.5 | 7,511 |
| Sales representative..... | 3.2 | 16,576 | 4 | 20,720 |
| Traffic specialist..... | 0.2 | 1,036 | 0.5 | 2,538 |
| Warehousing specialist..... | 0.2 | 1,036 | 0.6 | 3,056 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | |
| Sales representative..... | 9.6 | 41,280 | 6.4 | 27,856 |
| Assistant division chief..... | | | 3.1 | 13,115 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | |
| Administrative assistant..... | 2 | 7,280 | 4 | 14,414 |
| Regional sales representative..... | 1 | 3,640 | 2 | 7,110 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 12.4 | 37,151 | 5 | 15,400 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 11 | 28,698 | 5.4 | 14,028 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 1 | 2,100 | 0.9 | 1,990 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 0.1 | 182 | 0.9 | 1,812 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 0.1 | 168 | 1 | 1,804 |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | |
| Professional service: | Man- Total | Man- Total | Man- Total |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | years salary | years salary | years salary |
| Information specialist | | 2.5 \$10,578 | |
| All personal services, field | 43.5 \$155,772 | 41 161,300 | |
| 01 Personal services (net) | 63 219,800 | 101 354,300 | |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | |
| 02 Travel | 13,200 | 21,400 | |
| 03 Transportation of things | 400 | 700 | |
| 04 Communication services | 8,900 | 15,200 | |
| Payment for penalty mail | 15,500 | 24,300 | |
| 05 Rents and utility services | 9,600 | 15,500 | |
| 06 Printing and binding | 3,300 | 5,300 | |
| 07 Other contractual services | 110,400 | 178,400 | |
| 08 Supplies and materials | 1,900 | 3,000 | |
| 09 Equipment | | 900 | |
| Total other obligations | 163,200 | 264,700 | |
| Grand total obligations | 383,000 | 619,000 | |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund | -383,000 | -619,000 | |
| Total estimate or appropriation | | | |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | |
| 1. Care and handling | \$41,000 | \$68,090 | |
| 2. Sales | 182,000 | 290,930 | |
| 3. Administrative | 41,000 | 68,090 | |
| 4. Inspection and pricing | 95,000 | 154,750 | |
| 5. Inventory control | 24,000 | 37,140 | |
| Grand total obligations | 383,000 | 619,000 | |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund | -383,000 | -619,000 | |
| Total estimate or appropriation | | | |

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| 07 Other contractual services: | | | |
| Departmental (central office operations) | \$190,000 | \$75,000 | \$3,624 |
| Field (district office operations) | 7,446,000 | 1,425,000 | |
| Grand total obligations | 7,636,000 | 1,500,000 | 3,624 |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund | -7,636,000 | -1,500,000 | -3,624 |
| Total estimate or appropriation | | | |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION—Continued

| By projects or functions | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| 1. Sales..... | \$6,946,000 | \$1,113,000 | ----- |
| 2. Administrative..... | 190,000 | 75,000 | \$3,624 |
| 3. Advertising..... | 150,000 | 12,000 | ----- |
| 4. Inspection and pricing..... | 350,000 | 300,000 | ----- |
| Grand total obligations..... | 7,636,000 | 1,500,000 | 3,624 |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund..... | -7,636,000 | -1,500,000 | -3,624 |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 1 | \$2,320 | 0.5 | \$1,160 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 8 | 16,800 | 3.3 | 7,083 | ----- | ----- |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Chief, division..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.8 | 4,672 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Airport disposal representative..... | 6 | 31,080 | 2.5 | 12,950 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Planning engineer..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.5 | 2,150 | ----- | ----- |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 17 | 60,730 | 7.6 | 28,020 | ----- | ----- |
| Overtime pay, departmental..... | | | | 14 | ----- | ----- |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 17 | 60,730 | 7.6 | 28,034 | ----- | ----- |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 25 | 52,095 | 9.3 | 19,425 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,293..... | | | 0.9 | 1,804 | ----- | ----- |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Airport engineer..... | 37.2 | 160,175 | 15 | 64,500 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Airport engineer..... | | | 1.7 | 6,250 | ----- | ----- |
| All personal services, field..... | 62.2 | 212,270 | 26.9 | 91,979 | ----- | ----- |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 79.2 | 273,000 | 34.5 | 120,013 | ----- | ----- |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 48,000 | | 21,687 | ----- | ----- |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | | 2,000 | | | ----- | ----- |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 13,500 | | 6,850 | ----- | ----- |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | | 1,500 | | 750 | ----- | ----- |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | | 1,000 | | 600 | ----- | ----- |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 76,000 | | 14,500 | ----- | ----- |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | | 9,000 | | 6,800 | ----- | ----- |
| 09 Equipment..... | | 1,000 | | 2,800 | ----- | ----- |
| Total other obligations..... | | 152,000 | | 53,987 | ----- | ----- |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 425,000 | | 174,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund..... | | -425,000 | | -174,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | | | | | ----- | ----- |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund— Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 15. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Director..... | 1 | \$8,750 | 1 | \$8,750 | ----- | ----- |
| Associate director..... | 1 | 8,750 | 0.3 | 2,917 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant director..... | 1 | 7,175 | 0.8 | 5,565 | ----- | ----- |
| Liaison officer..... | 1 | 7,175 | 0.9 | 6,213 | ----- | ----- |
| Comptroller..... | 1 | 8,225 | 1 | 8,225 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, merchandising operations divi- sion..... | 1 | 7,175 | 0.3 | 2,392 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, appraisals and storage opera- tions division..... | 1 | 7,175 | 0.3 | 2,392 | ----- | ----- |
| Territorial surplus property officer..... | | | 0.1 | 455 | ----- | ----- |
| Associate territorial surplus property officer..... | 2 | 14,350 | 0.7 | 4,784 | ----- | ----- |
| Government requirements officer..... | 1 | 7,175 | 0.3 | 2,392 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Special assistant to director..... | 4 | 25,970 | 2.2 | 15,065 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, information division..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.9 | 5,527 | ----- | ----- |
| Auditor examiner..... | 1 | 6,440 | 0.6 | 3,634 | ----- | ----- |
| Compliance officer..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.2 | 1,557 | ----- | ----- |
| Assistant chief, merchandising opera- tions division..... | | | 0.6 | 3,592 | ----- | ----- |
| Assistant chief, appraisals and storage operations division..... | | | 0.4 | 2,232 | ----- | ----- |
| Administrative officer..... | 2 | 12,670 | 0.8 | 5,562 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, merchandising section..... | 6 | 37,380 | 1.5 | 9,348 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, inspection and appraisal sec- tion..... | 6 | 37,380 | 1.5 | 9,348 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Information specialist..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.6 | 3,021 | ----- | ----- |
| Auditor examiner..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.3 | 1,727 | ----- | ----- |
| Organization, procedure, and meth- ods officer..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.3 | 1,726 | ----- | ----- |
| Administrative analyst..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.5 | 2,590 | ----- | ----- |
| Personnel officer..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.8 | 4,376 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, finance division..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.7 | 3,449 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, property control division..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.3 | 1,727 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, inspections and appraisals sec- tion..... | 2 | 10,360 | 0.9 | 4,622 | ----- | ----- |
| Marketing analyst..... | 2 | 10,360 | 0.6 | 3,022 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Administrative analyst..... | 2 | 10,360 | 1.7 | 8,620 | ----- | ----- |
| Assistant personnel officer..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.3 | 1,433 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, surplus sales finance section..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.9 | 3,662 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, budget and administrative finance section..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.7 | 3,004 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, office services division..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.9 | 3,866 | ----- | ----- |
| Assistant chief, property control di- vision..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.7 | 2,839 | ----- | ----- |
| Inspector appraiser..... | | | 0.1 | 207 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Personnel assistant..... | 1 | 3,860 | 0.7 | 2,677 | ----- | ----- |
| Classification examiner..... | 2 | 7,390 | 1.6 | 5,670 | ----- | ----- |
| Head, surplus sales accounting unit..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,213 | ----- | ----- |
| Head, budget unit..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,213 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, records management section..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.8 | 2,795 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, inventory section..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,213 | ----- | ----- |
| Information specialist..... | 2 | 7,280 | 0.4 | 1,820 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, space and equipment services section..... | | | 0.2 | 910 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, reports section..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,213 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | 1 | 3,310 | 0.6 | 1,930 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 9 | 27,150 | 5.6 | 17,003 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 3 | 8,500 | 1.5 | 4,499 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 17 | 41,200 | 10.7 | 26,272 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 22 | 46,992 | 12.7 | 28,557 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 19 | 36,402 | 13.6 | 27,300 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 4 | 6,816 | 1.9 | 3,834 | ----- | ----- |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Assistant chief counsel..... | 1 | \$6,230 | 0.8 | \$4,784 | ----- | ----- |
| Attorney..... | 3 | 18,690 | 1 | 6,230 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Economic analyst..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.3 | 1,727 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.8 | 3,566 | ----- | ----- |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166..... | 1 | 1,770 | 0.3 | 590 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 2 | 3,342 | 1.3 | 2,230 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770..... | | | 0.3 | 462 | ----- | ----- |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 143 | 543,702 | 81 | 297,539 | ----- | ----- |
| Overtime pay, departmental..... | | | | 7,000 | ----- | ----- |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 143 | 543,702 | 81 | 304,539 | ----- | ----- |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Territorial surplus property officer..... | 2 | 14,350 | 1.1 | 8,610 | ----- | ----- |
| Associate territorial surplus property officer..... | 2 | 14,350 | 0.7 | 5,262 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Territorial surplus property officer..... | 1 | 6,230 | 1 | 6,230 | ----- | ----- |
| Deputy territorial surplus property officer..... | 2 | 12,460 | 1 | 6,438 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, appraisals and storage operations division..... | 2 | 12,460 | 1.2 | 7,476 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, merchandising operations division..... | 2 | 12,460 | 0.9 | 5,607 | ----- | ----- |
| Administrative officer..... | 2 | 12,670 | 0.9 | 5,691 | ----- | ----- |
| Territorial information officer..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.2 | 1,246 | ----- | ----- |
| Assistant to comptroller..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.3 | 2,077 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Chief, finance division..... | 2 | 10,360 | 1.4 | 7,252 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, property control division..... | 2 | 10,360 | 0.8 | 4,317 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, merchandising section..... | 2 | 10,360 | 4 | 20,720 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, inspection and appraisal section..... | 2 | 10,360 | 3.8 | 19,684 | ----- | ----- |
| Auditor examiner..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.3 | 1,295 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, field auditor examiner..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.3 | 1,727 | ----- | ----- |
| Territorial information officer..... | 1 | 5,180 | 0.3 | 1,727 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Chief, inspection and appraisal division..... | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 4,300 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, merchandising division..... | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 4,300 | ----- | ----- |
| Assistant chief, property control division..... | 2 | 8,600 | 1.1 | 4,515 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, surplus sales finance section..... | 2 | 8,600 | 1.4 | 6,020 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, warehousing and transportation section..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.3 | 1,290 | ----- | ----- |
| Personnel officer..... | 2 | 8,600 | 1.1 | 4,730 | ----- | ----- |
| Administrative officer..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.5 | 2,150 | ----- | ----- |
| Inspector-appraiser..... | 15 | 64,500 | 9.6 | 41,280 | ----- | ----- |
| Sales officer..... | 12 | 51,600 | 8.5 | 36,550 | ----- | ----- |
| Marketing analyst..... | 3 | 12,900 | 1 | 4,443 | ----- | ----- |
| Compliance and government requirements officer..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.5 | 2,150 | ----- | ----- |
| Government requirements officer..... | 2 | 8,600 | 0.8 | 3,583 | ----- | ----- |
| Compliance officer..... | 2 | 9,480 | 0.8 | 3,877 | ----- | ----- |
| Information specialist..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.3 | 1,075 | ----- | ----- |
| Auditor examiner..... | 4 | 17,200 | 1.2 | 5,016 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Chief, budget and administrative finance section..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,092 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, office services division..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.7 | 2,548 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, collection and accounting section..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.4 | 1,456 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, inventory records section..... | 2 | 7,280 | 1.4 | 5,096 | ----- | ----- |
| Head, surplus sales accounting unit..... | 2 | 7,280 | 1 | 3,640 | ----- | ----- |
| Head, warehousing unit..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,092 | ----- | ----- |
| Head, transportation unit..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,092 | ----- | ----- |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD—continued | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary | Man-years | Total salary |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300—Con. | | | | | | |
| Head, sales document and voucher audit unit..... | 2 | \$7,280 | 0.7 | \$2,548 | ..... | ..... |
| Employment officer..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,092 | ..... | ..... |
| Classification examiner..... | 2 | 7,280 | 0.8 | 2,912 | ..... | ..... |
| Sales officer..... | 20 | 72,800 | 17.2 | 62,426 | ..... | ..... |
| Marketing analyst..... | 7 | 25,480 | 1.8 | 6,673 | ..... | ..... |
| Inspector-appraiser..... | 39 | 142,180 | 25.2 | 91,766 | ..... | ..... |
| Veterans' counselor..... | 5 | 18,200 | 2 | 7,522 | ..... | ..... |
| Information specialist..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 910 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | 4 | 13,240 | 1.1 | 3,861 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 65 | 194,140 | 43.9 | 130,849 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 12 | 32,130 | 7.9 | 21,199 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 43 | 99,980 | 25.4 | 58,966 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 60 | 126,132 | 36.8 | 77,280 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 49 | 93,198 | 31.3 | 59,186 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | 19 | 32,508 | 14.3 | 24,462 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902..... | 1 | 1,506 | 3 | 4,518 | ..... | ..... |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range 6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Legal officer..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.7 | 4,361 | ..... | ..... |
| Attorney..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.3 | 1,558 | ..... | ..... |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$1,968 to \$2,364..... | 3 | 5,904 | 0.3 | 656 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 4. Range \$1,770 to \$2,166..... | 4 | 7,476 | 1.4 | 2,774 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 8 | 12,576 | 5.1 | 7,938 | ..... | ..... |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770..... | 1 | 1,440 | 0.4 | 576 | ..... | ..... |
| Unclassified..... | 1 | 4,500 | 0.4 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Total permanent, field..... | 434 | 1,320,750 | 272.3 | 822,487 | ..... | ..... |
| Overtime pay, field..... | | | | 24,900 | ..... | ..... |
| Foreign service pay, field..... | | 330,348 | | 205,622 | ..... | ..... |
| All personal services, field..... | 434 | | 272.3 |  | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1,651,098 | | 1,053,009 | ..... | ..... |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 577 | | 353.3 |  | ..... | ..... |
| | | 2,194,800 | | 1,357,548 | ..... | ..... |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 131,000 | | 76,000 | ..... | ..... |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | | 19,400 | | 17,975 | ..... | ..... |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 36,500 | | 18,075 | ..... | ..... |
| Payment for penalty mail..... | | | | 1,650 | ..... | ..... |
| 05 Rents and utility services..... | | 15,000 | | 9,175 | ..... | ..... |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | | 13,000 | | 8,535 | ..... | ..... |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | | 799,800 | | 200,842 | ..... | ..... |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | | 26,500 | | 20,100 | ..... | ..... |
| 09 Equipment..... | | 12,000 | | 17,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Total other obligations..... | | 1,053,200 | | 369,452 | ..... | ..... |
| Grand total obligations..... | | 3,248,000 | | 1,727,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund..... | | -3,248,000 | | -1,727,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... |  |  |  |  | ..... | ..... |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS—Continued

| By projects or functions | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| 1. Care and handling..... | \$302,000 | \$154,858 | ----- |
| 2. Sales..... | 380,000 | 141,884 | ----- |
| 3. Administrative..... | 1,496,000 | 728,322 | ----- |
| 4. Advertising..... | 424,000 | 152,017 | ----- |
| 5. Inspection and pricing..... | 396,000 | 382,041 | ----- |
| 6. Inventory control..... | 250,000 | 167,873 | ----- |
| Grand total obligations..... | 3,248,000 | 1,727,000 | ----- |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund..... | -3,248,000 | -1,727,000 | ----- |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary | Man- years | Total salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Chief..... | 1 | \$6,230 | 0.5 | \$3,115 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Assistant chief..... | 1 | 5,180 | 1 | 5,180 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief of continental operations..... | 0.9 | 4,662 | 0.3 | 1,554 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief of compliance..... | 0.8 | 4,144 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Assistant chief of continental operations..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.3 | 1,290 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief of continental sales..... | 0.9 | 3,870 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Compliance officer..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.4 | 1,720 | ----- | ----- |
| Administrative analyst..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.3 | 1,290 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Administrative assistant..... | 1 | 4,000 | 0.7 | 2,548 | ----- | ----- |
| Compliance officer..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.3 | 1,092 | ----- | ----- |
| Chief, reports and records..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.5 | 1,820 | ----- | ----- |
| Information specialist..... | 1 | 3,640 | 0.1 | 364 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 1 | 2,980 | 0.4 | 1,192 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 2.5 | 7,070 | 0.5 | 1,215 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 5 | 10,500 | 2 | 4,200 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 10.5 | 20,367 | 4 | 8,220 | ----- | ----- |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.3 | 1,743 | ----- | ----- |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Attorney..... | 1 | 4,300 | 0.3 | 1,290 | ----- | ----- |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902..... | 1 | 1,572 | 0.3 | 472 | ----- | ----- |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 33.6 | 104,925 | 12.2 | 38,305 | ----- | ----- |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Temporary employment, field..... | 14 | 30,775 | 82 | 203,735 | ----- | ----- |
| Overtime pay, field..... | | | | 11,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Night-work differential, field..... | | 300 | | 13,888 | ----- | ----- |
| All personal services, field..... | 14 | 31,075 | 82 | 228,623 | ----- | ----- |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 47.6 | 136,000 | 94.2 | 266,928 | ----- | ----- |

Salaries and Expenses, War Assets Administration, Special Fund—
Continued

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR—Continued

GENERAL LAND OFFICE—Continued

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | \$12,000 | \$3,000 | ----- |
| 04 Communication services..... | 3,000 | 700 | ----- |
| 06 Printing and binding..... | 500 | 200 | ----- |
| 07 Other contractual services..... | 261,500 | 224,322 | ----- |
| 08 Supplies and materials..... | 2,000 | 2,100 | ----- |
| 09 Equipment..... | 2,000 | 2,750 | ----- |
| Total other obligations..... | 281,000 | 233,072 | ----- |
| Grand total obligations..... | 417,000 | 500,000 | ----- |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund..... | -417,000 | -500,000 | ----- |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTIONS | | | |
| 1. Care and handling..... | \$187,000 | \$422,556 | ----- |
| 2. Sales..... | 6,000 | 3,150 | ----- |
| 3. Administrative..... | 103,000 | 52,672 | ----- |
| 4. Advertising..... | 90,000 | 5,000 | ----- |
| 5. Inspection and pricing..... | 17,000 | 11,850 | ----- |
| 6. Inventory control..... | 14,000 | 4,772 | ----- |
| Grand total obligations..... | 417,000 | 500,000 | ----- |
| Allotted from War Assets Administration, special fund..... | -417,000 | -500,000 | ----- |
| Total estimate or appropriation..... | ----- | ----- | ----- |

Statement of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles and aircraft for fiscal year 1947

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

| Appropriation | Vehicles (motor unless otherwise indicated) or aircraft to be purchased | | Old vehicles or aircraft to be exchanged | | Net cost of vehicles or aircraft to be purchased | Old vehicles or aircraft still to be used | Total maintenance, repair, and operation, all vehicles or aircraft | Public purpose and users |
|---|---|------------|--|-----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| | Number | Gross cost | Number | Allowance (estimated) | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses, War Assets Administration, special fund. | | | | | | 1,025 | \$608,940 | Used for trips to and from warehouses, surplus plants, other installations, and district offices, and for calling on sales prospects. |
| Do..... | | | | | | 115 | 54,945 | Used by operating personnel of the Aircraft Division for ferrying, inspection, and other activities in connection with the disposal of surplus aeronautical property. |
| Do..... | | | | | | 22 | 10,000 | Used by personnel of the U. S. Public Health district offices of War Assets Administration regional offices, in connection with promotional activities for the use of surplus property particularly in rural areas, visiting warehouses, and surveying surplus military and naval installations to determine their public health use. |
| Do..... | | | | | | 246 | 13,800 | Used by the Department of the Interior, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Surplus Property Office. These vehicles declared surplus and used by sales officers, inspectors, appraisers, and Territorial staff employees for the disposal, appraisal, inspection, and sale of surplus property in the Territories. |
| Total..... | | | | | | 1,108 | 687,685 | |

¹ Aircraft.
² 6 trucks.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to any official in such agency the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within such agency.

(b) Any employce of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head of such agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of such agency.

(c) The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims against the United States in accordance with the Act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the head of any other agency to designate employees of such agency as certifying officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the constituent agency concerned.

[(d) The appropriations for the constituent agencies under the Office for Emergency Management for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available for the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.] (*Act of July 17, 1945, Public Law 156.*)



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF
APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT OF \$120,000,000 FOR SURPLUS
PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING

JUNE 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 13, 1946.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress for the fiscal year 1947 a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$120,000,000 for surplus property, care and handling.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 12, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the

amount of \$120,000,000 for surplus property, care and handling, as follows:

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING

Surplus property, care and handling: To enable the President, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, through the War and Navy Departments, to carry out the provisions of paragraph 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, in connection with the disposal of surplus property in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, \$120,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 shall be for expenditure by the War Department and \$20,000,000 for expenditure by the Navy Department: *Provided*, That expenses hereunder shall include pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel ----- \$120, 000, 000

Prior to fiscal year 1947 costs in connection with the care, handling, maintenance, repair, and transportation of surplus property located overseas have been treated as expenses of the operation of Military and Naval Establishments overseas. In accordance with congressional policy requiring the segregation of costs incurred in the disposal of surplus property from other military and naval expenses, I recommend that you transmit to the Congress for appropriation \$120,000,000 for this purpose. This estimate is based on the rate of disposal of surplus property anticipated by the Department of State. The costs of this operation have been estimated by the War and Navy Departments.

Included in the foregoing estimate of \$120,000,000 are \$21,198,620 for pay and allowances and subsistence of military personnel of the War Department and \$7,607,250 for the Navy Department. The War and Navy Department appropriations for military and naval pay and allowances and subsistence should be reduced in these amounts. To accomplish this purpose I am recommending amendment of estimates of appropriation for fiscal year 1947 for the War Department now being considered by the Congress. In the case of the Navy I plan to place the \$7,607,250 for naval pay and allowances and subsistence in reserve so that this amount will not be available for expenditure by the Navy Department.

The foregoing supplemental estimate is made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE STATE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$730,000, FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF STATE

JUNE 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 13, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$730,000, for the Department of State.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 12, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$730,000 for the Department of State, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States participation in United Nations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States participation in United Nations," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, and including the purchase of 2 (1 at not to exceed \$3,000) passenger automobiles----- \$660, 000

The above estimate is to provide for the United States representative to the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations. The representative and his staff will be engaged in the study of problems relative to the control and development of atomic energy, and in securing data basic to the formulation of the United States position before the Atomic Energy Commission.

Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional amount for "Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada," fiscal year 1947, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, and including the purchase of 4 additional passenger automobiles---- \$70, 000

The additional sum for special and technical investigations of the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, is for United States costs of a survey of pollution of the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River. The survey of that part of the above waters on the United States side of the United States-Canadian boundary will be made by the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency.

The foregoing supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE COAST GUARD, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1946 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,500 FOR THE COAST GUARD,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

JUNE 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 13, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$1,500 for the Coast Guard, Treasury Department.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 12, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in

the amount of \$1,500 for the Coast Guard, Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COAST GUARD

| | |
|--|----------|
| Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard: For an additional amount for "Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Navy Department Appropriation Act, 1946..... | \$1, 500 |
|--|----------|

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for the retired pay of certain employees of the former Lighthouse Service whose retirements for physical disability have been or will be effected during June 1946.

The foregoing supplemental estimate is made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1946. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1946 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$5,200 FOR THE TAX COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 13, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$5,200 for The Tax Court of the United States.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 12, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$5,200 for The Tax Court of the United States, as follows:

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and Expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses, The Tax Court of the United States," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946----- \$5,200

This estimate is necessary to enable The Tax Court of the United States to make payment for accumulated annual leave to a judge whose term expired June 1, and to permit the Court to complete an unusually heavy calendar of hearings, including a considerable number of cases involving renegotiation of contracts.

The foregoing supplemental estimate is made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1946. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$56,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

JUNE 13, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 13, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$56,000 for the Department of Agriculture.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 12, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$56,000 for the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Inspection and quarantine," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947. \$56, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide additional funds for cooperative work with the State of Florida in the control and eradication of an outbreak of cattle fever ticks which now involves parts of six counties in central Florida. Cattle-tick eradication, in cooperation with State authorities, was started in 1906. By 1940 over 98 percent of the original quarantined area in 15 States had been released, and in 1943 all the quarantined area was released except a buffer strip along the international boundary in Texas to prevent the introduction of the cattle tick from Mexico.

The new infestation of the cattle fever tick in Florida constitutes a menace to the cattle industry of the South, and it is necessary that eradication measures now being undertaken be augmented during fiscal year 1947.

The foregoing supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by reason of a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



BUDGET FOR SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE BUDGET FOR THE SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,950,000

JUNE 14, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 12, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress the budget for the Solid Fuels Administration for War for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$2,950,000.

The letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in connection with this budget is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 11, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the budget for the Solid Fuels Administration for War for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$2,950,000. The details of this estimate are transmitted herewith.

I recommend that the budget be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Salaries and Expenses, Solid Fuels Administration for War—

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Administration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, including the employment, without regard to civil-service and classification laws, of a Deputy Administrator at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed twenty-eight technical employees; other personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; contract stenographic reporting services; newspapers (*not to exceed \$300*); *books and periodicals*; office supplies; furniture and equipment; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; **[\$3,600,000] \$2,950,000.** (*Act of July 3, 1945, Public Law 123.*)

Annual appropriation, general account:

Estimate 1947, **\$2,950,000**

Appropriated 1946, **\$3,600,000**

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL | Man- | Total | Man- | Total | Man- | Total |
| | years | salary | years | salary | years | salary |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 16. In excess of \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| Deputy administrator..... | 1.4 | \$13,961 | 1 | \$10,000 | 1 | \$10,000 |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Head marketing analyst..... | 7.3 | 55,029 | 6 | 43,015 | 5.8 | 37,734 |
| Principal auditor and finance adviser..... | | | 1 | 7,175 | 0.8 | 5,417 |
| Manpower consultant..... | | | 1 | 7,175 | 0.9 | 5,794 |
| Director of information division..... | | | | | 0.2 | 1,083 |
| Chief, information division..... | | | | | 0.5 | 3,322 |
| Assistant chief, anthracite distribution division..... | | | 1 | 7,175 | 1 | 6,500 |
| Assistant chief, compliance division..... | 0.9 | 6,379 | 1 | 7,175 | 0.4 | 2,437 |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Head administrative officer..... | | | 1 | 6,230 | 1 | 5,600 |
| Chief, campaigns section..... | | | 0.6 | 3,529 | 0.8 | 4,667 |
| Conservation representative..... | | | 0.5 | 2,980 | 1.4 | 7,778 |
| Chief, information division..... | | | | | 0.2 | 1,031 |
| Chief, field office division..... | 1.2 | 8,025 | 1 | 6,230 | 1 | 5,650 |
| Manpower consultant..... | | | | | 0.1 | 669 |
| Chief, field service unit..... | | | 0.7 | 4,295 | 0.8 | 4,667 |
| Marketing analyst..... | 8.9 | 57,158 | 8 | 49,840 | 5 | 28,256 |
| Conservation and information assistant..... | 1.8 | 13,009 | | | | |
| Chief, industrial and consumers relation branch..... | | | | | 0.1 | 607 |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Assistant chief, field office division..... | 0.9 | 4,462 | 1 | 5,180 | 0.9 | 4,050 |
| Assistant chief, coke distribution division..... | | | | | 0.5 | 2,192 |
| Compliance examiner..... | 3.2 | 16,688 | 3 | 15,540 | 2.3 | 10,541 |
| Chief, administrative and records division..... | | | | | 0.1 | 550 |
| Chief, campaign materials unit..... | | | 1 | 5,180 | 1 | 4,874 |
| Chief, press information..... | | | 0.5 | 2,420 | 0.8 | 3,859 |
| Personnel officer..... | 1.1 | 5,479 | 0.2 | 1,120 | 0.9 | 4,050 |
| Chief, press relations..... | | | | | 0.1 | 741 |
| Marketing analyst..... | 3.6 | 18,922 | 3.4 | 17,612 | 4.1 | 19,098 |
| Conservation and information assistant..... | 1 | 5,517 | | | | |

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service—Continued | | | | | | |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Chief, budget and administrative services division | 1.1 | \$4,548 | 1 | \$4,300 | 0.8 | \$3,230 |
| Special administrative assistant | 0.9 | 3,705 | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 3,850 |
| Information specialist | | | 1 | 4,300 | 1.8 | 6,967 |
| Marketing analyst | 3.1 | 14,331 | 3.4 | 14,620 | 3.4 | 13,742 |
| Compliance examiners | 1.8 | 7,806 | 0.7 | 3,440 | 1.1 | 4,397 |
| Assistant chief, administrative and records section | | | | | 0.1 | 418 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Personal assistant to deputy administrator | 2.3 | 8,572 | 2 | 7,940 | 2 | 7,000 |
| Chief, records section | 1 | 3,750 | 0.8 | 2,870 | 0.6 | 1,960 |
| Distribution analyst | | | | | 0.8 | 2,602 |
| Assistant, chief records section | | | | | 0.1 | 406 |
| Public relations assistant | | | 0.5 | 1,965 | 0.4 | 1,393 |
| Assistant to chief bituminous distribution division | 0.8 | 3,572 | 1 | 4,300 | 1 | 3,800 |
| Research assistant | 0.9 | 3,637 | 1 | 3,750 | 1 | 3,300 |
| Accountant and auditor | 1.1 | 3,850 | 0.6 | 2,305 | 0.6 | 1,902 |
| Assistant to personnel officer | 1.1 | 4,212 | 1 | 3,640 | 0.5 | 1,527 |
| Administrative assistant | | | | | 0.1 | 58 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970 | 0.9 | 2,784 | 1 | 3,530 | 1 | 3,060 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640 | 3.1 | 9,547 | 4 | 11,920 | 2.7 | 7,178 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310 | 9.4 | 25,842 | 6 | 15,900 | 6 | 13,908 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980 | 21.2 | 53,520 | 21 | 48,720 | 23.3 | 49,108 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | 52.3 | 112,773 | 46.2 | 97,372 | 51.9 | 95,520 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298 | 53.1 | 103,748 | 42 | 83,850 | 56 | 92,795 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100 | 30.3 | 53,346 | 30.4 | 51,800 | 36.1 | 53,737 |
| Grade 1. Range \$1,506 to \$1,902 | 1.9 | 2,920 | 1 | 1,572 | 1.9 | 2,439 |
| Professional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 8. Range \$8,750 to \$9,800: | | | | | | |
| General counsel | 1.4 | 12,950 | 1 | 8,750 | 1 | 8,038 |
| Grade 7. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Assistant general counsel | 1.8 | 14,938 | 2 | 14,350 | 2 | 13,404 |
| Grade 6. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Attorney | 1.1 | 7,212 | 1 | 6,230 | 1 | 5,600 |
| Grade 5. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Chief, prices unit | 1.1 | 5,701 | 1 | 5,180 | 1 | 4,600 |
| Attorney | 5.1 | 26,855 | 3.6 | 18,649 | 4.4 | 20,393 |
| Attorney examiner | 1.3 | 7,988 | 1 | 5,810 | 1 | 5,300 |
| Grade 4. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Attorney | 2 | 8,666 | 1.5 | 6,450 | 2.1 | 8,999 |
| Grade 3. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Attorney | 0.9 | 3,045 | 1 | 3,640 | 0.9 | 2,933 |
| Business economist | 1.9 | 7,228 | 1 | 3,640 | 1 | 3,300 |
| Grade 2. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640: | | | | | | |
| Business economist | 1.8 | 5,605 | 1 | 2,980 | 0.9 | 2,391 |
| Subprofessional service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496 | | | 0.6 | 1,336 | 1 | 1,800 |
| Crafts, protective, and custodial service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,572 to \$1,902 | 11.1 | 18,029 | 11 | 15,530 | 11.8 | 16,058 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,440 to \$1,770 | 1.2 | 1,973 | 1 | 1,440 | 1 | 1,280 |
| Unclassified: | | | | | | |
| Assistant deputy solid fuels administrator | 4.3 | 40,688 | 3 | 28,158 | 3 | 26,500 |
| Chief, anthracite distribution division | | | 1 | 8,606 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Chief, bituminous distribution division | | | 1 | 8,606 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Chief, compliance division | 1.4 | 12,216 | 1 | 8,606 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Assistant to deputy solid fuels administrator | 1.4 | 11,958 | 1 | 8,086 | 0.3 | 2,333 |
| Special assistant to deputy solid fuels administrator | | | | | 0.1 | 750 |
| Consultant labor relations | 1.1 | 6,880 | 1 | 6,525 | 0.9 | 5,783 |
| Head marketing analyst | | | | | 0.6 | 3,792 |
| Chief, coke distribution division | | | | | 0.7 | 5,703 |
| Special assistant to associate deputy solid fuels administrator | | | 0.5 | 3,857 | 1 | 6,500 |
| Assistant chief, bituminous distribution division | | | 0.4 | 2,928 | 0.8 | 5,328 |
| Chief, conservation division | | | | | 0.6 | 4,703 |
| Assistant general counsel | 0.9 | 6,293 | 1 | 7,045 | 0.7 | 4,640 |
| Attorney | | | | | 0.1 | 36 |
| Production analyst | | | 0.7 | 3,626 | 0.3 | 1,531 |
| Assistant chief, compliance division | | | | | 0.6 | 4,063 |

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION

| By objects | Obligations | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | | Estimate, 1946 | | Actual, 1945 | |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENTAL—CON. | | | | | | |
| Unclassified—Continued | Man- | Total | Man- | Total | Man- | Total |
| Chief, production, conservation, and information division..... | years | salary | years | salary | years | salary |
| | 1.2 | \$9,915 | 0.7 | \$5,748 | 0.1 | \$1,289 |
| Total permanent, departmental..... | 258.6 | 835,232 | 235.5 | 760,041 | 267.8 | 746,511 |
| W. A. E. employment, departmental..... | 1 | 6,230 | 0.5 | 3,000 | 0.4 | 1,820 |
| Overtime pay, departmental..... | | | | 12,820 | | 121,728 |
| Night-work differential, departmental..... | | | | 300 | | |
| All personal services, departmental..... | 259.6 | 841,462 | 236 | 776,161 | 268.2 | 870,059 |
| PERSONAL SERVICES, FIELD | | | | | | |
| Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service: | | | | | | |
| Grade 14. Range \$7,175 to \$8,225: | | | | | | |
| Regional representative..... | 6.9 | 49,718 | 7 | 50,225 | 6.2 | 40,323 |
| Area distribution manager..... | 10.9 | 81,038 | 11 | 78,925 | 11.3 | 74,306 |
| Grade 13. Range \$6,230 to \$7,070: | | | | | | |
| Area distribution manager..... | 3.9 | 25,324 | 3.7 | 23,051 | 3.8 | 21,803 |
| Assistant area distribution manager..... | 8.0 | 45,617 | 7 | 43,610 | 7.8 | 44,243 |
| Associate area distribution manager..... | 2.2 | 14,532 | 2 | 12,460 | 1.7 | 10,008 |
| Assistant regional representative..... | 5.1 | 31,749 | 5 | 31,150 | 3.8 | 20,975 |
| Acting assistant area distribution manager..... | | | | | 0.5 | 2,841 |
| Conservation representative..... | | | 0.4 | 2,492 | 0.8 | 4,402 |
| Distribution analyst..... | 1.9 | 11,309 | 0.4 | 2,492 | 0.4 | 2,117 |
| Principal marketing analyst..... | | | | | 0.1 | 999 |
| Grade 12. Range \$5,180 to \$6,020: | | | | | | |
| Area distribution manager..... | 5.1 | 27,034 | 4 | 20,720 | 4.3 | 19,549 |
| Assistant area distribution manager..... | 5.6 | 29,841 | 5 | 25,900 | 4.4 | 20,603 |
| Field distribution representative..... | 12.8 | 67,188 | 13.9 | 72,002 | 15.4 | 70,955 |
| Distribution analyst..... | 8.4 | 45,520 | 9.1 | 47,138 | 7.9 | 36,623 |
| Assistant regional representative..... | 1.1 | 5,701 | 1 | 5,180 | 0.4 | 1,917 |
| Field statistical representative..... | | | | | 0.4 | 1,742 |
| Acting field statistical representative..... | | | | | 0.1 | 383 |
| Grade 11. Range \$4,300 to \$5,180: | | | | | | |
| Compliance officer..... | 44 | 195,527 | 40.5 | 174,150 | 36.7 | 142,434 |
| Field distribution representative..... | 60.8 | 266,037 | 56.7 | 243,810 | 52.6 | 200,047 |
| Field office inspector..... | 1.9 | 8,983 | 2 | 9,480 | 1 | 4,600 |
| Distribution analyst..... | | | | | 1.2 | 4,433 |
| Field manpower representative..... | | | | | 0.7 | 3,067 |
| Field production representative..... | | | 0.5 | 2,150 | 0.2 | 647 |
| Grade 9. Range \$3,640 to \$4,300: | | | | | | |
| Compliance officer..... | 41.1 | 156,453 | 39.8 | 144,872 | 38 | 123,618 |
| Field manpower representative..... | | | | | 0.8 | 2,662 |
| Field distribution representative..... | | | 2.5 | 8,000 | 4.3 | 13,792 |
| Assistant to the manager..... | 1.2 | 4,284 | 1 | 3,640 | 0.6 | 1,738 |
| Field statistical representative..... | | | | | 0.1 | 412 |
| Grade 8. Range \$3,310 to \$3,970..... | | | | | 0.3 | 997 |
| Grade 7. Range \$2,980 to \$3,640..... | 15.9 | 49,609 | 11 | 32,780 | 16.3 | 44,504 |
| Grade 6. Range \$2,650 to \$3,310..... | 2 | 5,372 | | | 1.8 | 4,239 |
| Grade 5. Range \$2,320 to \$2,980..... | 18 | 43,494 | 16.6 | 38,512 | 14 | 28,929 |
| Grade 4. Range \$2,100 to \$2,496..... | 62.9 | 133,059 | 53.8 | 112,980 | 56.4 | 104,176 |
| Grade 3. Range \$1,902 to \$2,298..... | 73.3 | 144,649 | 45 | 85,590 | 72.8 | 120,568 |
| Grade 2. Range \$1,704 to \$2,100..... | | | 8.7 | 14,825 | 10.1 | 15,041 |
| Unclassified: | | | | | | |
| Assistant area distribution manager..... | | | | | 0.7 | 3,749 |
| Assistant regional representative..... | | | | | 0.3 | 1,533 |
| Distribution analyst..... | | | | | 0.1 | 575 |
| Field distribution representative..... | | | | | 0.1 | 158 |
| Field production representative..... | | | 1 | 6,230 | 0.2 | 942 |
| Compliance officer..... | | | | | 0.1 | 133 |
| Total permanent, field..... | 393 | | 348.6 | | 378.7 | |
| | | 1,442,038 | | 1,292,364 | | 1,196,783 |
| W. A. E. employment, field..... | | | | | 0.8 | 4,380 |
| Overtime pay, field..... | | | | 22,040 | | 199,489 |
| All personal services, field..... | 393 | | 348.6 | | 379.5 | |
| | | 1,442,038 | | 1,314,404 | | 1,400,652 |
| 01 Personal services (net)..... | 652.6 | | 584.6 | | 647.7 | |
| | | 2,283,500 | | 2,090,565 | | 2,270,711 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS | | | | | | |
| 02 Travel..... | | 200,000 | | 181,410 | | 182,398 |
| 03 Transportation of things..... | | 10,500 | | 10,280 | | 9,282 |
| 04 Communication services..... | | 100,000 | | 84,630 | | 65,089 |
| 05 Rents and utility services..... | | 53,500 | | 57,270 | | 78,261 |

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| OTHER OBLIGATIONS—continued | | | |
| 06 Printing and binding | \$15,000 | \$36,630 | \$71,403 |
| 07 Other contractual services | 30,000 | 29,290 | 24,069 |
| 08 Supplies and materials | 6,500 | 19,000 | 15,504 |
| 09 Equipment | 1,000 | 4,825 | 2,276 |
| 13 Refunds, awards, and indemnities | | 100 | 10 |
| Total other obligations | 416,500 | 423,435 | 448,292 |
| Grand total obligations | 2,700,000 | 2,514,000 | 2,719,003 |
| Reimbursements for services performed | | -42,000 | -48,738 |
| Allotted to "Bureau of Mines" | +250,000 | +703,000 | +1,011,724 |
| Transferred to "Economics of mineral industries, Bureau of Mines" | | +150,000 | |
| Received by transfer from "Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to Interior, Office of the Secretary)" | | -375,000 | |
| Net total obligations | 2,950,000 | 2,950,000 | 3,681,989 |
| Carried to surplus fund, Public Law 127 | | | +850,000 |
| Covered into Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, Public Law 369 | | | +97,393 |
| Estimated savings, unobligated balance | | 650,000 | 39,818 |
| Total estimate or appropriation | 2,950,000 | 3,600,000 | 4,669,200 |

Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense (Allotment to Interior, Office of the Secretary)—

| By objects | Obligations | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Estimate, 1947 | Estimate, 1946 | Actual, 1945 |
| Transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Solid Fuels Administration for War" | | +\$375,000 | |
| Received by transfer from "Emergency fund for the President, national defense" | | -375,000 | |
| Total estimate or appropriation | | | |

Statement of proposed expenditures for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947
SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

| Appropriation | Vehicles (motor unless otherwise indicated) to be purchased | | Old vehicles to be exchanged | | Net cost of vehicles to be purchased | Old vehicles still to be used | Total maintenance, repair, and operation, all vehicles | Public purpose and users |
|--|---|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | Number | Gross cost | Number | Allowance (estimated) | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses, Solid Fuels Administration for War. | | | | | | 5 | \$2,780 | For use by compliance officers and field representatives in connection with visits to mines and dealers. |

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1946 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$16,000 FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

JUNE 17, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 15, 1946

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of
Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year
1946 in the amount of \$16,000 for the legislative branch, Architect of
the Capitol.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 14, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a
supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the

amount of \$16,000 for the legislative branch, Architect of the Capitol, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "House Office Buildings," including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946, \$16,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947----- \$16, 000

The letter of the Architect of the Capitol, dated June 12, 1946, submitting this estimate, is transmitted herewith.

This being an estimate for the legislative branch, I make no observation regarding its necessity.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: I am forwarding, herewith, in duplicate, supplemental estimate of appropriation required for the fiscal year 1946, to remain available until June 30, 1947, for inclusion in the pending deficiency appropriation bill, as follows:

Capitol Buildings and Grounds—House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for maintenance, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946, \$16,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

Yours very truly,

DAVID LYNN,
Architect of the Capitol.

By the legislative establishment, Architect of the Capitol:

Capitol Buildings and Grounds—House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for maintenance, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946, \$16,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947 (40 U. S. C. 175; act of June 30, 1932, Public Law 212; act of June 13, 1945, Public Law 85).

Appropriated 1946, \$556,500; supplemental estimate 1946, \$16,000.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
WAR DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1946 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,500,000, TO REMAIN AVAILABLE
UNTIL EXPENDED, FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT, FOR FLOOD
CONTROL

JUNE 19, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, *June 19, 1946.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended, for the War Department, for flood control.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 18, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in

the amount of \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended, for the War Department, for flood control, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FLOOD CONTROL

| | |
|---|---------------|
| For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood control, general," including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended..... | \$1, 500, 000 |
|---|---------------|

The sum of \$1,000,000 is required to permit prosecution of the flood-control project for the protection of Louisville, Ky. Funds were made available for this project early in the war years but because of war restrictions no construction was undertaken and the funds were, in compliance with congressional approval, diverted to more urgently needed war-related projects. Since the cessation of combat, no funds have been appropriated to permit the resumption of this project. In the meantime, in compliance with a Federal requirement, local interests have floated a bond issue of \$1,500,000 and are now paying interest thereon. The sum of \$500,000 is needed to permit initiation of the project for the protection of Chattanooga, Tenn., from floods.

The foregoing supplemental estimate is required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the submission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1946, and its approval is recommended.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE DE-
PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN
THE AMOUNT OF \$12,000,000

JUNE 24, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington 25, June 22, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$12,000,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2. SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 21, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$12,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued through June 30, 1947, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, as amended, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$12,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$3,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said Act, and of the amount so apportioned, not more than \$50,000 may be expended by the State agricultural extension services for the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said Act there is hereby made available out of said funds, the sum of \$280,000 for such purposes..... \$12, 000, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide for a continuation through June 30, 1947, of the farm labor supply program, present authority for which expires December 31, 1946. It is impossible at this time to formulate a definite program for the full calendar year 1947, pending clarification of all factors involved in determining the extent of such a program, if needed. The amount of the estimate will provide for a program but slightly lower than the present level of operations, subject to a reexamination of the needs for such a program early in the new calendar year.

The foregoing supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 27, 1946
For actions of June 26, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 124

CONTENTS

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Appropriations.....1,8,10 | Food production.....19 | Price control.....1,6,13,23 |
| Census.....1,14 | Grain shortage.....3,12 | Property, surplus.....1,2,21 |
| Claims.....1 | Labor.....24 | Quarantines.....1 |
| Debt, public.....26 | Labor, farm.....1,19 | Reclamation.....25 |
| Education.....11 | Legislative program.....15 | Relief, foreign.....1 |
| Electrification, rural.....18,20 | Lend-lease.....1 | Reorganization.....4,22 |
| Expenditures.....10 | Machinery, farm.....19 | Subsidies.....1 |
| Fertilizer.....16 | Penalty mail.....9 | Trade, foreign.....7 |
| | Personnel.....1,5,27 | War powers.....17 |

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported 3rd deficiency appropriation bill, which includes items for farm-labor program, cattle-tick eradication, surplus-property disposal, OPA, UNRRA, lend-lease, and Philippine rehabilitation. Senate debated conference report on price-control; includes discussion of farm prices. Reps. Carlson and Miller criticized order forcing sale of wheat.

HOUSE

1. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 6885 (H. Rept. 2345)(p. 7715).

The bill includes the following appropriation items:

Farm-labor supply program, \$12,000,000 plus unexpended balances to be available through June 30, 1947; provides that at least \$3,000,000 must be apportioned to the States; limits construction of labor supply centers by State extension services to \$50,000; and makes \$280,000 additional available for administrative expenses (all provisions are same as Budget estimate).

Inspection and quarantine, 1947 (BAI), \$56,000 (same as Budget estimate) for eradication of cattle fever ticks in Fla. in cooperation with the State.

War Assets Administration, \$435,000,000 from the special fund account provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, for allocation or reimbursement to disposal agencies, for special services of Government agencies regarding surplus property, and for allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies.

Office of Price Administration, \$106,650,000, subject to reduction by Budget Bureau after price-control bill is enacted; prohibits use of this item for subsidies; prohibits enforcement of ceilings on farm products until this Department has published prices specified in Sec. 3(a) of the Price Control Act and has determined that the ceilings will reflect such prices to producers; and prohibits funds in this bill from being used to fix ceilings for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in terms of new specifications or standards.

Census of agriculture (Commerce Department), continuation of appropriations until June 30, 1947.

Philippine rehabilitation, \$47,918,000, with authorization for the State Department to transfer funds to other Government agencies.

UNRRA, \$465,000,000 additional.

Lend-lease, continuation of \$5,500,000 for liquidation.

Judgments and claims, various amounts.

Also includes items for CPA, ODT, and Office of Economic Stabilization.

The bill includes a rescission of \$672,000,000 of lend-lease appropriations, to be deducted from categories as determined by the Treasury Department in consultation with the State Department.

The following general provisions are included in the bill:

- Provides that nothing in this or any other act shall be construed to change aggregate personnel ceilings; provides that if personnel is increased the Budget Bureau shall make offsetting reductions; permits waiver of such reductions if the President determines that they would be inimical to the public interest; and permits exclusion of certain programs (not including any for this Department) from the aggregate ceilings.

Authorizes 1947 funds to be used for increased pay to those employees not covered by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 but for which the agency is authorized to establish rates.

Ratifies and confirms obligations incurred during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in anticipation of appropriations and authority provided in this bill.

Excerpts from the Committee report:

Deficiency appropriations: "This is the final general deficiency bill for this session of the Congress. It is a significant and gratifying fact that apart from appropriations for which the war directly is responsible, the total carried by the bill roundly is but \$16,300,000. That bespeaks a trend toward good fiscal management; a trend which the committee shall continue to demand. Insistence upon compliance with the antideficiency law will be an effective means of accomplishment, and, as stated in the committee's report on the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1946, the committee intends to see that such law -- 'is observed in letter and spirit and shall expect the Bureau of the Budget to report quarterly, starting at the close of the first quarter of the next fiscal year, the title of any appropriation not being administered in accordance with the letter and spirit of such law, the reasons therefor, and the name and position of the official immediately responsible.' The Bureau of the Budget has taken official notice of that announcement and may be expected to report in conformity therewith. With respect to the Bureau of the Budget, the committee wishes to acknowledge the fine cooperation it has had. The work of the Bureau and of the committee is closely related. Teamwork is essential and it has prevailed in a highly satisfactory way."

Surplus property. "The committee is of the opinion that owning agencies should not be made to bear the cost of care and handling property after declaration of surplus to and acceptance by the War Assets Administration. On the other hand, it believes that the cost should be reimbursed on an actual, or closely approximate actual, rather than on an estimate of cost basis. The cost of care and handling mixed property is not readily determinable in advance, and for this reason the estimate submitted to the committee only could be a guess, and whether good or bad one, time will tell. Therefore,

in lieu of making provision at this time as regards unsegregated property, it is the judgment of the committee that the owning agencies should proceed on the assumption that reimbursement later will be provided for on an actual cost basis, and that departure from the appropriation apportionment procedure will not be questioned to the extent justified by the amount of reimbursement that reasonably may be anticipated... It was made perfectly patent during the committee's inquiry into the matter in connection with the fund requirements of the War Assets Administration that a firm estimate of the cost of care and handling surplus property mixed with property not surplus simply was out of the question, and would entail, if persisted in, both a loose estimating and appropriating practice. It offers an easy way for the owning agencies, but is distinctly unfair to the disposal agency. Such a course would have a tendency, too, to lessen the stimulus to owning agencies to effect segregation expeditiously, which in turn means retardation of disposal. The committee believes that the course it is proposing is in the interest of uniformity and good fiscal procedure. The owning agencies will get their funds in due course after justifying their entitlement thereto."

The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order on this bill (p. 7730).

2. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6702, to clarify the rights of former owners of surplus real property (p. 7724).
3. WHEAT SHORTAGE. Rep. Carlson, Kans., recommended repeal of the forced sale of wheat, adoption of an order to require a set-aside for export of 25% of the free wheat sold by farmers to elevators, immediate urging of wheat growers to market their wheat through mills and country elevators, providing to growers a delivery receipt which would be certified by FMA and cashable for the equivalent of any price advance from date of delivery forward, and cancellation of certificates on June 30, 1947 (p. 7715).
Rep. Miller, Nebr., criticized the order forcing the sale of wheat (p. 7716).
4. REORGANIZATION. Rep. Randolph, W. Va., called attention to his minority report on the concurrent resolutions disapproving the President's reorganization plans and asked members to familiarize themselves with the issues (p. 7714).
5. PERSONNEL. Received the conference report on H. R. 5244, to authorize appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified service (pp. 7717-8).

SENATE

6. PRICE CONTROL. Began debate on the conference report on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7675-705, 7708-12). Farm prices were discussed at various points throughout the debate.
7. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Received from this Department proposed legislation to provide for the inclusion of the Secretary of Agriculture as a member of the Export-Import Advisory Board and of the National Advisory Council of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7663.)
8. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION, 1947. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 7669-75). This bill will now be sent to the President.

- 4 -
9. PENALTY MAIL. Received from the Postmaster General a tabulated reported by departments and agencies on penalty mail for the period July 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946. To Post Offices and Post Roads Committee. (p. 7663.)
 10. FEDERAL EXPENDITURES. Sen. Buck, Del., discussed Federal expenditures in relation to the National Budget and urged prompt liquidation of wartime agencies, requirement by Congress of a complete and specific budget each year, abolition of "piecemeal" appropriations, scrutiny of Government agencies' appropriations with "microscopic care", an adequate staff for GAO to present an audit to Congress of each department each year, abolition of deficiency appropriations, limitation of appropriations each fiscal year to estimated income, and freezing of some part of the cash balance in the Treasury to be made unexpendable until the appropriations committees have an opportunity to consider and report the disposition to be made of such balance (pp. 7705-8).
 11. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments S. 619 to provide education and retraining, including parttime training and work-experience program for the occupational adjustment and readjustment of youth, and adults, including persons demobilized from essential war work and from the armed forces (S. Rept. 1588) (p. 7663.)
 12. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Sen. Tobey, N.H., criticized the grain and feed shortage in New England and inserted his correspondence with the President on the subject (pp. 7687-8).
 13. PRICE CONTROL. Received a Colo. Federation of Labor resolution favoring OPA continuation without crippling amendments (p. 7663.)
 14. CENSUS. Received from the National Advertisers Assn. (N.Y.) a petition favoring an appropriation for censuses of manufactures and business (p. 7663).
 15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Barkley stated that it is desirable to complete the appropriation bills this week even though the national science foundation bill has to go over (pp. 7710-11). The Government corporations appropriation bill is one of those to be brought up.

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. FERTILIZERS. S. 2373, by Sen. Guffey, Pa. (for himself and others), to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 7664.)
17. WAR POWERS. H.R. 6890, by Rep. Sumners, Tex., "to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941." To Judiciary Committee. (p. 7730.)
18. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. H.R. 6874 (see Digest 123) amends the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 so as to permit REA loans to "municipalities to the extent that such indebtedness was incurred with respect to electric transmission and distribution lines or systems or portions thereof serving persons in rural areas," to discharge debts owed by them to TVA.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. FOOD PRODUCTION. Speech in the House by Rep. Stefan, Nebr., commending the American farmers for their production record and urging that farm machinery and labor be made available (pp. A3941-2).

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2345), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order on the bill.

CONSENT CALENDAR AND SUSPENSIONS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the call of the Consent Calendar on Monday next be dispensed with and that it be in order on Tuesday next for the Consent Calendar to be called and for the Speaker to recognize Members for suspensions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the third deficiency appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

REVENGE AT POLLS

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, the other day the letter I am about to read appeared in the New York Daily News. It is entitled "Revenge at Polls."

During the past 13 years, union leaders, with the blessings of the Roosevelt administration and now the Truman administration, have been able to take away my constitutional right to work and compel me to pay them in order to work. They have been able to dictate where I shall work, or whether I shall work at all. To increase their lust for power, politically and otherwise, they have been able, against my wishes, to call me out on strike even against my own Government. They have the power to assess me for political purposes and for something I am not in sympathy with. If I signed my name to this letter, they would have power to bring me up on charges and take away my union card, thereby keeping me from earning a living for my family. They can fine me if I refuse to attend demonstrations or parades, even though they be dominated by Communist elements. But I'll be damned if they can control my vote on election day. After I get into the voting booth, that is one constitutional right no one can take away from me. Hillman and others of his ilk, please note.

CIO UNION WORKER.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

BRITISH LOAN PROPOSAL

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, how shall Congress celebrate the Fourth of July?

We all know how our forefathers celebrated it. Fireworks and a big time. The occasion was caused by taxation without representation. You remember how history records the dumping of tea in Boston Harbor. Again those words echo: "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

Mr. Speaker, bring up the British loan proposal and agreement for free trade and cancellation of the British debt on July 4. We will celebrate the day by not imposing on the American people the agreement by the New Deal bureaucrats to tax our people \$4,400,000,000 without the consent of the American people.

Let one lesson in our early history be reechoed to the Members of Congress: "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Let us be American. Let the people vote on the gift to Great Britain.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 seconds.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my friend from Pennsylvania, may I say that I think he has jumped to a hasty conclusion.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

GALLINGER HOSPITAL

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon, under a unanimous-consent request, I propose to address the House on the subject of Gallinger Hospital. The appropriations for this hospital, although very definitely increased over last year's, do not meet the dramatic needs of this great municipal institution which, when all is said and done, is our responsibility. I am not asking any of you to be present—that would be a little too much to hope for—but I am asking you to look through the material tomorrow morning when you read your CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Conditions at Gallinger Hospital are shocking. The appropriation agreed to in conference will not make possible adequate patient care, nor will it expedite the building of new units to replace the unbelievably outmoded buildings still in use.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances and to include excerpts.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, some weeks ago I stated on this floor that our wheat producers were bitterly opposed to the War Food order which forced the sale of 50 percent of their wheat when stored in a public elevator or warehouse. These wheat growers resent requisitioning and interference in the marketing of their own grain.

Recent marketing experience demonstrates that farmers are refusing to sell new grain in any quantities. They do not object to the shipment of wheat to starving people in other countries but they do believe they should receive a guaranty from the Government that they will be given the benefit of any increase in wheat prices which may come during the marketing year. This is not surprising in view of the fact that most of them lost a total advance of 48 cents per bushel through bonuses and increased prices in the last crop.

I would urge, Mr. Speaker, that the present forced sale and set-aside order be repealed. If this is not done black-market operations in the handling of grain will continue to increase and it will become practically impossible for the Department to secure the wheat needed to take care of its announced export program. I would respectfully submit the following simple program which would get wheat and flour moving for the export program and for such domestic uses as flour and feed.

First. The set-aside order under War Food Administration Order No. 140, amendment 9, should be repealed as it affects the forced sale of farm marketing of wheat. In its stead the War Food Administrator should require a set-aside for export of 25 percent of the free wheat sold by the farmers to the elevators.

Second. Wheat growers should be urged to market their wheat immediately through mills and country elevators.

Third. Market or ceiling prices should be paid for all wheat at time of delivery.

Fourth. Growers to receive a delivery receipt from the country elevator, which in turn would be certified by the Production and Marketing Administration, local Field Service Branch, that delivery wheat had been affected. This certificate would be cashable for the equivalent of any price advance, because of any factors from date of delivery of wheat forward.

Fifth. Certificates would be good until, but canceled on June 30, 1947.

It is my opinion that this program would secure the wheat needed for export and eliminate the dissension that is prevalent in the wheat sections of the Nation.

I commend this program to the departments for serious consideration.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLOESER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include

a paper from a high-school student, and in the other to include a letter.

Mr. PLUMLEY (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE EMBATTLED FARMER

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to make a statement regarding the embattled farmer. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on that subject.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. STEFAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

MEMO NO. 3 TO PEOPLE WITH SHORT MEMORIES

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, a distinguished Member of this House has called for an investigation of the Louis-Conn fight in New York. He says it was a greatly overpublicized spectacle and that it was much ado about nothing.

I respectfully suggest to the gentleman from New York that he is trying to investigate the wrong spectacle. For a really colossal spectacle of much ado about nothing, I refer him to the President's march up the Hill on March 25 calling for emergency strike legislation, on which the House acted favorably, with 13 dissenting votes, and which the Senate has approved, but which legislation reposes some place where no one seems to be able to locate it, and nothing is being done. Mr. Speaker, the silence can be heard around the world as to what has happened to the emergency strike legislation.

Does this House propose to recess for the summer without approving legislation which was thought to be important enough by the President to leave his office and come up the Hill to address a joint session of Congress to ask us to undertake our responsibility? Who is now responsible for this do-nothing conspiracy about strike legislation? Some Democrat somewhere must know the answer. Who will dare to give it to the public?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DWORSHAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Deseret News.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the War Food Order, No. 144, which requires that the farmer must sell half of his wheat within 15 days after he delivers it to the elevator, is causing a great deal of unrest and dissatisfaction among the farmers in the wheat producing sections of this country. The order is unworkable and will have a bad effect. Already in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas the farmer is holding his wheat off the market because of this order. The order is un-American and unjust. The farmer must have the right to deliver his wheat where and when he desires. The order should be modified in order that the farmer may be protected when he sells his wheat. This administration and the Department of Agriculture have not been honest with the farmer. They placed in effect an order which gave a bonus for the delivery of wheat and corn to the market after they promised there would be no further regulation regarding the selling of grain.

The bill we passed yesterday, if approved will make it possible for the farmer to deliver the wheat under this order and the farmer may elect the time of sale up to March 31, 1947. This will partly nullify the present vicious order which is now in effect.

The farmers of this country are losing confidence in their Government because of the regimentation which is being forced upon them. It is causing them to lose respect and confidence in their Government. The only way that the Government can keep their respect and confidence of the farmer is by treating him in a just manner.

There are some in the Department of Agriculture who are now contemplating placing a severe penalty upon the farmer when he does not deliver all of his agricultural products to the market. This not only includes corn, wheat, and all grains, but it includes livestock. If this order ever goes into effect, we will have adopted the Russian system, lock, stock, and barrel.

This order must be rescinded or greatly modified and further regimentation and kicking around of the farmer must be stopped.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an excerpt from Time magazine.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY ANTISTRIKE LEGISLATION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, as one of the Members who supported President Truman when he came before the Congress at one of the most critical hours I have known since I have been in the House and asked for emergency legislation to prevent a tie-up in this country and a breakdown of our transportation system, I agree that the measure he recommended should be brought to the floor of the House immediately.

I think it should be passed by both Houses in the same form in which it passed the House because if we are going to whittle away the time—and I am speaking for both Houses now—and permit a recurrence of the very crisis that the President was trying to head off, then the responsibility next time will not rest upon President Truman, but it will rest upon the Congress of the United States.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post.

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial by Richard L. Strout, appearing in the Christian Science Monitor.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Un-American Activities, I submit a privileged report and ask that it be read.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 175]

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Adams | De Lacy | Mahon |
| Almond | Dingell | Mansfield, |
| Anderson, Calif. | Doyle | Mont. |
| Andresen, | Engel, Mich. | Mansfield, Tex. |
| August H. | Fernandez | Miller, Calif. |
| Andrews, N. Y. | Flannagan | Murdock |
| Baldwin, Md. | Gallagher | Murphy |
| Barry | Gardner | Norrell |
| Bates, Mass. | Geelan | Norton |
| Bell | Gibson | O'Brien, Mich. |
| Bennet, N. Y. | Gillespie | Patrick |
| Boren | Granger | Peterson, Ga. |
| Boykin | Grant, Ala. | Pleaser |
| Bradley, Mich. | Harris | Plumley |
| Bradley, Pa. | Hoffman, Mich. | Reece, Tenn. |
| Bunker | Holifield | Robertson, |
| Byrne, N. Y. | Izac | N. Dak. |
| Camp | Jackson | Robinson, Utah |
| Cannon, Fla. | Kee | Roc, N. Y. |
| Chapfield | Keeffe | Rooney |
| Clark | Kefauver | Sabath |
| Cochran | Kerr | Slaughter |
| Collier | Kirwan | Smith, Va. |
| Colmer | Lea | Sparkman |
| Cox | LeCompte | Starkey |
| Crawford | Lewis | Stevenson |
| Curley | Luce | Stewart |
| Davis | Ludlow | Stigler |
| Dawson | McGehee | Tolan |

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } No. 2345 ✓

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

JUNE 26, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6885 ✓]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The estimates of appropriations upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 543, 555, 557, 564-566, 568, 577-582, 586, 589, 591-592, 598, 600-601, 607-608, 615, 619-621, 625, 630-633, 641, 645, 652-653, 656, 658-662, 664, 666, 671, and 675.

SCOPE OF BILL

- (1) Appropriations or provisions for the fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, applicable to the legislative branch and various Federal departments and agencies.
- (2) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, original and supplemental, for war agencies and other Federal activities.
- (3) Appropriations for the payment of judgments and authorized claims.
- (4) Additional rescissions of appropriations.

An itemization of all of the foregoing is contained in the table commencing on page 16 hereof.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| The bill appropriates a total of----- | \$726, 571, 909. 33 |
| This amount is below the Budget estimates----- | 184, 314, 078. 72 |

In addition the bill makes available of agency receipts for operating expenses a total of \$438,500,000, of which \$3,500,000 applies to the Alien Property Custodian, and \$435,000,000 to the War Assets Administration.

On the other side of the ledger, the bill reseinds a total of \$3,065,-486,427 of currently available appropriations and funds, as well as \$174,178,000 of contractual authorization, the funds for the liquidation of which are included in the amount first named.

Of the appropriations carried by the bill, \$465,000,000, or 64 percent, is for the balance of the authorization of contributions by the Government of the United States to UNRRA; \$159,375,000, or 22 percent, represents original 1947 appropriations for the support of various war agencies; \$57,918,000, or 8 percent, is responsive to the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946; \$15,000,000, or 2 percent, is for making refunds required by the Renegotiation Act; \$12,000,000, or 1½ percent, is on account of the farm labor supply program, and the remaining 2½ percent is variously chargeable, the principal single component being the sum of \$5,860,420 for the payment of judgments and authorized claims.

This is the final general deficiency bill for this session of the Congress. It is a significant and gratifying fact that apart from appropriations for which the war directly is responsible, the total carried by the bill roundly is but \$16,300,000. That bespeaks a trend toward good fiscal management; a trend which the committee shall continue to demand. Insistence upon compliance with the antideficiency law will be an effective means of accomplishment, and, as stated in the committee's report on the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1946, the committee intends to see that such law—

is observed in letter and spirit and shall expect the Bureau of the Budget to report quarterly, starting at the close of the first quarter of the next fiscal year, the title of any appropriation not being administered in accordance with the letter and spirit of such law, the reasons therefor, and the name and position of the official immediately responsible.

The Bureau of the Budget has taken official notice of that announcement and may be expected to report in conformity therewith.

With respect to the Bureau of the Budget, the committee wishes to acknowledge the fine cooperation it has had. The work of the Bureau and of the committee is closely related. Teamwork is essential and it has prevailed in a highly satisfactory way.

WAR AGENCIES

The committee is including in such category—

| Agency | Appropriation recommended | Decrease under estimate |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion..... | ¹ \$725,000 | \$175,000 |
| Office of Economic Stabilization..... | 200,000 | 60,000 |
| Civilian Production Administration..... | 20,000,000 | 600,000 |
| Office of Price Administration..... | 106,650,000 | ² 35,550,000 |
| Selective Service System..... | 27,750,000 | ² 9,250,000 |
| Office of Defense Transportation..... | 525,000 | |
| Solid Fuels Administration for War..... | 2,950,000 | |
| Office of Scientific Research and Development..... | 575,000 | 22,000 |
| Office of Alien Property Custodian..... | (³) | 370,120 |
| War Assets Administration..... | (³) | ² 110,100,000 |

¹ Plus \$111,700 of 1946 funds.

² See explanation, post.

³ Use of receipts.

The amounts recommended are very substantially below appropriations for preceding fiscal years, including current fiscal-year appropriations, of which large portions have been recaptured in rescissory measures. All of the agencies enumerated, except the last two, were rapidly contracting with the view to complete or virtual liquidation by the end of June 1946. The amount for Office of Scientific Research and Development is solely for further expenses attendant upon liquidation. The Office of Price Administration and the Selective Service System will have lawfully prescribed or authorized functions to perform, assuming the enactment of pending legislation. The funds proposed, however, should be adequate to bear a goodly portion of the expense of liquidation, which may be expected to begin following the turn of this calendar year. The other agencies, and Office of Price Administration, too, require continued support by reason of economic conditions not foreseeable following VJ-day, when the Congress reviewed appropriations for possible rescissions and made modified financial provision looking to the agencies closing out by June 30, 1946, with the exception, possibly, of certain details that would need a little longer time to dispose of.

Such was the picture as regards currently available funds until the early part of this calendar year, since which time a succession of events have disarranged reconversion and stabilization programs and occasioned indefinite postponement of liquidation procedures under way or about to be started. Production has been affected, distribution has been affected, foreign relief has been affected and retarded, and the impact of all upon the economy generally makes necessary continued surveillance, direction, and control until the way ahead has cleared. The problem is heightened by the demand for materials for accomplishing the veterans' housing program. Under the circumstances, the amounts proposed as to all such agencies are viewed as being reasonably appropriate, subject to the comments under the caption which follows.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION AND SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The revised appropriation for the Office of Price Administration for the current fiscal year is \$150,171,000. For 1947 the Budget proposes an appropriation of \$142,500,000.

The revised appropriation for the Selective Service System for the current fiscal year is \$47,942,500. For 1947 the Budget proposes an appropriation of \$37,000,000.

Continuing legislation as to these two agencies is at present being legislatively processed. Its provisions upon enactment, assuming enactment, are not known and may not be known in time to include appropriations in conformity therewith in this or any other measure before the time that the Congress may adjourn. Much work may be entailed to reshape the estimates. Consequently, the committee has pursued the following course as to the appropriations proposed for both agencies: The Budget estimate for each agency has been reduced one-fourth and the responsibility and duty placed upon the Bureau of the Budget to reshape the estimates to fit the provisions thereof to the new laws, such work to be accomplished within 30 days after the respective legislative measures have become law, and the results published immediately in the Federal Register. Revision upward, under the bill presented, would not be permissible. Obliga-

tions may be incurred at the quarterly rates that would have been permissible under the amount of the estimates if necessary to comply with such pending legislation, plus the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, and liquidation expenses, if they should become a factor.

Under such an arrangement, if the agencies cannot properly and adequately function under the new legislation within the reduced amounts proposed by the committee, they may come to the Congress early in the opening session of the ensuing Congress and present for consideration their respective additional requirements.

With respect to the appropriation for the Office of Price Administration, the committee has imposed a ceiling of \$1,750,000 upon expenditures of any kind directly incident to informational functions, which amount it believes to be entirely adequate. The Budget estimate includes \$2,370,921 for such expenses. Expenditures the current fiscal year are estimated to aggregate \$2,540,464.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes the final increment of \$465,000,000 of the total authorized contribution of \$2,700,000,000 by the Government of the United States to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It is a noble work and will be a lasting tribute to the readiness and willingness and determination of America to give succor to the distressed peoples of other lands whom the war left destitute and to the mercy of peoples the world over who are willing and have the wherewithal to render aid.

The hearings, beginning on page 224, contain an accounting for the funds previously made available and which remain available. All will have been obligated, save approximately \$36,000,000, by the end of this month. The final increment will be used to continue the flow of relief and rehabilitation materials of categories such as have been supplied in the past. These are indicated both as to former appropriations and the new funds on page 280 of the hearings.

The program has been somewhat delayed due to strikes and shortages and it may be that it cannot be accomplished within the time planned. Every effort will be made so to do. Despite such delays, however, supplies going to China have exceeded distribution capacity and not altogether because of inadequate facilities. Faulty management has had a part in that situation and should be corrected forthwith. There is no place where relief is needed more and every effort should be made to facilitate distribution. Furthermore, the effectiveness of relief in China has been considerably lessened by flagrant black-market practices. Director LaGuardia is alive to both situations, and the committee feels he can be depended upon to effect remedies promptly.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

The War Assets Administration finances its operations from receipts from sales. Obligations the current fiscal year are estimated to total \$199,836,196. The Budget estimate proposes the grant of authority to expend not to exceed \$545,100,000 from receipts during the fiscal year 1947. The increased amount contemplates an intensive and accelerated disposal procedure, and includes \$154,634,467 for

reimbursing the War and Navy Departments and the United States Maritime Commission for the care and handling of surplus property after the date of declaration of surplus by such agencies.

The committee is proposing a reduction in the amount the War Assets Administration may expend from receipts by \$110,100,000, of which sum \$4,217,803 is more or less arbitrary, and the remainder of \$105,882,197 represents the estimated cost of care and handling all property declared surplus to the War Assets Administration by the War and Navy Departments and the United States Maritime Commission that has not been segregated from property not in a surplus category, and which may or may not so become. The proposed reduction does not affect provision of \$48,752,750 for reimbursing the three agencies mentioned for the care and handling of segregated property.

The committee is of the opinion that owning agencies should not be made to bear the cost of care and handling property after declaration of surplus to and acceptance by the War Assets Administration. On the other hand, it believes that the cost should be reimbursed on an actual, or closely approximate actual, rather than on an estimate of cost basis.

The cost of care and handling mixed property is not readily determinable in advance, and for this reason the estimate submitted to the committee only could be a guess, and whether good or bad one, time will tell.

Therefore, in lieu of making provision at this time as regards unsegregated property, it is the judgment of the committee that the owning agencies should proceed on the assumption that reimbursement later will be provided for on an actual cost basis, and that departure from the appropriation apportionment procedure will not be questioned to the extent justified by the amount of reimbursement that reasonably may be anticipated.

Related to this proposition is the care and handling of surplus property abroad by the War and Navy Departments for the Foreign Liquidation Commission. The committee considered an estimate of \$120,000,000 for reimbursing the War and Navy Departments for the care and handling of this class of property, and is withholding approval for the reasons stated with respect to surplus property of the War Assets Administration, subject to the same assumption and appropriation apportionment procedure. This estimate is as unfirm as the other.

The regular War and Navy budgets, as presented, included funds for the care and handling of surplus property that had not been segregated from other property. Reimbursement was anticipated only for the care and handling of wholly unmixed surplus property, as to which the cost of care and handling may be quite definitely determined. The appropriation bills for the two services are in various legislative stages and what each will contain as to costs incident to surplus property cannot now be said. The two bills may include no funds and depend entirely upon reimbursement, or one may vary from the other as to provisions in this regard.

It was made perfectly patent during the committee's inquiry into the matter in connection with the fund requirements of the War Assets Administration that a firm estimate of the cost of care and handling surplus property mixed with property not surplus simply was out of the question, and would entail, if persisted in, both a loose

estimating and appropriating practice. It offers an easy way for the owning agencies, but is distinctly unfair to the disposal agency. Such a course would have a tendency, too, to lessen the stimulus to owning agencies to effect segregation expeditiously, which in turn means retardation of disposal.

The committee believes that the course it is proposing is in the interest of uniformity and good fiscal procedure. The owning agencies will get their funds in due course after justifying their entitlement thereto.

The disposal program of the War Assets Administration, for which the Budget estimate and the accompanying measure provide, contemplates sales amounting to 15.4 billion dollars during the fiscal years 1947, leases representing 2.6 billion dollars of property, and proceeds of 2.9 billion dollars. Administrative expenses of the War Assets Administration will be paid out of proceeds of disposal, and the Budget estimate reflects expenses amounting to 18.8 percent of estimated receipts. In such latter proportion is included reimbursement of owning agencies for care and handling costs, which may turn out to be less under the bill as presented.

The inventory of property available for disposal during the fiscal year 1947 (excluding leased property) will amount to approximately 25.4 billion dollars. Of this inventory, property having an approximate value of 7.4 billion dollars will remain for disposal after the close of the next fiscal year. A goodly part of such carry-over will not become surplus until late in the next fiscal year.

The rate of return appears low and may be low, but it should be borne in mind that it relates to an inventory based upon war costs and comprising a vast amount of material of little or no value outside of the armed services. This is pointed out quite clearly on page 540 of the hearings.

The disposal program has lagged. Many causes are responsible including the procedures prescribed in the governing law. This budget contemplates a determined, genuine sales drive, and it is imperative that one be made because every day's delay means an even smaller recovery. Demand will subside as new products move into the market, there is a continual loss through deterioration, and there is a large daily expense for care and handling.

The committee feels that General Gregory, the present Administrator, is doing the best possible with a most difficult task. As wartime Quartermaster General of the Army, he has a wealth of experience. He should be encouraged and aided in every way practicable.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The bill includes two items of appropriation under this Department for the fiscal year 1947, calling for a total of \$12,056,000, as follows:

Inspection and quarantine.—In December 1945, cattle fever ticks appeared in a localized area in Florida, and despite the efforts made to eradicate them, there has been a considerable spread, reaching proportions which constitute a serious threat to the cattle industry of the South. The Department deems it essential to enlarge its cooperative efforts with State authorities to eradicate the infestation, and has

requested an appropriation of \$56,000 for so doing, which the bill provides.

Farm labor supply program.—It has been the practice to appropriate for this program since its inception on a calendar-year basis. The availability of the current appropriation will terminate on December 31, 1946. Pursuant to a Budget estimate, the committee is recommending an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the first half of the calendar year 1947, and the continuance during such period of any unobligated balance remaining of the current appropriation. Such balance, at this time, is indeterminate. The direct appropriation for the current calendar year is \$25,000,000. Virtually half of that amount would seem to be adequate for the first half of the calendar year 1947. If not, the matter may be considered early in the new Congress along with needs for continuing the program beyond June 30, 1947. There are many contingent factors which would make it inadvisable to appropriate for a full-year period at this time.

The committee is advised that farm labor continues to be critically short in areas of concentrated production. Its information is that the return of agricultural labor from industry and the armed forces has not materialized to a degree sufficient to meet the demands, and that the prospects are not bright for any marked improvement at any time soon because of the growing help needs of industry.

The continued large-scale agricultural production programs make essential an adequate supply of farm labor for planting, cultivating, and harvesting. The instant proposal is designed to meet such essential requirements, and is expected to, to the extent that demands may now be prophesied, through fully recruiting domestic labor, continuing about 30,000 foreign workers to work principally in winter crops, and, if found necessary, the importation of 25,000 additional foreign workers for spring and summer work. The appropriation proposed takes into account the fact that obligations must be established during the first half of the year, when foreign workers may be imported, to cover the costs of their return transportation and other expenses.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

The Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, provides that neither the appropriation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks," nor contractual authority thereunder—

shall be available after February 25, 1946, for the acquisition of land (other than for the authorized vessel-berthing program), except in pursuance of a specific appropriation.

The Navy Department brought to the attention of the committee 17 pieces of property it recommends buying, falling into two categories, namely, (1) land at naval activities occupied by the Navy during the war without lease or condemnation proceedings with intent to acquire but to which title had not been taken prior to February 25, 1946, and (2) land that was under lease prior to February 25, 1946, where, due to the value of improvements made by the Government, or where, due to the cost of restoration in accordance with the terms of the lease, it would be to the best interest of and more economical for the Government to acquire.

Descriptions of the properties will be found on pages 502-514 of the hearings. The costs range from \$500 to \$728,840, and the total amount involved is \$1,487,810.

The committee has included in the bill a provision providing for the acquisition of the specific properties in question out of funds heretofore made available. There is a considerable investment in improvements that have been placed on some of the properties in category 2, which would be costly to remove or which it would be economically unwise to surrender. In such cases it would be in the public interest to acquire title even with the view to resale where the Navy's purposes have been served.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The bill provides appropriations for the Department of State, all but a relatively negligible amount for the fiscal year 1947, totaling \$50,205,642.70. Reductions have been effected in the sum of \$8,102,418.72. The projects are as follows:

Foreign service.—In agreement with the Budget estimate, additional appropriations aggregating \$1,540,000 are proposed under this head for facilitating the processing of applications for visas and admission to the United States. The estimate was prompted by the deplorable conditions obtaining in Europe consequent upon the dislocation of populations. Its purpose is to afford such alleviation as our laws permit by accelerating to the utmost measures incident to immigration to the United States. Present quota laws would apply, as well as the requirement of law that visas may not be issued to applicants likely to become public charges. The additional funds would finance essential personnel expansion, partly temporary, and attendant incidental expenses.

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus.—The committee is not recommending an appropriation of \$20,418.72 for paying annual quotas for the fiscal years 1941-44 to the International Office of Public Health, originated in December 1907. The Office is maintained in Paris. Payments were suspended for the years 1941-45, because the Office was located in Axis-occupied territory. Payment for 1945, however, later was determined to be appropriate and appropriations have been made for the quotas of this Government for both 1945 and 1946. The committee is not persuaded that there is an obligation to pay for the years during which the Office could not be maintained or function because of its location in enemy-occupied territory.

With regard to agencies being supported under this head, the origin of many of them dates back many years, and it is believed are of dubious advantage either to this Government or other participating nations. The committee is advised that all are under review by the Department of State and the Economic Social Council of the United Nations. It is the purpose of the committee to see that the study does not lag, and it shall expect a report of progress at the time of consideration of the State Department's budget for the fiscal year 1948.

Atomic Energy Commission.—The bill provides the first direct appropriation (\$660,000) for salaries and expenses of the Office of United States Representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, such Commission having been established pursuant to a reso-

lution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on January 18, 1946. Under authority of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, the President appointed Hon. Bernard M. Baruch as the United States representative to the Commission, the appointment having been confirmed by the Senate on April 5, 1946.

Initial expenses are being met from allotted funds, and there has been to some extent borrowed and volunteer personnel. The need for any considerable part of the appropriation now proposed hinges upon the success and length of negotiations for a satisfactory plan of control, the adoption of which as regards the Government of the United States would be subject to constitutional processes. Were that not so, the committee would be loath to recommend the appropriation, or, at least, unconditionally. The American representative has offered a proposal lofty of purpose and generous to a fault. The appropriation is proposed in the Budget figure, despite the contingent need, because such course would be a further evidence of sincerity of purpose on the part of the Government of the United States to share this development with mankind the world over for good and to bar its use for evil, if a completely cooperative, workable, and effective control procedure may be found.

Survey of pollution of American-Canadian waters.—There is evidence of pollution of the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River, of potential deleterious effect upon nationals in the areas of both countries. The committee is proposing approval of a Budget estimate of \$70,000 for the conduct of a joint survey looking to the institution of such corrective measures as may be found to be necessary.

Philippine rehabilitation.—Flowing from the recently enacted Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (Public Law 370), the committee considered two estimates of appropriation, one, in the amount of \$10,000,000 for the Philippine War Damage Commission, as an independent agency, and the other under the State Department pertaining to the rehabilitation phases of the law, in the amount of \$56,000,000. The committee is recommending approval as to amount of the first item, and is proposing a reduction of \$8,082,000 in the second item.

The law applies definite ceilings upon appropriations for complying with its provisions. The only money augmentation, under its terms, could come from an excess of bullion by way of reparations or indemnity from Japan on account of war losses in the Philippines over the appropriations authorized, which would be available, generally speaking, for the payment of unsatisfied obligations within the purview of the law. The committee's examination of the estimates raised a doubt as to whether or not there would be a firm and determined administrative procedure to discharge the entire obligation within the ceilings the law prescribes. Consequently, it has attached to both appropriations provisos inhibiting a contrary course. In addition (1), with respect to private claims, it proposes to go beyond the law, which bars claims of persons found guilty by a civil or military court of collaborating with the enemy, or of any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philippines, by imposing an inhibition against the payment of claims of any person the Commission itself is not convinced is free of such acts; and (2), with respect to replacement or rehabilitation, it pro-

poses that expenditures shall be confined to replacement or rehabilitation and shall not include an enlargement of the facilities involved.

The projects to which the appropriation for rehabilitation applies are listed on page 368 of the hearings. Among them is one dealing with the establishment and operation of a system of interisland air navigation. Details appear on pages 413-414 of the hearings. The whole cost is estimated at \$24,264,566, of which the estimate includes \$16,082,000. The committee considers the proposal to be all out of reason. Within the total appropriation proposed for replacement or rehabilitation it has included but \$8,000,000 for this aviation project, and is providing that such sum shall be the maximum of obligations that may be incurred for the entire accomplishment of the project.

WAR DEPARTMENT

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

In agreement with Budget estimates, the bill includes \$2,500,000 for rivers and harbors, and \$1,500,000 for flood control, general. The river-and-harbor item is for restoring the breakwater at Hilo, T. H., which was seriously damaged by tidal wave on April 1, 1946, occasioned by an earthquake which had its epicenter in one of the Aleutian Islands. The flood-control item applies to two projects. One million is for the prosecution of the authorized flood-control project for the protection of Louisville, Ky. Funds were made available for this project early in the war but because of war restrictions no construction was undertaken and the funds were diverted to urgently needed war-related projects. In the meantime, in compliance with authorization for the project, local interests have floated a bond issue of \$1,500,000 and are now paying interest thereon. The vulnerability of Louisville to damaging floods, where industrial establishments mainly are in areas subject to inundation, warrants a top place among authorized projects which have been in a deferred category.

The second project, involving \$500,000, pertains to the authorized Chattanooga-Rossville project, estimated to cost \$13,500,000, including obligations of approximately \$357,000 incurred in the present fiscal year. It has been given high priority by the Chief of Engineers because of its importance to the protection against floods of the city of Chattanooga, Tenn. An appropriation has not been provided earlier because of objections by local interests to certain features of the plans. The committee is advised that the objections have been withdrawn.

The committee was urged to make provision in the bill for a number of other projects which do not have the support of Budget estimates. As to their merit, the committee raises no question, but there are literally hundreds of authorized river-and-harbor and flood-control projects awaiting appropriations for their initiation or prosecution that may be equally or more meritorious. That determination, it is submitted, should not be a committee responsibility.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The bill includes an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 for the Federal Trade Commission of \$255,000. The amount previously appropriated is \$2,239,120. The additional amount recommended is \$602,000 less than requested through a Budget estimate.

The supplemental appropriation sought is for implementing contemplated procedural changes as described in House Document 601, from which the following is quoted:

"The proposed program contemplates that the Commission, on its own motion, will initiate investigations and take uniform corrective actions on an industry-wide basis rather than through the present individual company and public complaint procedure. The latter method has been found to be both slow and inequitable. Under present procedure one company, on the basis of a complaint, may be investigated and subsequently prohibited from following a particular unfair practice, leaving competitors of that company free to follow that same practice until such time as the Commission issues an individual cease and desist order against each company. Under the proposed program where there is evidence of unfair trade practices existing in an industry all members of that industry will be investigated and those utilizing unfair methods of competition will be proceeded against simultaneously.

"Under the proposed program greater emphasis will be placed on the elimination of unfair trade practices through cooperative means. In those instances where circumstances permit, industry members will be given an opportunity to eliminate unfair methods of competition through stipulation agreements to cease and desist or through the establishment of trade practice rules. Heretofore trade practice conferences have been held only when the Commission received a request for rules from an industry. The Commission now plans to initiate these conferences on its own motion where this means of eliminating unfair trade practice appears appropriate. This action by the Commission should permit more prompt, equitable, and economic settlement of the issues involved than is otherwise possible."

The aims are laudable, but the committee is not satisfied that much of them are not possible of attainment by differently utilizing present personnel. Moreover, added personnel requirements must be largely conjectural. The needs fully to effectuate the new practices proposed cannot be definitely foretold. The reduced amount the committee is proposing bespeaks a sympathetic attitude toward the proposed program, and should enable an effectual feel-your-way approach. Some actual experience later may warrant more liberal support.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Pursuant to a Budget recommendation, the bill continues the availability of funds for enabling completion of 11 projects financed by loans or grants from funds available to the former Public Works Administration. Shortage of material and, in some instances, litigation have hindered progress. The projects are as shown on pages 34 and 35 of the hearings.

Under the Public Buildings Administration, pursuant to Budget estimates, two additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 are proposed. One, of \$282,000, is for implementing the function of space survey and utilization in order that economical use of office and other space in and outside of Washington by the executive establishments may be achieved. This is a fertile field for effecting economies and the appropriation, properly employed, should be repaid through savings manifold. The other item of appropriation

(\$1,448,000) is for operation, maintenance, and protection of the Denver ordnance plant, a large part of which has been made available, by law, for the accommodation of Federal activities. The Veterans' Administration already is in occupancy of a large area and other Federal agencies will be moved in as quickly as may be practicable. This item, too, should pay dividends because of rents that will be saved and dispensation of overhead costs at many separate establishments.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

The Procurement Division of the Treasury Department was made the procurement agency under the act of June 7, 1939, providing for the acquisition of stocks of strategic and critical materials essential to the needs of the armed forces and the civilian population in time of national emergency. By the Surplus Property Act of 1944 such Division was made the custodian of all surplus accumulations of strategic minerals and metals owned by all Federal agencies, including Government corporations. For stock piling such material along with stocks in its own possession, the estimated expense is \$18,531,619. The committee considered and recommends a proposal that the operation be provided for and charged to the unobligated balance of procurement funds, reported to be \$23,932,687.49, as of April 30, 1946. It entertains the view that the job can be performed at less cost than estimated under the proper kind of supervision and shall expect the most economical procedure consistent with sound business practice.

It is felt that any unused balance of the procurement appropriation should be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury, and the bill so provides. Future procurement should be in pursuance of specific appropriations hereafter made.

RESCISSIONS

Title II of the bill embraces proposals further to rescind surplus currently available appropriations and funds under the cognizance of a wide number of agencies. Details are supplied in the table at the end of this report, commencing on page 26. In summary form, the amounts to be recaptured are as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| (1) Executive Office of the President, independent offices, and executive departments..... | \$1, 138, 258, 365 |
| (2) Military Establishment (net)..... | 1, 553, 283, 418 |
| (3) Naval Establishment..... | 373, 944, 644 |
| Total..... | 3, 065, 486, 427 |

Included in such total is \$174,178,000 for satisfying contractual authorizations, had they been exercised. The bill cancels the contractual authorizations to which the amount applies.

Under the Naval Establishment diversions of balances in the total amount of \$529,221,076 are provided for to supply deficiencies in certain naval appropriations. The amount of naval rescissions thus are lessened a corresponding amount.

A summary of rescissions made and now proposed follows:

| Public Law | Appropriations | Contract authorizations | Administrative expense limitations | Return of corporate funds |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 68 (H. J. Res. 177)..... | \$3,100,000,000 | \$4,265,000,000 | | |
| 127 (H. J. Res. 202)..... | 92,119,000 | | | |
| 301 (First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946)..... | 47,579,587,542 | 4,206,033,879 | \$9,318,307 | \$1,190,500 |
| 391 (Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946)..... | 6,243,217,831 | 468,673,001 | 7,410,000 | 446,890 |
| Recommendations in accompanying bill..... | 3,065,486,427 | 174,178,000 | | |
| Grand total..... | 60,080,410,800 | 9,113,884,880 | 16,728,307 | 1,637,390 |
| Less appropriations to liquidate rescinded contract authorizations (column 2)..... | 4,865,669,193 | | | |
| Net total appropriations..... | 55,214,741,607 | | | |
| Total contract authorizations..... | 9,113,884,880 | | | |
| Total appropriations and contract authorizations..... | 64,328,626,487 | | | |

NOTE.—The figures shown above are net of the subsequent adjustments in rescinded amounts, such as the transfer to UNRRA of \$135,000,000 of rescinded defense-aid funds.

The total, as above indicated, is \$64,328,626,487. It is practically the equivalent of the latest projected expenditure total for the present fiscal year. Its effacement makes possible the expenditure reductions occurring in the present fiscal year and those that would occur in succeeding fiscal years, assuming its obligation in whole or in part, and thus hastens the attainment of a balanced budget, which should be realized in the fiscal year beginning the 1st of coming July. It is a notable contribution to the national economy, and the Committee on Appropriations points with pride to its part therein.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 7, Civilian Production Administration:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the maintenance or operation of an airplane or for the payment of rental of any airplane.

On page 17, Office of Price Administration:

Provided, That the aggregate of expenditures of any kind directly incident to informational functions shall not exceed for the period of the fiscal year \$1,750,000.

On pages 18 and 29, substantially identical provisions relating to the Office of Price Administration and the Selective Service System:

Provided further, That within thirty days after the enactment of legislation extending the termination date of the Office of Price Administration beyond June 30, 1946, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate of appropriation contained in House Document Numbered 653, Seventy-ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty days make such revision (in no case upward) of the component parts and within the total amount thereof as would, in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of such legislation, and such revision shall be published promptly in the Federal Register and shall be binding upon the Office of Price Administration: Provided further, That obligations in pursuance of such revision, if justified thereby, may be incurred at quarterly rates not exceeding (except for liquidation expenses and the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946) those that would have been

permissible under an appropriation made in accordance with the estimate of appropriation contained in the aforementioned House Document Numbered 653:

On page 26, Philippine War Damage Commission:

Provided, That no payment shall be made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any person the Commission is not convinced did not collaborate with the enemy or commit any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philippines: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would result in obligating the Government of the United States in any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act.

On page 32, District of Columbia:

Provided, That no part of such appropriation in excess of 10 per centum, respectively, of the amount of any claim embraced thereby shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with any claim the appropriation covers, and any larger payment to any agent or attorney shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

On page 63, relating to section 401:

Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall apply to all appropriations or funds available for obligation during the fiscal year 1947, however made available, if not heretofore made applicable (any exclusions made in any other act excepted) to such appropriations or funds in the respects herein provided.

On page 64, section 402:

SEC. 402. Nothing contained in this or any other Act shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner whatsoever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law No. 390), nor to authorize the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the number provided for in the aforesaid Act. In the case of any activity within the purview of such Act whose personnel may be and is increased in consequence of appropriations or funds made available in or in pursuance of this or any other Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recommend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such other activity or activities as he may deem advisable as will offset any such increase in personnel: Provided, That if the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall find and so certify to the President that any such offsetting reduction would be inimical to the public interest, such offsetting reduction, subject to the President's approval, may be waived in whole or in part in writing by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and such action by such official shall be published promptly in the Federal Register with a statement of the reasons therefor: Provided further, That there may be excluded from the aggregate personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, in addition to any exclusions otherwise provided, not more than six thousand five hundred and seventy-three positions, to the extent that all or any part of such number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, the Federal Airport Act, and the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, and to enabling the rendition of essential service by the Public Buildings Administration to the Veterans' Administration and the War Assets Administration.

Page 65, section 403:

SEC. 403. Appropriations and funds available during the fiscal year 1947 to the executive departments and independent establishments, including corporations, for personal services shall be available for the payment of increased compensation, not above rates comparable to those provided for employees under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, to those groups of employees not covered by such Act but for which the head of the agency concerned is authorized to establish rates of pay by administrative action, and the additional expense of such increased compensation may be included in making apportionments of appropriations or funds available in pursuance of this Act or otherwise as required by the antideficiency law (31 U. S. C. 665). The availability of funds for the payment of those groups of employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or other similar administrative authority serving the same purpose shall not be affected hereby.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

| House Doc. No. | Department or agency | Amount of Budget estimate | Amount recommended in the bill | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimate |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS | | | |
| | LEGISLATIVE | | | |
| | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | | | |
| | CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE | | | |
| | Stationery..... | | \$109, 500. 00 | + \$109, 500. 00 |
| | ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL | | | |
| 666 | Capitol buildings..... | (1) | 2 10, 000. 00 | + 10, 000. 00 |
| 666 | House Office Building..... | \$16, 000. 00 | 16, 000. 00 | |
| | GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE | | | |
| 608 | Working capital and congressional printing and binding, 1946..... | (3) | (3) | |
| | Total, legislative..... | 16, 000. 00 | 135, 500. 00 | + 119, 500. 00 |

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 543 | United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration----- | 465, 000, 000. 00 | 465, 000, 000. 00 | ----- |
| 568 | Defense aid—lend-lease, liquidation----- | (4) | (5) | ----- |
| 658 | Surplus property, care and handling----- | 120, 000, 000. 00 | | —120, 000, 000. 00 |
| | Total, emergency funds appropriated to the President----- | 585, 000, 000. 00 | 465, 000, 000. 00 | —120, 000, 000. 00 |
| OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT | | | | |
| 625 | Office of Alien Property Custodian, 1947----- | (6) | (7) | ----- |
| CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION | | | | |
| 607 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 20, 600, 000. 00 | 20, 000, 000. 00 | —600, 000. 00 |
| OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION | | | | |
| 621 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 525, 000. 00 | 525, 000. 00 | ----- |
| OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION | | | | |
| 652 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 260, 000. 00 | 200, 000. 00 | —60, 000. 00 |

¹ Reappropriation of \$2,977.51.² And reappropriation of \$2,977.51.³ Increase of amount limitation applying to Federal Register.⁴ \$7,100,000 of available funds.⁵ \$5,500,000 of available funds.⁶ \$3,870,120 out of agency funds.⁷ \$3,500,000 out of agency funds.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

| House Doc. No. | Department or agency | Amount of Budget estimate | Amount recommended in the bill | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimate |
|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | | |
| EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Con. | | | | |
| OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| 619 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | \$597, 000. 00 | \$575, 000. 00 | —\$22, 000. 00 |
| WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION | | | | |
| 656 | Salaries and expenses----- | (⁸) | (⁹) | ----- |
| Total, Office for Emergency Management----- | | | | |
| | | 21, 982, 000. 00 | 21, 300, 000. 00 | --682, 000. 00 |
| OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION | | | | |
| 653 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 142, 200, 000. 00 | 106, 650, 000. 00 | —35, 550, 000. |
| Total, Executive Office of the President----- | | | | |
| | | 749, 182, 000. 00 | 592, 950, 000. 00 | —156, 232, 000. 00 |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES | | | | |
| 557 | American Battle Monuments Commission, 1947----- | (¹⁰) | (¹⁰) | ----- |
| FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION | | | | |
| 601 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 850, 000. 00 | 250, 000. 00 | —600, 000. 00 |
| 601 | Printing and binding, 1947----- | 7, 000. 00 | 5, 000. 00 | —2, 000. 00 |
| Total, Federal Trade Commission----- | | | | |
| | | 857, 000. 00 | 255, 000. 00 | —602, 000. 00 |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 620 | OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION | 900, 000. 00 | 725, 000. 00 | -175, 000. 00 |
| | Salaries and expenses, 1947 | | | |
| | FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY | | | |
| | OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR | | | |
| 589 | Public Works Administration liquidation | (11) | (11) | |
| | PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| 589 | Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, D. C. | 2, 600, 000. 00 | 2, 600, 000. 00 | |
| 589 | General administrative expenses, 1947 | 282, 000. 00 | 282, 000. 00 | |
| 589 | Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, 1947 | 1, 448, 000. 00 | 1, 448, 000. 00 | |
| 589 | Veterans' decentralization allowances | 57, 000. 00 | 57, 000. 00 | |
| | Total, Public Buildings Administration | 4, 387, 000. 00 | 4, 387, 000. 00 | |
| | PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| 589 | Damage claims | 64, 942. 28 | 64, 942. 28 | |
| | Total, Federal Works Agency | 4, 451, 942. 28 | 4, 451, 942. 28 | |
| 565 | National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics | (12) | (12) | |
| | PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION | | | |
| 632 | Philippine War Damage Commission | 10, 000, 000. 00 | 10, 000, 000. 00 | |

⁸ \$545,100,000 from receipts.

⁹ \$435,000,000 from receipts.

¹⁰ Adjustment within appropriation.

¹¹ Continuance of availability.

¹² Continuance of availability.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

| House Doc. No. | Department or agency | Amount of Budget estimate | Amount recommended in the bill | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with Budget estimate |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | | |
| INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued | | | | |
| SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM | | | | |
| 641 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | \$37, 000, 000. 00 | \$27, 750, 000. 00 | —\$9, 250, 000. 00 |
| THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES | | | | |
| 661 | Salaries and expenses, 1946----- | 5, 200. 00 | 5, 200. 00 | ----- |
| | Total, Independent Offices----- | 53, 214, 142. 28 | 43, 187, 142. 28 | —10, 027, 000. 00 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | | | |
| FISCAL SERVICE | | | | |
| 630 | Collector's office, 1945----- | 13, 463. 54 | 13, 463. 54 | ----- |
| COURTS | | | | |
| 630 | United States courts, 1945----- | 21, 944. 12 | 21, 944. 12 | ----- |
| PUBLIC WELFARE | | | | |
| MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE | | | | |
| 630 | St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1945----- | 1, 910. 00 | 1, 910. 00 | ----- |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 630 | NATIONAL GUARD | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 105, 240. 00 | 35, 080. 00 | --70, 160. 00 |
| 630 | SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS | Payment of claims in excess of \$250----- | 7, 478. 05 | 7, 478. 05 | ----- |
| 630 | JUDGMENTS | Payment of final judgments----- | 1, 759. 59 | 1, 759. 59 | ----- |
| 630 | AUDITED CLAIMS | Payment of certified claims----- | 80. 25 | 80. 25 | ----- |
| | | Total, District of Columbia----- | 151, 875. 55 | 81, 715. 55 | --70, 160. 00 |
| | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | | | | |
| | AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION | | | | |
| 662 | BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY | Inspection and quarantine, 1947----- | 56, 000. 00 | 56, 000. 00 | ----- |
| | FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM | Supply and distribution of farm labor----- | 12, 000, 000. 00 | 12, 000, 000. 00 | ----- |
| | | Total, Department of Agriculture----- | 12, 056, 000. 00 | 12, 056, 000. 00 | ----- |
| 633 | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE | | | | |
| | BUREAU OF THE CENSUS | Census of Agriculture----- | (13) | (13) | ----- |

¹³ Continuance of availability.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

| House Doc. No. | Department or agency | Amount of Budget estimate | Amount recommended in the bill | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimate |
|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | | | | |
| SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR | | | | |
| 664 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | \$2, 950, 000. 00 | \$2, 950, 000. 00 | ----- |
| NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT | | | | |
| OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY | | | | |
| 600 | Damage claims----- | 1, 224. 89 | 1, 224. 89 | ----- |
| BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS | | | | |
| | Public, Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks----- | (14) | (14) | ----- |
| POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| FIELD SERVICE, Post Office Department | | | | |
| OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL | | | | |
| 555 | Foreign mail transportation, 1947----- | (15) | (15) | ----- |
| DEPARTMENT OF STATE | | | | |
| FOREIGN SERVICE | | | | |
| 631 | Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, 1947----- | 647, 850. 00 | 647, 850. 00 | ----- |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 631 | Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, 1947----- | 133, 450. 00 | 133, 450. 00 | ----- |
| 631 | Cost-of-living allowances, 1947----- | 180, 000. 00 | 180, 000. 00 | ----- |
| 631 | Foreign-service quarters, 1947----- | 36, 500. 00 | 36, 500. 00 | ----- |
| 631 | Transportation, 1947----- | 147, 000. 00 | 147, 000. 00 | ----- |
| 631 | Contingent expenses, 1947----- | 396, 000. 00 | 396, 000. 00 | ----- |
| | Total, foreign service----- | 1, 540, 800. 00 | 1, 540, 800. 00 | ----- |
| INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS | | | | |
| 591 | United States contribution to international commissions, conferences, and bureaus, 1946----- | 37, 261. 42 | 16, 842. 70 | —\$20, 418. 72 |
| 659 | United States participation in United Nations, 1947----- | 660, 000. 00 | 660, 000. 00 | ----- |
| 659 | Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, 1947----- | 70, 000. 00 | 70, 000. 00 | ----- |
| 632 | Philippine rehabilitation----- | 56, 000, 000. 00 | 47, 918, 000. 00 | —8, 082, 000. 00 |
| | Total, international obligations----- | 56, 767, 261. 42 | 48, 664, 842. 70 | —8, 102, 418. 72 |
| | Total, Department of State----- | 58, 308, 061. 42 | 50, 205, 642. 70 | —8, 102, 418. 72 |
| TREASURY DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY | | | | |
| 564 | Refunds under Renegotiation Act----- | 16 25, 000, 000. 00 | 16 15, 000, 000. 00 | —10, 000, 000. 00 |

¹⁴ Land acquisitions out of available funds.

¹⁵ \$7,500 for attendance upon Fifth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

¹⁶ And reappropriation.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

| House Doc. No. | Department or agency | Amount of Budget estimate | Amount recommended in the bill | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with Budget estimate |
|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | | |
| TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued | | | | |
| OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK | | | | |
| 615 | Salaries, 1947----- | \$13, 500. 00 | \$11, 500. 00 | —\$2, 000. 00 |
| COAST GUARD | | | | |
| 660 | Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, 1946----- | 3, 000. 00 | 3, 000. 00 | |
| SECRET SERVICE DIVISION | | | | |
| 564 615 | (Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury De- partment, 1946----- | 16, 625. 00 | 16, 625. 00 | |
| BUREAU OF THE MINT | | | | |
| 564 | Medals for General Marshall and Admiral King, 1946 and 1947-- | 4, 500. 00 | 4, 500. 00 | |
| PROCUREMENT DIVISION | | | | |
| 598 | Strategic and critical materials----- | (17) | (17) | |
| Total, Treasury Department----- | | | | |
| | | 25, 037, 625. 00 | 15, 035, 625. 00 | —10, 002, 000. 00 |
| WAR DEPARTMENT | | | | |
| 579 | Damage claims----- | 108, 638. 00 | 108, 638. 00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| CIVIL FUNCTIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS | | | | |
| 566 | Rivers and harbors, 1946----- | 2, 500, 000. 00 | 2, 500, 000. 00 | ----- |
| 671 | Flood control, general----- | 1, 500, 000. 00 | 1, 500, 000. 00 | ----- |
| | Total, civil functions, Corps of Engineers----- | 4, 000, 000. 00 | 4, 000, 000. 00 | ----- |
| | Total, War Department----- | 4, 108, 638. 00 | 4, 108, 638. 00 | ----- |
| THE JUDICIARY | | | | |
| UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | | | |
| | Repairs and improvements, U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia----- | (18) | (18) | ----- |
| | Total, title I, general appropriations----- | 905, 025, 567. 14 | 720, 711, 488. 42 | --184, 314, 078. 72 |
| TITLE III--JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS | | | | |
| 592 | Property-damage claims----- | 2, 833. 88 | 2, 833. 88 | ----- |
| 580 | Judgments, United States courts----- | 46, 287. 93 | 46, 287. 93 | ----- |
| 577 | Judgments, United States Court of Claims----- | 224, 835. 24 | 224, 835. 24 | ----- |
| 578 | } Audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office----- | | | |
| 581 | | 5, 586, 463. 86 | 5, 586, 463. 86 | ----- |
| 582 | | 5, 860, 420. 91 | 5, 860, 420. 91 | ----- |
| 583 | Total, title III, judgments and authorized claims----- | 910, 885, 988. 05 | 726, 571, 909. 33 | --184, 314, 078. 72 |
| | Total, titles I and III----- | | | |

¹⁷ Reappropriation.¹⁸ Continuance of availability.

TITLE II. SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT OFFICES, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Previously rescinded | Rescission recommended in H. Doc. 645 | Committee charge | Proposed in bill |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CASH APPROPRIATIONS | | | | | |
| Executive Office of the President: | | | | | |
| Office for Emergency Management: | | | | | |
| Office of Scientific Research and Development, salaries and expenses----- | \$70, 002, 140 | \$56, 656, 792 | \$1, 825, 000 | ----- | \$1, 825, 000 |
| War Shipping Administration: | | | | | |
| Revolving fund----- | 3, 420, 379, 427 | 570, 452, 000 | 50, 000, 000 | ----- | 50, 000, 000 |
| State marine schools----- | 325, 000 | ----- | 70, 000 | ----- | 70, 000 |
| Marine and war-risk insurance fund, revolving fund-- | 194, 389, 155 | 151, 000, 000 | 30, 000, 000 | ----- | 30, 000, 000 |
| Emergency funds appropriated to the President: Defense aid--lend-lease-- | 8, 237, 828, 000 | 2, 684, 561, 000 | 672, 000, 000 | ----- | 672, 000, 000 |
| Independent offices: | | | | | |
| Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses----- | 52, 000, 285 | 2, 957, 500 | 1, 100, 000 | ----- | 1, 100, 000 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------|---------------|
| U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission: | | | | | |
| Employees' compensation fund----- | 15, 661, 644 | 3, 061, 644 | 1, 100, 000 | ----- | 1, 100, 000 |
| Wage accruals----- | 7, 800, 000 | ----- | 2, 000, 000 | ----- | 2, 000, 000 |
| U. S. Maritime Commission: Construction fund, act June 29, 1936, revolving fund----- | 991, 875, 482 | 796, 568, 000 | 378, 460, 000 | ----- | 378, 460, 000 |
| Federal Works Agency: Office of the Administrator: War public works (community facilities)----- | 107, 160, 351 | 19, 450, 000 | 350, 172 | ----- | 350, 172 |
| Public Buildings Administration: Emergency safeguarding of public buildings and property----- | 7, 758, 676 | 7, 225, 000 | 50, 000 | ----- | 50, 000 |
| Public Roads Administration: Access roads----- | 52, 985, 512 | ----- | 641, 193 | ----- | 641, 193 |
| Executive departments: Department of the Interior: Government in the Territories--Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions (national defense)----- | 35, 518, 558 | 4, 332, 000 | 550, 000 | ----- | 550, 000 |
| Department of State: Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Inter-American affairs functions----- | 5, 931, 414 | ----- | 112, 000 | ----- | 112, 000 |
| War Department: General Staff Corps: Special field exercises, Army, 1942-46----- | \$55, 942, 563 | \$53, 660, 742 | \$1, 252, 000 | ----- | \$1, 252, 000 |

TITLE II. SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT OFFICES, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Previously rescinded | Rescission recommended in H. Doc. 645 | Committee charge | Proposed in bill |
|--|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CASH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | | | |
| War Department—Continued | | | | | |
| Finance Department: Finance service, Army, 1942-46: | | | | | |
| Expenses of the courts martial----- | \$653, 157 | \$40, 700 | \$300, 000 | ----- | \$300, 000 |
| Apprehension of deserters----- | 834, 569 | 621, 000 | 179, 500 | ----- | 179, 500 |
| Claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury, or death----- | 2, 889, 331 | 250, 000 | 1, 125, 000 | ----- | 1, 125, 000 |
| Claims of military and civilian personnel of the War Department----- | 9, 274, 464 | ----- | 298, 000 | ----- | 298, 000 |
| Quartermaster Corps: Quartermaster service, Army, 1942-46: | | | | | |
| Welfare of enlisted men----- | 73, 998, 619 | 10, 400, 000 | 2, 000, 000 | ----- | 2, 000, 000 |
| Clothing and equipage----- | 2, 563, 869, 169 | 1, 563, 225, 000 | 19, 175, 000 | ----- | 19, 175, 000 |
| Signal Corps: Signal service of the Army, 1942-46----- | 3, 082, 893, 060 | 1, 760, 684, 000 | 12, 364, 000 | ----- | 12, 364, 000 |
| Air Corps: Air Corps, Army, 1942-46-- | 17, 832, 364, 823 | 12, 799, 313, 000 | 1, 507, 959, 000 | ----- | 1, 507, 959, 000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Medical Department: Medical and Hospital Department, Army, 1942-46----- | 543, 004, 242 | 295, 154, 000 | 6, 051, 000 | 6, 051, 000 | 6, 051, 000 |
| Corps of Engineers: | | | | | |
| Engineer service, Army, 1942-46: Military posts----- | 481, 690, 259 | 148, 255, 000 | 2, 756, 000 | 2, 756, 000 | 2, 756, 000 |
| Repair of arsenals, Army, 1942-46----- | 1, 238, 691 | 661, 905 | 90, 305 | 90, 305 | 90, 305 |
| Acquisition of land, act June 26, 1940, no year----- | 87, 841 | 13, 254 | 71, 918 | 71, 918 | 71, 918 |
| Acquisition of land for military purposes, national defense, no year----- | 761, 409 | 360, 941 | 403, 117 | 403, 117 | 403, 117 |
| Acquisition of land, Ogden ordnance depot, Utah, no year----- | 60, 420 | 60, 420 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, no year----- | 31, 176, 025 | 12, 533, 633 | 793, 845 | 793, 845 | 793, 845 |
| Office buildings and appurtenances, War Department, Arlington County, Va., no year----- | \$166 | \$157 | \$2, 175 | \$2, 175 | \$2, 175 |
| Chemical Warfare Service, Army, 1942-46----- | 1, 322, 517, 515 | 1, 019, 470, 000 | 4, 881, 000 | 4, 881, 000 | 4, 881, 000 |
| Seacoast defenses: | | | | | |
| General, no year----- | 10, 374, 348 | 9, 698, 373 | 18, 885 | 18, 885 | 18, 885 |
| No year----- | 1, 010, 855 | 708, 225 | 149 | 149 | 149 |
| Insular departments, no year----- | 50, 469 | 50, 456 | 12 | 12 | 12 |

TITLE II. SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT OFFICES, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Previously rescinded | Rescission recommended in H. Doc. 645 | Committee charge | Proposed in bill |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CASH APPROPRIATION—Continued | | | | | |
| War Department—Continued. | | | | | |
| Citizens military training: Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1942-46---- | \$4, 349, 400 | ----- | \$1, 308, 000 | ----- | \$1, 308, 000 |
| National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army: Promotion of rifle practice, 1942-46----- | 111, 875 | \$17, 500 | 1, 500 | ----- | 1, 500 |
| Inter-American relations, War Department, 1943-46----- | 602, 470 | 105, 000 | 10, 000 | ----- | 10, 000 |
| Office of the Secretary: Printing and binding, 1942-46----- | 68, 661, 201 | 22, 500, 000 | 2, 243, 000 | ----- | 2, 243, 000 |
| Navy Department: | | | | | |
| Office of the Secretary: | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous expenses, Navy 1945----- | 11, 223, 075 | 671, 805 | 289, 519 | ----- | 289, 519 |
| Naval emergency fund, 1945----- | 2, 689, 903 | 25, 477 | 929, 535 | \$238, 391 | 1, 167, 926 |
| Operation and conservation of naval petroleum reserves, 1945----- | 318, 541 | 6, 353 | 185, 912 | ----- | 185, 912 |
| Ocean and lake surveys, 1945----- | 115, 420 | 29, 251 | 22, 749 | ----- | 22, 749 |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Bureau of Naval Personnel: | | | | | |
| Naval training station: | | | | | |
| Newport, R. I., 1945----- | 131, 565 | 256 | 5, 801 | 5, 801. | |
| Norfolk, Va----- | 269, 771 | 14, 879 | 200, 000 | 200, 000 | |
| Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, 1945----- | 890, 499 | 604, 708 | 100, 000 | 100, 000 | |
| Lake Seneca, N. Y.: | | | | | |
| 1945----- | 488, 700 | 3, 209 | 28, 130 | 28, 130 | |
| 1946----- | 1, 000, 000 | | 120, 279 | 120, 279 | |
| Fleet training, Navy: | | | | | |
| 1945----- | \$288, 240 | \$164, 695 | \$22, 577 | \$22, 577 | |
| 1946----- | 320, 000 | 78, 000 | 30, 000 | 30, 000 | |
| Miscellaneous expenses, 1945----- | 13, 995 | 124 | 1, 417 | 1, 417 | |
| Naval Reserve, 1945----- | 48, 622, 071 | 24, 511, 154 | 9, 326, 196 | 9, 326, 196 | |
| Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1945----- | 26, 209 | 2, 529 | 2, 009 | 2, 009 | |
| Bureau of Ships: Maintenance, 1945----- | 988, 632, 687 | 118, 474, 000 | 150, 000, 000 | 150, 000, 000 | |
| Bureau of Ordnance: | | | | | |
| Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy: | | | | | |
| 1945----- | 2, 423, 545, 492 | 1, 414, 000, 000 | 66, 000, 000 | 66, 000, 000 | |
| 1946----- | 3, 177, 853, 871 | 2, 675, 225, 500 | 49, 774, 500 | 38, 223, 994 | |
| | | | | | ¹ \$11, 550, 506 |

¹ Decrease.

TITLE II. SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT OFFICES, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Previously rescinded | Rescission recommended in H. Doc. 645 | Committee charge | Proposed in bill |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| CASH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | | | |
| Navy Department—Continued | | | | | |
| Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: | | | | | |
| Maintenance, 1945----- | \$56, 131, 189 | ----- | \$14, 230, 000 | ----- | \$14, 230, 000 |
| Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945----- | 82, 110, 164 | \$20, 000, 000 | 30, 000, 000 | ----- | 30, 000, 000 |
| Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical Department, Navy, 1946----- | 116, 315, 505 | 47, 000, 000 | 2, 589, 847 | ----- | 2, 589, 847 |
| Bureau of Aeronautics: Aviation, Navy, 1945----- | 3, 273, 403, 354 | 1, 468, 753, 102 | 24, 960, 434 | ----- | 24, 960, 434 |
| Marine Corps: | | | | | |
| Pay: | | | | | |
| 1945----- | 123, 900, 496 | 10, 000, 000 | 15, 000, 000 | ----- | 15, 000, 000 |
| 1946----- | 751, 854, 749 | 69, 913, 260 | 10, 000, 000 | ¹ \$2, 638, 054 | 7, 361, 946 |
| Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Repair facilities, Navy----- | 156, 986, 369 | 56, 547, 050 | 3, 952, 950 | ----- | 3, 952, 950 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Coast Guard: | | | | | |
| Salaries, Office of Commandant, 1945----- | 213, 265 | 133, 293 | 1, 825 | 1, 825 | 1, 825 |
| Pay and allowances: | | | | | |
| 1945----- | 70, 761, 605 | 14, 599, 760 | 6, 000, 000 | 6, 000, 000 | 6, 000, 000 |
| 1946----- | 399, 917, 800 | 87, 000, 000 | 3, 468, 244 | 3, 468, 244 | 3, 468, 244 |
| General expenses, 1945----- | 34, 920, 539 | 1, 338, 182 | 164, 107 | 164, 107 | 164, 107 |
| Civilian employees, 1945----- | 232, 715 | 200, 633 | 5, 594 | 5, 594 | 5, 594 |
| Establishing and improving aids to navigation----- | 2, 019, 719 | 346, 000 | 528 | 528 | 528 |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Merchant marine inspection, 1945----- | 459, 198 | 379, 255 | 29, 731 | 29, 731 | 29, 731 |
| Merchant marine inspection, 1946----- | 1, 918, 552 | | 48, 412 | 48, 412 | 48, 412 |
| Special projects: | | | | | |
| Vessels (Navy)----- | 182, 552 | 127, 000 | 655 | 655 | 655 |
| Aids to navigation, Light- house Service (Navy)----- | 67, 975 | 28, 699 | 983 | 983 | 983 |
| Construction of vessels and shore facilities (lend-lease) (Navy)----- | 34, 102 | | 34, 102 | 34, 102 | 34, 102 |
| Maritime training fund----- | 274, 340 | | 274, 325 | 274, 325 | 274, 325 |

1 Decrease.

TITLE II. SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT OFFICES, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Previously rescinded | Rescission recommended in H. Doc. 645 | Committee charge | Proposed in bill |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| CASH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | | | |
| Navy Department: | | | | | |
| Salaries: | | | | | |
| General Board, Navy Department, 1946----- | \$13, 000 | ----- | \$2, 542 | ----- | \$2, 542 |
| Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy Department, 1946----- | 23, 600 | ----- | 670 | ----- | 670 |
| Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1945----- | 87, 721 | \$46, 818 | 7, 182 | ----- | 7, 182 |
| Contingent expenses: | | | | | |
| Contingent expenses, Navy Department, 1946----- | 4, 109, 827 | ----- | 71, 000 | ----- | 71, 000 |
| Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, 1945----- | 2, 542, 541 | 146, 942 | 13, 058 | ----- | 13, 058 |
| Total, title II, cash appropriations----- | 51, 022, 943, 501 | 28, 004, 419, 176 | 2 3, 089, 436, 596 | 2 \$13, 950, 169 | 2 3, 075, 486, 427 |

Reductions in contractual authorizations,
title II: Independent offices:

U. S. Maritime Commission:
Construction fund, act June
29, 1936, revolving fund-----

Federal Works Agency: Public
Roads Administration: Access
roads-----

Total, reductions in contractual
authorization, title II-----

| | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|---------------|
| 1, 124, 010, 367 | 785, 900, 000 | 173, 678, 000 | ----- | 173, 678, 000 |
| 3, 076, 845 | 2, 576, 845 | 500, 000 | ----- | 500, 000 |
| 1, 127, 087, 212 | 788, 476, 845 | 174, 178, 000 | ----- | 174, 178, 000 |

² The net of the rescission recommended and proposed is \$10,000,000 less because of the restoration of a like amount in this bill previously rescinded.

○

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No. 2345]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 1946

MR. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any
- 4 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to

1 supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal
2 year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to
3 provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year
4 ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the
5 fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes,
6 namely:

7 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

8 LEGISLATIVE

9 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

11 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
12 of \$250 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident
13 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of
14 the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$109,500, to remain available
15 until June 30, 1947.

16 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

17 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

18 Capitol Buildings: The appropriation "Capitol Building
19 and repairs, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch
20 Appropriation Act, 1942, and made available until expended
21 under the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation
22 Act, 1944, to pay the balance outstanding on contract entered
23 into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Westinghouse
24 Electric and Manufacturing Company November 7, 1941,

1 for furnishing the materials and performing the work for
2 making changes to two motor generator sets of the Senate
3 Office Building substation to increase their output capacity,
4 is hereby made available also for the payment of an addi-
5 tional amount of \$2,977.51 for extra emergency work per-
6 formed under such contract, by order of the Architect of
7 the Capitol, during the month of August 1945.

8 Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year
9 1946, for "Capitol Buildings", including the objects speci-
10 fied under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation
11 Act, 1946, \$10,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

12 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal
13 year 1946, for maintenance, including the objects specified
14 under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation
15 Act, 1946, \$16,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

16 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

17 Working capital and congressional printing and binding:
18 The limitation in the appropriation "Working capital and
19 congressional printing and binding" in the Legislative Branch
20 Appropriation Act, 1946, upon the amount which may be
21 expended for printing, binding, and distribution of the
22 Federal Register is hereby increased from "\$500,000" to
23 "\$550,000".

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

ADMINISTRATION

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration: For an additional amount to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267), as amended, to be consolidated with the appropriations for the same purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946, and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$465,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That said consolidated funds may be expended without regard to the limitations in the proviso clause of the first paragraph of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946.

DEFENSE AID—LEND-LEASE

Liquidation: Not to exceed \$5,500,000 of the funds made available by title II of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, and other Acts mentioned in said title for carrying out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1947 for

1 the liquidation of the activities under said Act of March 11,
2 1941, said sum to be derived from the amounts appropriated
3 for the several categories for which appropriations have been
4 made as may be determined by the Secretary of State, or
5 such official as he may designate: *Provided*, That the amount
6 named herein shall not be available for any expense incident
7 to the shipment abroad of any commodities after December
8 31, 1946.

9 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

10 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

11 Office of Alien Property Custodian: The Alien Property
12 Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or
13 other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him
14 all necessary expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the
15 Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with
16 the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S.
17 C. App.): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall
18 be available for the entire fiscal year 1947 for the general
19 administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property
20 Custodian, including the salary of the Alien Property Custodian at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to
21 exceed \$8,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
22 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
23 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); rent in the District

1 of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for the temporary
2 employment of persons or organizations by contract or
3 otherwise for special services without regard to the civil
4 service and classification laws and section 3709, Revised
5 Statutes; personal services in the District of Columbia and
6 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; law-
7 books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals;
8 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles;
9 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated
10 services; traveling expenses, including expenses of attend-
11 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work
12 of the agency; and all other necessary general administrative
13 expenses: *Provided further*, That on or before November
14 1, 1946, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report
15 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
16 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
17 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in
18 connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property
19 Custodian.

20 CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
22 Civilian Production Administration, fiscal year 1947, includ-
23 ing salary of the Administrator at \$12,000 per annum, and
24 salaries of six principal officials at \$10,000 per annum each
25 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and

1 elsewhere; the employment of aliens; the employment of
2 expert witnesses; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and
3 uncompensated services; not to exceed \$10,000 for the tem-
4 porary employment of persons or organizations, by contract
5 or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classifica-
6 tion laws; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks,
7 book of reference, and periodicals; reimbursement at not to
8 exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred
9 by them in performance of official travel in privately owned
10 automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to
11 exceed \$2,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel to
12 and from their homes or regular places of business in accord-
13 ance with the Standardized Travel Regulations, including
14 travel in privately owned automobile (and including per
15 diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of per-
16 sons employed intermittently away from their homes or reg-
17 ular places of business as compliance commissioners and
18 receiving compensation on a per diem when actually em-
19 ployed basis and expenses of attendance at meetings of
20 organizations concerned with the work of the Administration;
21 not to exceed \$157,850 for deposit in the general fund of the
22 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of
23 the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); not to exceed
24 \$494,000 for printing and binding; and the rental, main-
25 tenance, and operation of passenger automobiles and one

1 airplane; \$20,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
2 priation shall be available for the maintenance or operation
3 of an airplane or for the payment of rental of any airplane.

4 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

5 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
6 the Office of Defense Transportation, fiscal year 1947,
7 including salary of the Director at not to exceed \$12,000,
8 and the Deputy Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses
9 (not to exceed \$50,000), including reimbursement, at not
10 to exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees or others rendering
11 service to said Office for official travel performed by them
12 in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their
13 official stations and attendance at meetings of organizations
14 concerned with the work of the agency; personal services
15 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract steno-
16 graphic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference,
17 newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation and
18 repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization
19 of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and bind-
20 ing (not to exceed \$10,000); not to exceed \$4,000 for
21 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
22 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
23 (Public Law 364); payment, at rates not in excess of those
24 fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts
25 (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of

1 witnesses appearing at hearings held by the Office of Defense
 2 Transportation in connection with the performance of its
 3 functions; \$525,000; *Provided*, That the payment of sub-
 4 sistence to witnesses shall be subject to certification by the
 5 Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his
 6 designee, as to the necessity therefor: *Provided further*,
 7 That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the
 8 Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license
 9 or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes
 10 such lines would have been obligated to pay had they con-
 11 tinued in operation under the control of the owners thereof.

12 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

13 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
 14 the Office of Economic Stabilization, fiscal year 1947, in-
 15 cluding salaries of the Director at \$15,000 per annum and
 16 one assistant to the Director at \$9,800 per annum and
 17 other personal services in the District of Columbia and
 18 elsewhere; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
 19 newspapers; temporary employment (not to exceed \$2,193)
 20 of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without
 21 regard to civil-service and classification laws; not to exceed
 22 \$3,750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
 23 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
 24 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); traveling expenses

1 including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
2 concerned with the work of the Office (not to exceed
3 \$8,000) ; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of pas-
4 senger automobile; and printing and binding (not to exceed
5 \$8,000) ; \$200,000.

6 OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

7 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses for
8 liquidating the activities of the Office of Scientific Research
9 and Development, fiscal year 1947, including personal serv-
10 ices* in the District of Columbia; maintenance, operation,
11 and repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utiliza-
12 tion of voluntary and uncompensated services; purchase of
13 reports, documents, plans, or specifications; printing and
14 binding; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile,
15 of employees and others rendering service to the Govern-
16 ment, for expenses incurred by them in performance of official
17 travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of
18 their official stations; the cost of a compartment or such other
19 accommodation as may be authorized by the Director for
20 security when authorized personnel are required to transport
21 secret documents or hand baggage containing highly tech-
22 nical and valuable equipment; and not to exceed \$2,000
23 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
24 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
25 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; \$575,000: *Provided*, That the

1 Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell,
2 lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and
3 conditions as it may deem advisable, devices, scientific or
4 technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty,
5 developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the
6 performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except
7 articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts
8 from such dispositions shall be covered into the Treasury
9 as miscellaneous receipts.

10 WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

11 Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated
12 from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided
13 for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to
14 exceed \$435,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947 for all neces-
15 sary expenses of the War Assets Administration established
16 by Executive Order 9689; for allocation or reimbursement
17 by the War Assets Administrator to Government agen-
18 cies designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by
19 or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944; for pay-
20 ment to Government agencies designated by the Admin-
21 istrator for rendering special services in connection with
22 the disposal of surplus property in such amounts as shall
23 be approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for alloca-
24 tion or reimbursement to owning agencies in such amounts
25 and upon such basis as shall be approved by the Bureau of

1 the Budget, for the care and handling (including pay and
2 allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel)
3 of surplus property subsequent to the filing of a declaration
4 of surplus covering such property with a disposal agency
5 designated by the Administrator, or, if the Administrator
6 prescribes procedures whereby declarations of surplus are
7 made at approximately the time of disposal or removal,
8 subsequent to notice by the owning agency to the disposal
9 agency that property has been determined to be surplus and
10 is subject to such procedures, such funds to be available
11 for personal services in the District of Columbia; fees and
12 mileage of witnesses at rates provided by law for witnesses
13 attending in the United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c) ;
14 temporary (not in excess of one year) or intermittent serv-
15 ices of experts or consultants or organizations thereof, includ-
16 ing stenographic reporting services, by contract or otherwise,
17 without regard to the civil-service and classification laws;
18 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals;
19 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated
20 services; printing and binding; travel expenses, including
21 reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, to em-
22 ployees for expenses incurred by them in performance of
23 official travel in privately owned automobiles within the
24 limits of their official stations; expenses of attendance at
25 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the

1 Administration; procurement of supplies, equipment, reports,
2 and services in connection with the care, handling, and
3 disposition of surplus property without regard to the pro-
4 visions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41
5 U. S. C. 5) upon determination by the Administrator
6 or by any official designated by him for this purpose that
7 such method of procurement is necessary; purchase and
8 procurement of reports of experts or consultants or or-
9 ganizations thereof; advertising, including radio time; pur-
10 chase, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger
11 automobiles; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft
12 in the Territories and possessions in connection with dis-
13 posal activities and, in the continental limits of the
14 United States in connection with the disposition of air-
15 craft and airports; acquisition of buildings, lands, lease-
16 holds, and other interests therein, and temporary use
17 thereof for the care, handling, and disposition of surplus
18 property; payments to States or political subdivisions
19 thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accru-
20 ing against real property declared surplus to the Admin-
21 istration by Government corporations; authority to ad-
22 vance money to Administration cashiers and collection
23 officials upon furnishing bond, for the purpose of handling
24 cash transactions and making change at surplus property
25 sales: *Provided*, That the Administrator may delegate to

1 any official in the War Assets Administration the authority
2 to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate
3 to any subordinate official the authority to make other de-
4 terminations necessary for the conduct of the administrative
5 management within said Administration: *Provided further,*
6 That any employee of the War Assets Administration is
7 authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Admin-
8 istrator, to administer to or take from any person an oath,
9 affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in
10 connection with the performance of the functions or ac-
11 tivities of the War Assets Administration: *Provided further,*
12 That the Administration may procure by contract or other-
13 wise and furnish to Governmental employees and employees
14 of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof
15 food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency
16 medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment,
17 laundry service, and sanitation facilities; and erect tempo-
18 rary structures and make alterations in existing structures
19 necessary for these purposes, when such employees are
20 engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the prep-
21 aration for such disposal, at locations where such supplies,
22 services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable,
23 the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appro-
24 priation: *Provided further,* That the provisions of subpar-
25 agraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 14 (a) of the

1 Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390)
2 shall not apply with respect to officers and employees of
3 the War Assets Administration.

4 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT—GENERAL
5 PROVISIONS

6 (a) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to
7 any official in such agency the authority to make appoint-
8 ments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official
9 in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make
10 other determinations necessary for the conduct of the admin-
11 istrative management within such agency.

12 (b) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is
13 authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head of
14 such agency, to administer to or take from any person an
15 oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is re-
16 quired in connection with the performance of the functions or
17 activities of such agency.

18 (c) The head of any of the constituent agencies is
19 authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency,
20 to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims
21 against the United States in accordance with the Act of
22 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate
23 certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December
24 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the head of any other
25 agency to designate employees of such agency as certifying

1 officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the
2 constituent agency concerned.

3 OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
5 the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the pro-
6 visions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as
7 amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App.
8 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55
9 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act,
10 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or sup-
11 plementing such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and
12 functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of
13 Price Administration, including personal services in the
14 District of Columbia and elsewhere; lawbooks, books of ref-
15 erence, newspapers, and periodicals; expenses of in-service
16 training of employees, including salaries and traveling
17 expenses of instructors; not to exceed \$55,000 for the em-
18 ployment of aliens; not to exceed \$30,000 for the temporary
19 employment of persons or organizations, by contract or other-
20 wise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
21 or the civil-service and classification laws; contract steno-
22 graphic reporting services without regard to said section
23 3709; witness fees; printing and binding (not to exceed
24 \$790,290, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of
25 forms prescribed for use of trade or public, instructions,

1 regulations, coupon books, price lists, and printing
2 required for the conduct of litigation); not to exceed
3 \$300,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or
4 ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in
5 each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Adminis-
6 trator, regional administrator, or the district director in the
7 region or district in which the purchase is contemplated;
8 traveling expenses (not to exceed \$7,674,330), including
9 reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, of em-
10 ployees for expenses incurred by them on official travel in
11 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their offi-
12 cial stations, expenses of appointees from point of induction
13 in continental United States to their first post of duty in
14 the Territories and return and expenses of attendance at
15 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
16 Office of Price Administration; hire, maintenance, operation,
17 and repair of passenger automobiles; not to exceed \$2,509,-
18 000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
19 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
20 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); fiscal year 1947, \$106,-
21 650,000: *Provided*, That the aggregate of expenditures of
22 any kind directly incident to informational functions shall
23 not exceed for the period of the fiscal year \$1,750,000: *Pro-*
24 *vided further*, That within thirty days after the enactment

1 of legislation extending the termination date of the Office
2 of Price Administration beyond June 30, 1946, the Director
3 of the Bureau of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate
4 of appropriation contained in House Document Numbered
5 653, Seventy-ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty
6 days make such revision (in no case upward) of the com-
7 ponent parts and within the total amount thereof as would,
8 in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of
9 such legislation, and such revision shall be published
10 promptly in the Federal Register and shall be binding upon
11 the Office of Price Administration: *Provided further, That*
12 obligations in pursuance of such revision, if justified thereby,
13 may be incurred at quarterly rates not exceeding (except
14 for liquidation expenses and the added cost of the Federal
15 Employees Pay Act of 1946) those that would have been
16 permissible under an appropriation made in accordance with
17 the estimate of appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned
18 House Document Numbered 653: *Provided further, That* no
19 part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation
20 of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United
21 States who shall divulge or make known in any manner what-
22 ever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus
23 of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the dis-
24 charge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income,
25 profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set

1 forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or
2 document, required or requested to be filed by order or regu-
3 lation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire,
4 report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book con-
5 taining any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or ex-
6 amined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any
7 person who shall print or publish in any manner what-
8 ever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire,
9 report, return, or document or any part thereof or source
10 of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing
11 business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or
12 document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions
13 shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication
14 or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents
15 of like general character wherein individual statistics or the
16 source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or in-
17 directly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the
18 War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States
19 Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be
20 requested by them for use in the performance of their official
21 duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
22 tion shall be available for making any subsidy payments:
23 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
24 be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any
25 agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or

1 manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agri-
2 cultural commodity, including milk and its products and
3 livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agricul-
4 ture has determined and published for such agricultural
5 commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the
6 Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Pub-
7 lic Law 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2)
8 in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commod-
9 ity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings
10 and determined and published such comparable price in the
11 manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended;
12 and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after
13 investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or
14 prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, in-
15 cluding milk and its product and livestock, will reflect to the
16 producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conform-
17 ity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided*
18 *further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform
19 in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law
20 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided fur-*
21 *ther*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration
22 is authorized and empowered, when designated for the pur-
23 pose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from
24 any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such in-
25 strument is required in connection with the performance of the

1 functions or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That
2 no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly
3 used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person
4 who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum
5 price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity
6 unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person
7 shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or com-
8 merce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Adminis-
9 trator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in con-
10 sidering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies,
11 maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared
12 in compliance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the
13 funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary
14 or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different
15 kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables
16 which are described in terms of specifications or standards,
17 unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such
18 order, in general use.

19 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

20 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

21 American Battle Monuments Commission: The appro-
22 priation American Battle Monuments Commission in the
23 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby
24 made available for travel expenses in the amount of \$15,100,
25 notwithstanding section 105 of said Act.

1 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

2 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
3 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000; *Provided*,
4 That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
5 Appropriation Act, 1947, on the amount which may be
6 expended for penalty mail costs is hereby increased from
7 \$5,000 to \$6,000.

8 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
9 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000.

10 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

11 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
12 Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion in carrying
13 out the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1944 (Public
14 Law 458), and all other powers, duties, and functions which
15 may be lawfully vested in the Office of War Mobilization
16 and Reconversion, including personal services in the District
17 of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting
18 services; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncom-
19 pensated services; fees and expenses of witnesses; lawbooks,
20 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and
21 binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger
22 automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attend-
23 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work
24 of this agency; and not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the
25 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as

1 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
2 Law 364) ; \$725,000.

3 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
6 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-
7 tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
8 approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375), as amended
9 by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, approved
10 April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40), and the First Deficiency
11 Appropriation Act, 1946, approved December 28, 1945
12 (Public Law 269), are hereby continued available until
13 June 30, 1947, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be
14 available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year
15 1947.

16 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

17 Site and building, west central heating plant, Wash-
18 ington, District of Columbia: For an additional amount
19 for "Site and building, west central heating plant, Washing-
20 ton, District of Columbia", including the objects specified
21 under this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions
22 Appropriation Act, 1941, and as authorized by the Act of
23 December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856), \$2,600,000, to remain
24 available until expended.

25 General administrative expenses: For an additional

1 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General administrative ex-
2 penses", including the objects specified under this head in
3 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, \$282,000,
4 of which amount not to exceed \$79,635 may be expended
5 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$144,920
6 for personal services in the field, and \$50,000 for travel
7 expenses, which limitations shall be in addition to those
8 specified under said head.

9 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
10 side the District of Columbia: For an additional amount,
11 fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings
12 and grounds outside the District of Columbia", including
13 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
14 Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, \$1,448,000.

15 Veterans' decentralization allowances: For expenses of
16 packing, crating, drayage, transportation, temporary storage
17 (not to exceed thirty days), unpacking and uncrating house-
18 hold goods and personal effects (not exceeding seven
19 thousand pounds if uncrated and eight thousand seven
20 hundred and fifty pounds if crated) in accordance, unless
21 otherwise specified herein, with the Act of October 10,
22 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder or any
23 amendments thereto, of employees transferred from Wash-
24 ington in order to be restored pursuant to the provisions

1 of section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of
2 1940, as amended, to positions in certain activities of de-
3 partments and establishments, which positions were removed
4 from the seat of government under the President's program
5 of decentralization during 1941-1944, and for payment to
6 such employees of special allowances of \$5 per day for
7 not to exceed fifteen days after arrival at destination subject
8 to conditions hitherto prescribed with respect to such special
9 allowances, \$57,000, to remain available until June 30,
10 1948: *Provided*, That such sums as may be determined
11 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to be necessary
12 therefor may be transferred to other agencies concerned for
13 the payment of such expenses and allowances.

14 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATOR

15 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
16 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
17 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The
18 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
19 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair
20 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
21 stantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by
22 any other agency of the Government, and so forth," as fully
23 set forth in House Document Numbered 586, Seventy-ninth
24 Congress, \$64,942.28.

1 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

2 Notwithstanding the provisions to the contrary under
3 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
4 1947, the unobligated balances of the funds appropriated in
5 the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for con-
6 struction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, and
7 Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, and
8 the funds made available by the Navy Department for con-
9 struction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett Field,
10 California, shall remain available for obligation until June
11 30, 1947.

12 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

13 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
14 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
15 of 1946, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$800,000 shall
16 be for all necessary expenses of the War Damage Commis-
17 sion, including personal services in the District of Columbia
18 and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed twelve), mainte-
19 nance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; pur-
20 chase of lawbooks; printing and binding; and contract
21 stenographic reporting services: *Provided*, That no payment
22 shall be made under the provisions of such title of such Act
23 to any person the Commission is not convinced did not col-
24 laborate with the enemy or commit any act involving dis-
25 loyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the

1 Philippines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
2 priation shall be available for engaging in any phase of
3 activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized
4 by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would
5 result in obligating the Government of the United States in
6 any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in
7 excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such
8 Act.

9 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

10 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
11 the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service
12 System as authorized by the Selective Training and Service
13 Act of 1940 (50 U. S. C. App. 301); including not to
14 exceed \$330,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed
15 \$125,000 for expenditure through other Federal agencies,
16 and through State agencies without regard to section 3648
17 of the Revised Statutes, for gathering of medical and social
18 history information on registrants; personal services in the
19 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
20 reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers,
21 and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed sixty), main-
22 tenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; not
23 to exceed \$875,000 for deposit in the general fund of
24 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required
25 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law

1 364) ; expenses incident to the granting of nonmonetary
2 awards, including citations, insignia, emblems, and devices,
3 to civilian employees of the Selective Service System
4 and others rendering service to the System in recog-
5 nition of faithful and meritorious services; and, under such
6 rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Director
7 of Selective Service, expenses of emergency medical care,
8 including hospitalization, of registrants who suffer illness or
9 injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains
10 of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders
11 issued under the selective-service law but such burial
12 expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one case;
13 \$27,750,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may
14 be necessary shall be available for the planning, directing,
15 and operation of a program of work of national importance
16 under civilian direction, either independently or in coopera-
17 tion with governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and
18 the assignment and delivery thereto of individuals found
19 to be conscientiously opposed to participation in work of
20 the land or naval forces, which cooperation with other
21 agencies may include the furnishing of funds to and accept-
22 ance of money, services, or other forms of assistance from
23 such nongovernmental agencies for the more effectual accom-
24 plishment of the work; and for the pay and allowances of
25 such individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons

1 inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System,
2 and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the
4 administration of the Selective Service System, including
5 commissioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army,
6 Navy, Marine Corps, or their reserve components, including
7 not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings of societies
8 or associations for the purpose of obtaining or imparting
9 information concerning functions of the Selective Service
10 System and reimbursement at not to exceed 4 cents per
11 mile of employees or others rendering service to the Gov-
12 ernment for expenses incurred by them in performance of
13 official travel in privately owned automobiles within the
14 limits of their official stations, may be ordered by the Director
15 or by such persons as he may authorize: *Provided further*,
16 That no person traveling hereunder shall be allowed travel
17 expenses on the mileage basis unless such expenses are
18 authorized by regulation of the service to which he belongs:
19 *Provided further*, That within thirty days after the enact-
20 ment of legislation extending the Selective Training and
21 Service Act of 1940, as amended, the Director of the Bureau
22 of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate of appropriation
23 contained in House Document Numbered 641, Seventy-
24 ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty days make
25 such revision (in no case upward) of the component parts

1 and within the total amount thereof as would, in his judg-
 2 ment, enable compliance with the provisions of such legis-
 3 lation, and such revision shall be published promptly in the
 4 Federal Register and shall be binding upon the Selective
 5 Service System: *Provided further*, That obligations in pur-
 6 suance of such revision, if justified thereby, may be incurred
 7 at quarterly rates not exceeding (except for liquidation
 8 expenses and the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay
 9 Act of 1946) those that would have been permissible under
 10 an appropriation made in accordance with the estimate of
 11 appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned House Docu-
 12 ment Numbered 641.

13 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

14 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 15 "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United
 16 States," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified
 17 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
 18 Act, 1946, \$5,200.

19 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

20 FISCAL SERVICE

21 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 22 1945, for "Collector's office", including the objects specified
 23 for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation
 24 Act, 1945, \$13,463.54.

1 COURTS

2 United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal
3 year 1945, for the appropriation "United States Courts",
4 \$21,944.12.

5 PUBLIC WELFARE

6 MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

7 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount,
8 fiscal year 1945, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", including
9 the objects specified under this head in the District of Colum-
10 bia Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,910.

11 PUBLIC WORKS

12 No appropriation in this or any other Act shall be used
13 for the operation of a testing laboratory of the Highway
14 Department for making tests of materials in connection with
15 any activity of the District government, and the equipment
16 of the existing laboratory, not adaptable to other uses, shall
17 be declared surplus to the War Assets Administration, and
18 such Administration shall undertake the disposal thereof in
19 accordance with surplus property disposal procedures estab-
20 lished by or in pursuance of law, the net proceeds of sale
21 to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the
22 credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

23 NATIONAL GUARD

24 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal

1 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, National Guard", in-
2 cluding the objects specified under this head in the District
3 of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, \$35,080, including
4 compensation to the commanding general at the rate of
5 \$3,600 per annum.

6 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

7 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
8 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
9 the act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
10 \$7,478.05: *Provided*, That no part of such appropriation in
11 excess of 10 per centum, respectively, of the amount of any
12 claim embraced thereby shall be paid or delivered to or
13 received by any agent or attorney on account of services
14 rendered in connection with any claim the appropriation
15 covers, and any larger payment to any agent or attorney shall
16 be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.
17 Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be deemed
18 guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall
19 be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

20 JUDGMENTS

21 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
22 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
23 Numbered 630, together with such further sum as may be
24 necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum

1 per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from
2 the date the same became due until the date of payment.
3 \$1,759.59.

4 AUDITED CLAIMS

5 For the payment of the following claims, certified to
6 be due by the accounting officers of the District of Colum-
7 bia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of
8 which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund
9 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
10 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal
11 year 1943 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

12 District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1943,
13 \$66.58;

14 Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1943,
15 \$12.12;

16 Public schools, repairs and improvements to buildings
17 and grounds, District of Columbia, 1940, \$1.55;

18 In all, \$80.25.

19 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

20 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
21 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
22 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
23 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

3 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

4 Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount,
5 fiscal year 1947, for "Inspection and quarantine," including
6 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
7 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, \$56,000.

8 FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

9 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority
10 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation
11 Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby con-
12 tinued through June 30, 1947, for carrying out the purposes
13 of said Act, as amended, and, in addition to the amount
14 hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the
15 sum of \$12,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with
16 the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$3,-
17 000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among
18 the several States in the manner and for the purposes speci-
19 fied in section 2 of said Act, and of the amount so appor-
20 tioned, not more than \$50,000 may be expended by the
21 State agricultural extension services for the construction of
22 labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2.
23 In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for
24 administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said

1 Act there is hereby made available out of said funds, the
2 sum of \$280,000 for such purposes.

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

5 Census of Agriculture: The appropriations under the
6 head "Census of Agriculture" in the Department of Com-
7 merce Appropriation Act, 1945, as supplemented by the
8 Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 6), are hereby continued
9 available until June 30, 1947.

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

11 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

12 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
13 Solid Fuels Administration for War in performing its
14 functions as prescribed in Executive Order Numbered 9332
15 of April 19, 1943, including the employment, without regard
16 to civil-service and classification laws, of a Deputy Admin-
17 istrator at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and not to
18 exceed twenty-eight technical employees; other personal
19 services in the District of Columbia; printing and bind-
20 ing; traveling expenses, including attendance at meet-
21 ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this
22 appropriation; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per
23 mile of employees for expenses incurred by him in official
24 travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of

1 their official stations; contract stenographic reporting serv-
2 ices; newspapers (not to exceed \$300) ; books and periodi-
3 cals; office supplies; furniture and equipment; maintenance,
4 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and
5 the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompen-
6 sated services; \$2,950,000.

7 NAVY DEPARTMENT

8 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
11 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
12 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy
13 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
14 the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims
15 uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28,
16 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully
17 set forth in House Document Numbered 600, Seventy-ninth
18 Congress, \$1,224.89.

19 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

20 PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

21 Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: Appropria-
22 tions heretofore made under this head shall be available for
23 the acquisition of land, including such improvements as there
24 may be thereon, situated at or in the areas of the following

1 places, and at costs not exceeding those indicated after such
 2 places: Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, \$798,840; Silver Spring,
 3 Maryland, \$39,250; Key West, Florida, \$60,000; Pasadena,
 4 California, \$70,000; Inyokern, California, \$70,000; Water-
 5 bury, Connecticut, \$10,800; Portsmouth, Virginia, \$4,370;
 6 Mojave, California, \$500; Montauk, Long Island, New York,
 7 \$63,300; Bloodsworth Island, Dorchester County, Mary-
 8 land, \$120,000; Port Hueneme, California, \$140,000; Camp
 9 Pendleton, California, \$17,500; Port San Pedro, Marin
 10 County, California, \$750; San Francisco, California,
 11 \$75,000, and Morro Bay, California, \$12,500.

12 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

13 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

14 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

15 Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$7,500 of
 16 the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal year
 17 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates
 18 designated from the Post Office Department by the Post-
 19 master General to the Fifth Congress of the Postal Union
 20 of the Americas and Spain, to be expended in the discretion
 21 of the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate,
 22 which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the
 23 sum therein expressed to have been expended.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

Pay period of employees: Until July 1, 1947, the Secretary of State may, under such regulations as he may prescribe, compute and pay on a biweekly basis (one twenty-sixth of the annual rate) the annual or monthly compensation of employees of the Department of State, including the foreign service, outside the continental limits of the United States who are paid in accordance with local native wage rates for the area in which employed, and when a pay period for such employees begins in the fiscal year 1946 and ends in the fiscal year 1947, the gross amount of the earnings for such pay period may be regarded as a charge against the appropriation or allotment current at the end of such pay period. This provision shall be considered as effective from July 1, 1945.

Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$647,850.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
2 Appropriation Act, 1947, \$133,450.

3 Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service: For an
4 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Cost-of-living allow-
5 ances, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under
6 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
7 1947, \$180,000.

8 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount,
9 fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign Service quarters", including
10 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
11 State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$36,500.

12 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
13 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Transportation, Foreign Serv-
14 ice", including the objects specified under this head in the
15 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$147,000.

16 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
17 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Contingent expenses, Foreign
18 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
19 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$396,000.

20 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

21 United States contributions to international commissions,
22 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal
23 year 1946, for "United States contributions to international
24 commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: Interna-
25 tional Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration, \$10,945.14;

1 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, \$800;
2 International Hydrographic Bureau, \$5,031.18; Convention
3 Relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa, \$66.38; in all,
4 \$16,842.70.

5 United States participation in United Nations: For an
6 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States par-
7 ticipation in United Nations," including the objects specified
8 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
9 Act, 1947, and including the purchase of two (one at not to
10 exceed \$3,000) passenger automobiles, \$660,000.

11 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
12 Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional
13 amount for "Special and technical investigations, Interna-
14 tional Joint Commission, United States and Canada," fiscal
15 year 1947, including the objects specified under this head
16 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, and
17 including the purchase of four additional passenger automo-
18 biles, \$70,000.

19 Philippine rehabilitation: For all expenses necessary
20 to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philip-
21 pine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (hereinafter called the
22 Act), without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
23 Statutes, including personal services in the District of Colum-
24 bia or elsewhere, and employment of personnel outside the
25 continental United States without regard to civil-service

1 and classification laws; temporary services of experts or
2 consultants by contract or otherwise; purchase (not to exceed
3 sixty-nine passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, opera-
4 tion, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn pas-
5 senger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four),
6 hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; not to
7 exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treas-
8 ury for cost of handling penalty mail as required by section
9 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing
10 and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of
11 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of lawbooks,
12 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; travel ex-
13 penses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of
14 organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes
15 hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philip-
16 pine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and
17 publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
18 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
19 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings
20 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and
21 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees
22 of the United States Government, including military per-
23 sonnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322
24 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
25 287a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and

1 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters: amounts
2 as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections
3 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$33,000,000;
4 (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,
5 and 311 of said title III, \$10,918,000; and (c) for carry-
6 ing out the provisions of title V of the Act, \$4,000,000;
7 in all, \$47,918,000, to be available on July 1, 1946, and
8 to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That
9 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
10 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of
11 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
12 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the
13 United States in any sense or respect to the future payment
14 of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appro-
15 priated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation
16 be available for expanding any facility authorized by law
17 to be replaced or rehabilitated: *Provided further*, That the
18 total amount that may be obligated for the entire accom-
19 plishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall
20 not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further*, That the Sec-
21 retary of State, or such official as he may designate, is
22 authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing amounts
23 to any department or independent establishment of the Gov-
24 ernment for participation in the foregoing programs, sums
25 for expenditure by such department or establishment for

1 the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred shall be avail-
2 able for expenditure in accordance with the provisions hereof
3 and, to the extent determined by the Secretary of State,
4 in accordance with the law governing expenditures of the
5 department or establishment to which transferred: *Provided*
6 *further*, That transfers of funds to participating agencies for
7 the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act
8 shall be approved by the President prior to such transfers:
9 *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable
10 appropriation may be transferred directly to and merged
11 with the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b)
12 of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for ex-
13 penditures therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular
15 establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands
16 shall be without regard to the proviso contained in twenty-
17 two United States Code 295a.

18 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Sec-
21 retary of the Treasury to make the refunds during the fiscal
22 year 1947, including refunds for prior years, required by
23 section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recompu-
24 tation of the amortization deduction) and by the last
25 sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inven-

1 tories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount
2 finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously
3 collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral
4 determination of excessive profits, with such interest thereon
5 (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may
6 be adjudged or determined to be owing in law or equity;
7 \$15,000,000, together with the unused portion of the
8 \$15,000,000 authorized for this purpose in the First De-
9 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1945: *Provided*, That to the
10 extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive
11 profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained
12 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its
13 subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the
14 appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation:
15 *Provided further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment
16 Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the
17 amount of any refund to be made in pursuance hereof to
18 the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment
19 upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might
20 otherwise be required.

21 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

22 Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office
23 of the Chief Clerk", fiscal year 1947, including the objects
24 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Ap-
25 propriation Act, 1947, \$11,500.

COAST GUARD

Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard:
For an additional amount for "Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Navy Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,000.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury Department: For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury Department," fiscal year 1946, \$16,625.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Medals for General Marshall and Admiral King: For carrying out the provisions of the House joint resolution approved March 22, 1946, (Private Law 438), fiscal years 1946 and 1947, \$4,500.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Strategic and critical materials: The appropriation "Strategic and critical materials, Procurement Division, Act of June 7, 1939", is hereby made available in addition to the purposes for which appropriated, for all necessary expenses of care and handling, including putting into forms best suited for storage and use for the common defense, of

1 surplus strategic minerals, metals, and materials transferred
2 to the Procurement Division under section 22 of the Sur-
3 plus Property Act of 1944: *Provided*, That any amount
4 in excess of the amount required for the purposes for which
5 this appropriation is hereby made available, shall, upon
6 ascertainment, be carried to the surplus fund and covered
7 into the Treasury.

8 WAR DEPARTMENT

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
11 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
12 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War
13 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
14 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-
15 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by
16 military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise in-
17 cident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army",
18 approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b) as fully set
19 forth in House Document Numbered 579, Seventy-ninth
20 Congress, \$108,638.

21 CIVIL FUNCTIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

22 RIVERS AND HARBORS

23 Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount, fiscal year
24 1946, for "Rivers and harbors", including the objects speci-
25 fied under this head in the War Department Civil Appropria-

tion Act, 1946, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood control, general", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: The unexpended balance on June 30, 1946, of the appropriation of \$11,000 carried under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1947.

TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION

RESCISSIONS

Appropriations of the departments and agencies available in the fiscal year 1946, and prior-year unreverted appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office for Emergency Management:

Office of Scientific Research and Development:

Salaries and expenses, \$1,825,000.

War Shipping Administration:

Revolving fund, \$50,000,000.

State marine schools, \$70,000.

Marine and war-risk insurance fund, revolving fund, \$30,000,000.

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Defense aid—lend-lease, \$672,000,000, to be deducted from such of the categories specified in the various appropriation Acts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such official as he shall designate, in consultation with the Department of State.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses, \$1,100,000.

United States Employees' Compensation Commission:

Employees' compensation fund, \$1,100,000.

Wage accruals, \$2,000,000.

United States Maritime Commission: Construction fund, Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund, \$378,460,000.

1 Federal Works Agency:

2 Office of the Administrator: War public works
3 (community facilities), \$350,172.

4 Public Buildings Administration: Emergency safe-
5 guarding of public buildings and property, \$50,000.

6 Public Roads Administration: Access roads,
7 \$641,193.

8 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

9 Department of the Interior: Government in the Terri-
10 tories: Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions
11 (national defense), \$550,000.

12 Department of State: Office of International Informa-
13 tion and Cultural Affairs, Inter-American affairs functions,
14 Department of State, \$112,000.

15 War Department:

16 Military Establishment:

17 General Staff Corps: Special field exercises,
18 Army, 1942-1946, \$1,252,000.

19 Finance Department: Finance Service, Army,
20 1942-1946, \$1,902,500, and subappropriations un-
21 der this head are hereby decreased as follows:

22 (1) Expenses of the courts martial, \$300,000;

23 (2) apprehension of deserters, \$179,500; (3)

24 claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-

erty, or personal injury, or death, \$1,125,000; and
(4) claims of military and civilian personnel of the
War Department, \$298,000.

Quartermaster Corps: Quartermaster Service,
Army, 1942-1946, \$21,175,000, and subappro-
priations under this head are hereby decreased as
follows: (1) Welfare of enlisted men, \$2,000,000;
and (2) clothing and equipage, \$19,175,000.

Signal Corps: Signal Service of the Army,
1942-1946, \$12,364,000.

Air Corps: Air Corps, Army, 1942-1946,
\$1,507,959,000.

Medical Department: Medical and Hospital
Department, Army, 1942-1946, \$6,051,000.

Corps of Engineers:

Engineer Service, Army, 1942-1946,
\$2,756,000, and subappropriations under this
head are hereby decreased as follows: (1)
Military posts, \$2,756,000.

Repair of arsenals, Army, 1942-1946,
\$90,305.

Acquisition of land, Act June 26, 1940,
no year, \$71,918.

Acquisition of land for military purposes,
national defense, no year, unexpended balance,

1 Acquisition of land, Ogden Ordnance Depot,
2 Utah, no year, unexpended balance.

3 Construction of buildings, utilities, and ap-
4 purtenances at military posts, no year, \$793,-
5 845.

6 Office buildings and appurtenances, War
7 Department, Arlington County, Virginia, no
8 year, unexpended balance.

9 Chemical Warfare Service: Chemical Warfare
10 Service, Army, 1942-1946, \$4,881,000.

11 Seacoast defenses:

12 Seacoast defenses, general, no year, \$18,-
13 885.

14 Seacoast defenses, no year, \$149.

15 Seacoast defenses, Insular Departments, no
16 year, unexpended balance.

17 Citizens' Military Training: Reserve Officers'
18 Training Corps, 1942-1946, \$1,308,000.

19 National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice,
20 Army: Promotion of rifle practice, 1942-1946,
21 \$1,500.

22 Inter-American relations, War Department:
23 Inter-American Relations, War Department, 1943-
24 1946, \$10,000.

1 Office of the Secretary: Printing and binding,
2 War Department, 1942-1946, \$2,243,000.

3 So much of title 2 of the Second Supplemental Surplus
4 Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, as reads, "Emergency
5 fund for the President, national defense (allotment to War),
6 1942-1946, \$10,000,000", is hereby repealed.

7 Navy Department:

8 Naval Establishment:

9 Office of the Secretary:

10 Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1945, \$289,-
11 519.

12 Naval emergency fund, 1945, \$1,167,926.

13 Operation and conservation of naval pe-
14 troleum reserves, 1945, \$185,912.

15 Ocean and lake surveys, 1945, \$22,749.

16 Bureau of Naval Personnel:

17 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode
18 Island, 1945, \$5,801.

19 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia,
20 1945, \$200,000.

21 Naval training station, Lake Pend Oreille,
22 Idaho, 1945, \$100,000.

23 Naval training station, Lake Seneca, New
24 York:

1 Fiscal year 1945, \$28,130.

2 Fiscal year 1946, \$120,279.

3 Fleet training, Navy:

4 Fiscal year 1945, \$22,577.

5 Fiscal year 1946, \$30,000.

6 Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval

7 Personnel, 1945, \$1,417.

8 Naval Reserve, 1945, \$9,326,196.

9 Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1945,
10 \$2,009.

11 Bureau of Ships:

12 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: Fiscal year
13 1945, \$150,000,000.

14 Bureau of Ordnance:

15 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy:

16 Fiscal year 1945, \$66,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 1946, \$38,223,994.

18 Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

19 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Ac-
20 counts, 1945, \$14,230,000.

21 Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945,
22 \$30,000,000.

23 Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical De-
24 partment, Navy, 1946, \$2,589,847.

1 Bureau of Aeronautics: Aviation, Navy, 1945,
2 \$24,960,434.

3 Marine Corps:

4 Pay, Marine Corps:

5 Fiscal year 1945, \$15,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 1946, \$7,361,946.

7 Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Re-
8 pair facilities, Navy, \$3,952,950.

9 Coast Guard:

10 Salaries, Office of Commandant, United
11 States Coast Guard, 1945, \$1,825.

12 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard:

13 Fiscal year 1945, \$6,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 1946, \$3,468,244.

15 General expenses, Coast Guard, 1945,
16 \$164,107.

17 Civilian employees, Coast Guard, 1945,
18 \$5,594.

19 Establishing and improving aids to navi-
20 gation, Coast Guard, \$528.

21 Salaries and expenses, merchant marine in-
22 spection, Coast Guard:

23 Fiscal year 1945, \$29,731.

24 Fiscal year 1946, \$48,412.

Special projects, vessels, Coast Guard
(Navy), \$655.

Special projects, aids to navigation, Light-
house Service, Coast Guard (Navy),
\$983.

Construction of vessels and shore facilities,
Coast Guard (lend-lease) (Navy),
\$34,102.

Maritime training fund, Coast Guard,
\$274,325.

Navy Department:

Salaries:

Salaries, General Board, Navy Department,
1946, \$2,542.

Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey,
Navy Department, 1946, \$670.

Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1945,
\$7,182.

Contingent expenses:

Contingent expenses, Navy Department,
1946, \$71,000.

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses,
Hydrographic Office, 1945, \$13,058.

TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS

Transfers of amounts shall be made between appropriations as follows:

From "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1946", to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$15,000,000.

From "Aviation, Navy, 1946", to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$25,000,000.

From "Medical Department, Navy, 1946", to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$4,410,153.

From "Pay, Marine Corps, 1946", to—

"Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944", \$2,222,110.

"Welfare and recreation, Navy, 1945", \$282,816.

"Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1945",
\$91,128.

"Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1944", \$42,000.

From "General expenses, Marine Corps, 1946", to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$80,000,000.

From "Aviation, Navy, 1945", to—

"Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps", 1945,
\$39,566.

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel, 1945", \$100,000,000.

From "Increase and replacement of naval vessels, construction and machinery", to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$100,000,000.

1 From "Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emer-
2 gency construction", to—

3 "Contingent, Navy, 1946", \$25,000.

4 "Pay, Naval Academy, 1946", \$13,000.

5 "Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1946", \$84,600.

6 "Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1946",
7 \$8,856.

8 "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946",
9 \$30,589,847.

10 "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel.
11 1946", \$99,100,000.

12 "Fuel, Navy, 1946", \$27,312,000.

13 From "Clothing and small stores fund" to "Pay and
14 subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$45,000,000.

15 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon re-
16 quest of the Secretary of the Navy, to transfer sums from
17 any annual naval appropriation available prior to the fiscal
18 year ending June 30, 1946, having an unobligated surplus,
19 to any other annual naval appropriation available prior to
20 said fiscal year with respect to which a deficiency was in-
21 curred, but the amount transferred from any one appropria-
22 tion shall not exceed \$10,000.

23 REDUCTIONS IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

24 Contract authorizations of the departments and agencies

1 available in the fiscal year 1946 are hereby reduced in the
2 sums hereinafter set forth:

3 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

4 United States Maritime Commission: Construction fund,
5 Act June 29, 1936, revolving fund, \$173,678,000.

6 Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration:
7 Access roads, \$500,000.

8 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as the "Third Sup-
9 plemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946".

10 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
11 CLAIMS

12 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

13 SEC. 301. For the payment of claims for damages to
14 or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
15 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
16 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled
17 "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
18 arising against the Government of the United States in
19 the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved
20 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
21 in House Document Numbered 592, Seventy-ninth Congress,
22 as follows:

23 Federal Security Agency, \$78.50;

24 Federal Works Agency, \$1,000.00;

25 National Housing Agency, \$114.70;

- 1 Department of Commerce, \$53.00;
2 Department of the Interior, \$176.00;
3 Department of Justice, \$49.07;
4 Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues),
5 \$738.53;
6 Department of State, \$324.50;
7 Treasury Department, \$299.58;
8 In all, \$2,833.88;

9 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

10 SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of judgments rendered
11 against the Government of the United States by United
12 States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled
13 "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in ad-
14 miralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered
15 to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for
16 other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.
17 787), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth
18 Congress in House Document Numbered 580, under the
19 following agencies:

20 Navy Department, \$36,287.93;

21 War Department, \$10,000;

22 In all, \$46,287.93; together with such amount as may
23 be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in such
24 judgments.

25 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption

1 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
2 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
3 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

4 (c) Payment or interest wherever provided for judg-
5 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for
6 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

7 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

8 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by
9 the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Con-
10 gress in House Document Numbered 577, under the following
11 agencies, namely:

12 Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Adminis-
13 tration, \$91,654.67;

14 National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing
15 Authority, \$42,306.34;

16 Department of Agriculture, \$30,091.50;

17 Navy Department, \$20,325.00;

18 Treasury Department, \$34,562.51;

19 War Department, \$5,895.22;

20 In all, \$224,835.24; together with such amount as
21 may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in
22 the judgments.

23 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
24 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired,

1 except such as has become final and conclusive against the
2 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

3 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
4 shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except
5 such as has become final and conclusive against the United
6 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

7 AUDITED CLAIMS

8 SEC. 304. For the payment of claims certified to be
9 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
10 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
11 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
12 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
13 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
14 year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which
15 have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act
16 of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
17 House Document Numbered 578, Seventy-ninth Congress,
18 there is appropriated the sum of \$5,556,545.30, together
19 with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange
20 as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency
21 and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the
22 General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted
23 for as a single fund, and \$28,393.64 payable from postal
24 revenues, in all, \$5,584,938.94.

1 SEC. 305. For the payment of claims allowed by the
2 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled “An
3 Act granting travel pay and allowances to certain soldiers
4 of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who
5 were discharged in the Philippine Islands”, approved De-
6 cember 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247, Seventy-ninth
7 Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
8 ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
9 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House
10 Document Numbered 581, \$748.60.

11 SEC. 306. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
12 General Accounting Office under the Navy Department pur-
13 suant to the provisions of section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
14 (5 U. S. C. 266), and which has been certified to the
15 Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 582,
16 \$394.20.

17 SEC. 307. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
18 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled “An
19 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
20 service of the United States mustered into service for the
21 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Phil-
22 ippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
23 April 11, 1899”, approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
24 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which has been
25 certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of

1 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War
2 Department in House Document Numbered 580, \$382.12.

3 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
6 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
7 the United States or who is a member of an organization
8 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
9 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
10 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
11 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
12 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
13 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
14 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this
15 section engaged in a strike against the Government of the
16 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-
17 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
18 Government of the United States, or hat such person does
19 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
20 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
21 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any per-
22 son who engages in a strike against the Government of the
23 United States or who is a member of an organization of
24 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
25 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or

1 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
2 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
3 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
4 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
5 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
6 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
7 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
8 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
9 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
10 That the provisions of this section shall apply to all appro-
11 priations or funds available for obligation during the fiscal
12 year 1947, however made available, if not heretofore made
13 applicable (any exclusions made in any other Act excepted)
14 to such appropriations or funds in the respects herein
15 provided.

16 SEC. 402. Nothing contained in this or any other Act
17 shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner what-
18 soever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings estab-
19 lished by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act
20 of 1946 (Public Law Numbered 390), nor to authorize
21 the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the
22 number provided for in the aforesaid Act. In the case of
23 any activity within the purview of such Act whose personnel
24 may be and is increased in consequence of appropriations or
25 funds made available in or in pursuance of this or any other

1 Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recom-
2 mend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such
3 other activity or activities as he may deem advisable as
4 will offset any such increase in personnel: *Provided*, That
5 if the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall find and
6 so certify to the President that any such offsetting reduction
7 would be inimical to the public interest, such offsetting
8 reduction, subject to the President's approval, may be waived
9 in whole or in part in writing by the Director of the Bureau
10 of the Budget, and such action by such official shall be pub-
11 lished promptly in the Federal Register with a statement
12 of the reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That there may
13 be excluded from the aggregate personnel ceilings estab-
14 lished by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay
15 Act of 1946, in addition to any exclusions otherwise pro-
16 vided, not more than six thousand five hundred and seventy-
17 three positions, to the extent that all or any part of such
18 number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau
19 of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the
20 Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, the Federal
21 Airport Act, and the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946,
22 and to enabling the rendition of essential service by the
23 Public Buildings Administration to the Veterans' Admin-
24 istration and the War Assets Administration.

25 SEC. 403. Appropriations and funds available during the

1 fiscal year 1947 to the executive departments and inde-
2 pendent establishments, including corporations, for personal
3 services shall be available for the payment of increased
4 compensation, not above rates comparable to those provided
5 for employees under the Classification Act of 1923, as
6 amended by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, to
7 those groups of employees not covered by such Act but for
8 which the head of the agency concerned is authorized to
9 establish rates of pay by administrative action, and the
10 additional expense of such increased compensation may be
11 included in making apportionments of appropriations or
12 funds available in pursuance of this Act or otherwise as
13 required by the antideficiency law (31 U. S. C. 665).
14 The availability of funds for the payment of those groups
15 of employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted
16 from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by
17 wage boards or other similar administrative authority serv-
18 ing the same purpose shall not be affected hereby.

19 SEC. 404. The appropriations and authority with respect
20 to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for the fiscal
21 year 1946 shall be available from and including July 1, 1945,
22 for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations
23 and authority. All obligations incurred during the period
24 between June 30, 1945, and the date of the enactment of
25 this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority

1 are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the
2 terms thereof.

3 SEC. 405. The appropriations and authority with re-
4 spect to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for
5 the fiscal year 1947 shall be available from and including
6 July 1, 1946, for the purposes respectively provided in such
7 appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during
8 the period between June 30, 1946, and the date of the
9 enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations
10 and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accord-
11 ance with the terms thereof.

12 SEC. 406. This Act may be cited as the "Third Defi-
13 ciency Appropriation Act, 1946".

INDEX

| | |
|--|------|
| Legislative: | Page |
| Architect of the Capitol----- | 2 |
| Government Printing Office----- | 3 |
| The Judiciary ----- | 47 |
| Executive Office of the President: | |
| Emergency funds appropriated to the President: | |
| Defense aid—lend-lease----- | 4 |
| United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration----- | 4 |
| Office for Emergency Management: | |
| Alien Property Custodian----- | 5 |
| Civilian Production Administration----- | 6 |
| Defense Transportation----- | 8 |
| Economic Stabilization, Office of----- | 9 |
| Scientific Research and Development, Office of----- | 10 |
| War Assets Administration----- | 11 |
| Price Administration, Office of----- | 16 |
| Independent executive agencies: | |
| American Battle Monuments Commission----- | 21 |
| Federal Trade Commission----- | 22 |
| Federal Works Agency----- | 23 |
| National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics----- | 26 |
| Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion----- | 22 |
| Philippine War Damage Commission----- | 26 |
| Selective Service System----- | 27 |
| Tax Court of the United States----- | 30 |
| District of Columbia----- | 30 |
| Department of Agriculture----- | 34 |
| Department of Commerce----- | 35 |
| Department of the Interior: | |
| Solid Fuels Administration for War----- | 35 |
| Department of State----- | 38 |
| Navy Department----- | 36 |
| Post Office Department----- | 37 |
| Treasury Department----- | 43 |
| War Department----- | 46 |
| Surplus appropriation rescissions----- | 47 |
| Judgments and authorized claims----- | 58 |

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

JUNE 26, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

JUNE 26, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6885]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The estimates of appropriations upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 543, 555, 557, 564-566, 568, 577-582, 586, 589, 591-592, 598, 600-601, 607-608, 615, 619-621, 625, 630-633, 641, 645, 652-653, 656, 658-662, 664, 666, 671, and 675.

SCOPE OF BILL

(1) Appropriations or provisions for the fiscal year 1946 and prior fiscal years, applicable to the legislative branch and various Federal departments and agencies.

(2) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, original and supplemental, for war agencies and other Federal activities.

(3) Appropriations for the payment of judgments and authorized claims.

(4) Additional rescissions of appropriations.

An itemization of all of the foregoing is contained in the table commencing on page 16 hereof.

The bill appropriates a total of ----- \$726, 571, 909. 33
This amount is below the Budget estimates ----- 184, 314, 078. 72

In addition the bill makes available of agency receipts for operating expenses a total of \$438,500,000, of which \$3,500,000 applies to the Alien Property Custodian, and \$435,000,000 to the War Assets Administration.

On the other side of the ledger, the bill rescinds a total of \$3,065,-486,427 of currently available appropriations and funds, as well as \$174,178,000 of contractual authorization, the funds for the liquidation of which are included in the amount first named.

Of the appropriations carried by the bill, \$465,000,000, or 64 percent, is for the balance of the authorization of contributions by the Government of the United States to UNRRA; \$159,375,000, or 22 percent, represents original 1947 appropriations for the support of various war agencies; \$57,918,000, or 8 percent, is responsive to the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946; \$15,000,000, or 2 percent, is for making refunds required by the Renegotiation Act; \$12,000,000, or 1½ percent, is on account of the farm labor supply program, and the remaining 2½ percent is variously chargeable, the principal single component being the sum of \$5,860,420 for the payment of judgments and authorized claims.

This is the final general deficiency bill for this session of the Congress. It is a significant and gratifying fact that apart from appropriations for which the war directly is responsible, the total carried by the bill roundly is but \$16,300,000. That bespeaks a trend toward good fiscal management; a trend which the committee shall continue to demand. Insistence upon compliance with the antideficiency law will be an effective means of accomplishment, and, as stated in the committee's report on the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1946, the committee intends to see that such law—

is observed in letter and spirit and shall expect the Bureau of the Budget to report quarterly, starting at the close of the first quarter of the next fiscal year, the title of any appropriation not being administered in accordance with the letter and spirit of such law, the reasons therefor, and the name and position of the official immediately responsible.

The Bureau of the Budget has taken official notice of that announcement and may be expected to report in conformity therewith.

With respect to the Bureau of the Budget, the committee wishes to acknowledge the fine cooperation it has had. The work of the Bureau and of the committee is closely related. Teamwork is essential and it has prevailed in a highly satisfactory way.

WAR AGENCIES

The committee is including in such category—

| Agency | Appropriation recommended | Decrease under estimate |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion..... | ¹ \$725,000 | \$175,000 |
| Office of Economic Stabilization..... | 200,000 | 60,000 |
| Civilian Production Administration..... | 20,000,000 | 600,000 |
| Office of Price Administration..... | 106,650,000 | ² 35,550,000 |
| Selective Service System..... | 27,750,000 | ² 9,250,000 |
| Office of Defense Transportation..... | 525,000 | |
| Solid Fuels Administration for War..... | 2,950,000 | |
| Office of Scientific Research and Development..... | 575,000 | 22,000 |
| Office of Alien Property Custodian..... | (³) | 370,120 |
| War Assets Administration..... | (³) | ² 110,100,000 |

¹ Plus \$111,700 of 1946 funds.

² See explanation, post.

³ Use of receipts.

The amounts recommended are very substantially below appropriations for preceding fiscal years, including current fiscal-year appropriations, of which large portions have been recaptured in rescissory measures. All of the agencies enumerated, except the last two, were rapidly contracting with the view to complete or virtual liquidation by the end of June 1946. The amount for Office of Scientific Research and Development is solely for further expenses attendant upon liquidation. The Office of Price Administration and the Selective Service System will have lawfully prescribed or authorized functions to perform, assuming the enactment of pending legislation. The funds proposed, however, should be adequate to bear a goodly portion of the expense of liquidation, which may be expected to begin following the turn of this calendar year. The other agencies, and Office of Price Administration, too, require continued support by reason of economic conditions not foreseeable following VJ-day, when the Congress reviewed appropriations for possible rescissions and made modified financial provision looking to the agencies closing out by June 30, 1946, with the exception, possibly, of certain details that would need a little longer time to dispose of.

Such was the picture as regards currently available funds until the early part of this calendar year, since which time a succession of events have disarranged reconversion and stabilization programs and occasioned indefinite postponement of liquidation procedures under way or about to be started. Production has been affected, distribution has been affected, foreign relief has been affected and retarded, and the impact of all upon the economy generally makes necessary continued surveillance, direction, and control until the way ahead has cleared. The problem is heightened by the demand for materials for accomplishing the veterans' housing program. Under the circumstances, the amounts proposed as to all such agencies are viewed as being reasonably appropriate, subject to the comments under the caption which follows.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION AND SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

The revised appropriation for the Office of Price Administration for the current fiscal year is \$150,171,000. For 1947 the Budget proposes an appropriation of \$142,500,000.

The revised appropriation for the Selective Service System for the current fiscal year is \$47,942,500. For 1947 the Budget proposes an appropriation of \$37,000,000.

Continuing legislation as to these two agencies is at present being legislatively processed. Its provisions upon enactment, assuming enactment, are not known and may not be known in time to include appropriations in conformity therewith in this or any other measure before the time that the Congress may adjourn. Much work may be entailed to reshape the estimates. Consequently, the committee has pursued the following course as to the appropriations proposed for both agencies: The Budget estimate for each agency has been reduced one-fourth and the responsibility and duty placed upon the Bureau of the Budget to reshape the estimates to fit the provisions thereof to the new laws, such work to be accomplished within 30 days after the respective legislative measures have become law, and the results published immediately in the Federal Register. Revision upward, under the bill presented, would not be permissible. Obliga-

tions may be incurred at the quarterly rates that would have been permissible under the amount of the estimates if necessary to comply with such pending legislation, plus the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, and liquidation expenses, if they should become a factor.

Under such an arrangement, if the agencies cannot properly and adequately function under the new legislation within the reduced amounts proposed by the committee, they may come to the Congress early in the opening session of the ensuing Congress and present for consideration their respective additional requirements.

With respect to the appropriation for the Office of Price Administration, the committee has imposed a ceiling of \$1,750,000 upon expenditures of any kind directly incident to informational functions, which amount it believes to be entirely adequate. The Budget estimate includes \$2,370,921 for such expenses. Expenditures the current fiscal year are estimated to aggregate \$2,540,464.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes the final increment of \$465,000,000 of the total authorized contribution of \$2,700,000,000 by the Government of the United States to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It is a noble work and will be a lasting tribute to the readiness and willingness and determination of America to give succor to the distressed peoples of other lands whom the war left destitute and to the mercy of peoples the world over who are willing and have the wherewithal to render aid.

The hearings, beginning on page 224, contain an accounting for the funds previously made available and which remain available. All will have been obligated, save approximately \$36,000,000, by the end of this month. The final increment will be used to continue the flow of relief and rehabilitation materials of categories such as have been supplied in the past. These are indicated both as to former appropriations and the new funds on page 280 of the hearings.

The program has been somewhat delayed due to strikes and shortages and it may be that it cannot be accomplished within the time planned. Every effort will be made so to do. Despite such delays, however, supplies going to China have exceeded distribution capacity and not altogether because of inadequate facilities. Faulty management has had a part in that situation and should be corrected forthwith. There is no place where relief is needed more and every effort should be made to facilitate distribution. Furthermore, the effectiveness of relief in China has been considerably lessened by flagrant black-market practices. Director LaGuardia is alive to both situations, and the committee feels he can be depended upon to effect remedies promptly.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

The War Assets Administration finances its operations from receipts from sales. Obligations the current fiscal year are estimated to total \$199,836,196. The Budget estimate proposes the grant of authority to expend not to exceed \$545,100,000 from receipts during the fiscal year 1947. The increased amount contemplates an intensive and accelerated disposal procedure, and includes \$154,634,467 for

reimbursing the War and Navy Departments and the United States Maritime Commission for the care and handling of surplus property after the date of declaration of surplus by such agencies.

The committee is proposing a reduction in the amount the War Assets Administration may expend from receipts by \$110,100,000, of which sum \$4,217,803 is more or less arbitrary, and the remainder of \$105,882,197 represents the estimated cost of care and handling all property declared surplus to the War Assets Administration by the War and Navy Departments and the United States Maritime Commission that has not been segregated from property not in a surplus category, and which may or may not so become. The proposed reduction does not affect provision of \$48,752,750 for reimbursing the three agencies mentioned for the care and handling of segregated property.

The committee is of the opinion that owning agencies should not be made to bear the cost of care and handling property after declaration of surplus to and acceptance by the War Assets Administration. On the other hand, it believes that the cost should be reimbursed on an actual, or closely approximate actual, rather than on an estimate of cost basis.

The cost of care and handling mixed property is not readily determinable in advance, and for this reason the estimate submitted to the committee only could be a guess, and whether good or bad one, time will tell.

Therefore, in lieu of making provision at this time as regards unsegregated property, it is the judgment of the committee that the owning agencies should proceed on the assumption that reimbursement later will be provided for on an actual cost basis, and that departure from the appropriation apportionment procedure will not be questioned to the extent justified by the amount of reimbursement that reasonably may be anticipated.

Related to this proposition is the care and handling of surplus property abroad by the War and Navy Departments for the Foreign Liquidation Commission. The committee considered an estimate of \$120,000,000 for reimbursing the War and Navy Departments for the care and handling of this class of property, and is withholding approval for the reasons stated with respect to surplus property of the War Assets Administration, subject to the same assumption and appropriation apportionment procedure. This estimate is as unfirm as the other.

The regular War and Navy budgets, as presented, included funds for the care and handling of surplus property that had not been segregated from other property. Reimbursement was anticipated only for the care and handling of wholly unmixed surplus property, as to which the cost of care and handling may be quite definitely determined. The appropriation bills for the two services are in various legislative stages and what each will contain as to costs incident to surplus property cannot now be said. The two bills may include no funds and depend entirely upon reimbursement, or one may vary from the other as to provisions in this regard.

It was made perfectly patent during the committee's inquiry into the matter in connection with the fund requirements of the War Assets Administration that a firm estimate of the cost of care and handling surplus property mixed with property not surplus simply was out of the question, and would entail, if persisted in, both a loose

estimating and appropriating practice. It offers an easy way for the owning agencies, but is distinctly unfair to the disposal agency. Such a course would have a tendency, too, to lessen the stimulus to owning agencies to effect segregation expeditiously, which in turn means retardation of disposal.

The committee believes that the course it is proposing is in the interest of uniformity and good fiscal procedure. The owning agencies will get their funds in due course after justifying their entitlement thereto.

The disposal program of the War Assets Administration, for which the Budget estimate and the accompanying measure provide, contemplates sales amounting to 15.4 billion dollars during the fiscal years 1947, leases representing 2.6 billion dollars of property, and proceeds of 2.9 billion dollars. Administrative expenses of the War Assets Administration will be paid out of proceeds of disposal, and the Budget estimate reflects expenses amounting to 18.8 percent of estimated receipts. In such latter proportion is included reimbursement of owning agencies for care and handling costs, which may turn out to be less under the bill as presented.

The inventory of property available for disposal during the fiscal year 1947 (excluding leased property) will amount to approximately 25.4 billion dollars. Of this inventory, property having an approximate value of 7.4 billion dollars will remain for disposal after the close of the next fiscal year. A goodly part of such carry-over will not become surplus until late in the next fiscal year.

The rate of return appears low and may be low, but it should be borne in mind that it relates to an inventory based upon war costs and comprising a vast amount of material of little or no value outside of the armed services. This is pointed out quite clearly on page 540 of the hearings.

The disposal program has lagged. Many causes are responsible including the procedures prescribed in the governing law. This budget contemplates a determined, genuine sales drive, and it is imperative that one be made because every day's delay means an even smaller recovery. Demand will subside as new products move into the market, there is a continual loss through deterioration, and there is a large daily expense for care and handling.

The committee feels that General Gregory, the present Administrator, is doing the best possible with a most difficult task. As war-time Quartermaster General of the Army, he has a wealth of experience. He should be encouraged and aided in every way practicable.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The bill includes two items of appropriation under this Department for the fiscal year 1947, calling for a total of \$12,056,000, as follows:

Inspection and quarantine.—In December 1945, cattle fever ticks appeared in a localized area in Florida, and despite the efforts made to eradicate them, there has been a considerable spread, reaching proportions which constitute a serious threat to the cattle industry of the South. The Department deems it essential to enlarge its cooperative efforts with State authorities to eradicate the infestation, and has

requested an appropriation of \$56,000 for so doing, which the bill provides.

Farm labor supply program.—It has been the practice to appropriate for this program since its inception on a calendar-year basis. The availability of the current appropriation will terminate on December 31, 1946. Pursuant to a Budget estimate, the committee is recommending an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the first half of the calendar year 1947, and the continuance during such period of any unobligated balance remaining of the current appropriation. Such balance, at this time, is indeterminate. The direct appropriation for the current calendar year is \$25,000,000. Virtually half of that amount would seem to be adequate for the first half of the calendar year 1947. If not, the matter may be considered early in the new Congress along with needs for continuing the program beyond June 30, 1947. There are many contingent factors which would make it inadvisable to appropriate for a full-year period at this time.

The committee is advised that farm labor continues to be critically short in areas of concentrated production. Its information is that the return of agricultural labor from industry and the armed forces has not materialized to a degree sufficient to meet the demands, and that the prospects are not bright for any marked improvement at any time soon because of the growing help needs of industry.

The continued large-scale agricultural production programs make essential an adequate supply of farm labor for planting, cultivating, and harvesting. The instant proposal is designed to meet such essential requirements, and is expected to, to the extent that demands may now be prophesied, through fully recruiting domestic labor, continuing about 30,000 foreign workers to work principally in winter crops, and, if found necessary, the importation of 25,000 additional foreign workers for spring and summer work. The appropriation proposed takes into account the fact that obligations must be established during the first half of the year, when foreign workers may be imported, to cover the costs of their return transportation and other expenses.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

The Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, provides that neither the appropriation "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks," nor contractual authority thereunder—

shall be available after February 25, 1946, for the acquisition of land (other than for the authorized vessel-berthing program), except in pursuance of a specific appropriation.

The Navy Department brought to the attention of the committee 17 pieces of property it recommends buying, falling into two categories, namely, (1) land at naval activities occupied by the Navy during the war without lease or condemnation proceedings with intent to acquire but to which title had not been taken prior to February 25, 1946, and (2) land that was under lease prior to February 25, 1946, where, due to the value of improvements made by the Government, or where, due to the cost of restoration in accordance with the terms of the lease, it would be to the best interest of and more economical for the Government to acquire.

Descriptions of the properties will be found on pages 502-514 of the hearings. The costs range from \$500 to \$728,840, and the total amount involved is \$1,487,810.

The committee has included in the bill a provision providing for the acquisition of the specific properties in question out of funds heretofore made available. There is a considerable investment in improvements that have been placed on some of the properties in category 2, which would be costly to remove or which it would be economically unwise to surrender. In such cases it would be in the public interest to acquire title even with the view to resale where the Navy's purposes have been served.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The bill provides appropriations for the Department of State, all but a relatively negligible amount for the fiscal year 1947, totaling \$50,205,642.70. Reductions have been effected in the sum of \$8,102,418.72. The projects are as follows:

Foreign service.—In agreement with the Budget estimate, additional appropriations aggregating \$1,540,000 are proposed under this head for facilitating the processing of applications for visas and admission to the United States. The estimate was prompted by the deplorable conditions obtaining in Europe consequent upon the dislocation of populations. Its purpose is to afford such alleviation as our laws permit by accelerating to the utmost measures incident to immigration to the United States. Present quota laws would apply, as well as the requirement of law that visas may not be issued to applicants likely to become public charges. The additional funds would finance essential personnel expansion, partly temporary, and attendant incidental expenses.

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus.—The committee is not recommending an appropriation of \$20,418.72 for paying annual quotas for the fiscal years 1941-44 to the International Office of Public Health, originated in December 1907. The Office is maintained in Paris. Payments were suspended for the years 1941-45, because the Office was located in Axis-occupied territory. Payment for 1945, however, later was determined to be appropriate and appropriations have been made for the quotas of this Government for both 1945 and 1946. The committee is not persuaded that there is an obligation to pay for the years during which the Office could not be maintained or function because of its location in enemy-occupied territory.

With regard to agencies being supported under this head, the origin of many of them dates back many years, and it is believed are of dubious advantage either to this Government or other participating nations. The committee is advised that all are under review by the Department of State and the Economic Social Council of the United Nations. It is the purpose of the committee to see that the study does not lag, and it shall expect a report of progress at the time of consideration of the State Department's budget for the fiscal year 1948.

Atomic Energy Commission.—The bill provides the first direct appropriation (\$660,000) for salaries and expenses of the Office of United States Representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, such Commission having been established pursuant to a reso-

lution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on January 18, 1946. Under authority of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, the President appointed Hon. Bernard M. Baruch as the United States representative to the Commission, the appointment having been confirmed by the Senate on April 5, 1946.

Initial expenses are being met from allotted funds, and there has been to some extent borrowed and volunteer personnel. The need for any considerable part of the appropriation now proposed hinges upon the success and length of negotiations for a satisfactory plan of control, the adoption of which as regards the Government of the United States would be subject to constitutional processes. Were that not so, the committee would be loath to recommend the appropriation, or, at least, unconditionally. The American representative has offered a proposal lofty of purpose and generous to a fault. The appropriation is proposed in the Budget figure, despite the contingent need, because such course would be a further evidence of sincerity of purpose on the part of the Government of the United States to share this development with mankind the world over for good and to bar its use for evil, if a completely cooperative, workable, and effective control procedure may be found.

Survey of pollution of American-Canadian waters.—There is evidence of pollution of the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River, of potential deleterious effect upon nationals in the areas of both countries. The committee is proposing approval of a Budget estimate of \$70,000 for the conduct of a joint survey looking to the institution of such corrective measures as may be found to be necessary.

Philippine rehabilitation.—Flowing from the recently enacted Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (Public Law 370), the committee considered two estimates of appropriation, one, in the amount of \$10,000,000 for the Philippine War Damage Commission, as an independent agency, and the other under the State Department pertaining to the rehabilitation phases of the law, in the amount of \$56,000,000. The committee is recommending approval as to amount of the first item, and is proposing a reduction of \$8,082,000 in the second item.

The law applies definite ceilings upon appropriations for complying with its provisions. The only money augmentation, under its terms, could come from an excess of bullion by way of reparations or indemnity from Japan on account of war losses in the Philippines over the appropriations authorized, which would be available, generally speaking, for the payment of unsatisfied obligations within the purview of the law. The committee's examination of the estimates raised a doubt as to whether or not there would be a firm and determined administrative procedure to discharge the entire obligation within the ceilings the law prescribes. Consequently, it has attached to both appropriations provisos inhibiting a contrary course. In addition (1), with respect to private claims, it proposes to go beyond the law, which bars claims of persons found guilty by a civil or military court of collaborating with the enemy, or of any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philippines, by imposing an inhibition against the payment of claims of any person the Commission itself is not convinced is free of such acts; and (2), with respect to replacement or rehabilitation, it pro-

poses that expenditures shall be confined to replacement or rehabilitation and shall not include an enlargement of the facilities involved.

The projects to which the appropriation for rehabilitation applies are listed on page 368 of the hearings. Among them is one dealing with the establishment and operation of a system of interisland air navigation. Details appear on pages 413-414 of the hearings. The whole cost is estimated at \$24,264,566, of which the estimate includes \$16,082,000. The committee considers the proposal to be all out of reason. Within the total appropriation proposed for replacement or rehabilitation it has included but \$8,000,000 for this aviation project, and is providing that such sum shall be the maximum of obligations that may be incurred for the entire accomplishment of the project.

WAR DEPARTMENT

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

In agreement with Budget estimates, the bill includes \$2,500,000 for rivers and harbors, and \$1,500,000 for flood control, general. The river-and-habor item is for restoring the breakwater at Hilo, T. H., which was seriously damaged by tidal wave on April 1, 1946, occasioned by an earthquake which had its epicenter in one of the Aleutian Islands. The flood-control item applies to two projects. One million is for the prosecution of the authorized flood-control project for the protection of Louisville, Ky. Funds were made available for this project early in the war but because of war restrictions no construction was undertaken and the funds were diverted to urgently needed war-related projects. In the meantime, in compliance with authorization for the project, local interests have floated a bond issue of \$1,500,000 and are now paying interest thereon. The vulnerability of Louisville to damaging floods, where industrial establishments mainly are in areas subject to inundation, warrants a top place among authorized projects which have been in a deferred category.

The second project, involving \$500,000, pertains to the authorized Chattanooga-Rossville project, estimated to cost \$13,500,000, including obligations of approximately \$357,000 incurred in the present fiscal year. It has been given high priority by the Chief of Engineers because of its importance to the protection against floods of the city of Chattanooga, Tenn. An appropriation has not been provided earlier because of objections by local interests to certain features of the plans. The committee is advised that the objections have been withdrawn.

The committee was urged to make provision in the bill for a number of other projects which do not have the support of Budget estimates. As to their merit, the committee raises no question, but there are literally hundreds of authorized river-and-harbor and flood-control projects awaiting appropriations for their initiation or prosecution that may be equally or more meritorious. That determination, it is submitted, should not be a committee responsibility.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The bill includes an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 for the Federal Trade Commission of \$255,000. The amount previously appropriated is \$2,239,120. The additional amount recommended is \$602,000 less than requested through a Budget estimate.

The supplemental appropriation sought is for implementing contemplated procedural changes as described in House Document 601, from which the following is quoted:

"The proposed program contemplates that the Commission, on its own motion, will initiate investigations and take uniform corrective actions on an industry-wide basis rather than through the present individual company and public complaint procedure. The latter method has been found to be both slow and inequitable. Under present procedure one company, on the basis of a complaint, may be investigated and subsequently prohibited from following a particular unfair practice, leaving competitors of that company free to follow that same practice until such time as the Commission issues an individual cease and desist order against each company. Under the proposed program where there is evidence of unfair trade practices existing in an industry all members of that industry will be investigated and those utilizing unfair methods of competition will be proceeded against simultaneously.

"Under the proposed program greater emphasis will be placed on the elimination of unfair trade practices through cooperative means. In those instances where circumstances permit, industry members will be given an opportunity to eliminate unfair methods of competition through stipulation agreements to cease and desist or through the establishment of trade practice rules. Heretofore trade practice conferences have been held only when the Commission received a request for rules from an industry. The Commission now plans to initiate these conferences on its own motion where this means of eliminating unfair trade practice appears appropriate. This action by the Commission should permit more prompt, equitable, and economic settlement of the issues involved than is otherwise possible."

The aims are laudable, but the committee is not satisfied that much of them are not possible of attainment by differently utilizing present personnel. Moreover, added personnel requirements must be largely conjectural. The needs fully to effectuate the new practices proposed cannot be definitely foretold. The reduced amount the committee is proposing bespeaks a sympathetic attitude toward the proposed program, and should enable an effectual feel-your-way approach. Some actual experience later may warrant more liberal support.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Pursuant to a Budget recommendation, the bill continues the availability of funds for enabling completion of 11 projects financed by loans or grants from funds available to the former Public Works Administration. Shortage of material and, in some instances, litigation have hindered progress. The projects are as shown on pages 34 and 35 of the hearings.

Under the Public Buildings Administration, pursuant to Budget estimates, two additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 are proposed. One, of \$282,000, is for implementing the function of space survey and utilization in order that economical use of office and other space in and outside of Washington by the executive establishments may be achieved. This is a fertile field for effecting economies and the appropriation, properly employed, should be repaid through savings manifold. The other item of appropriation

(\$1,448,000) is for operation, maintenance, and protection of the Denver ordnance plant, a large part of which has been made available, by law, for the accommodation of Federal activities. The Veterans' Administration already is in occupancy of a large area and other Federal agencies will be moved in as quickly as may be practicable. This item, too, should pay dividends because of rents that will be saved and dispensation of overhead costs at many separate establishments.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

The Procurement Division of the Treasury Department was made the procurement agency under the act of June 7, 1939, providing for the acquisition of stocks of strategic and critical materials essential to the needs of the armed forces and the civilian population in time of national emergency. By the Surplus Property Act of 1944 such Division was made the custodian of all surplus accumulations of strategic minerals and metals owned by all Federal agencies, including Government corporations. For stock piling such material along with stocks in its own possession, the estimated expense is \$18,531,619. The committee considered and recommends a proposal that the operation be provided for and charged to the unobligated balance of procurement funds, reported to be \$23,932,687.49, as of April 30, 1946. It entertains the view that the job can be performed at less cost than estimated under the proper kind of supervision and shall expect the most economical procedure consistent with sound business practice.

It is felt that any unused balance of the procurement appropriation should be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury, and the bill so provides. Future procurement should be in pursuance of specific appropriations hereafter made.

RESCISSIONS

Title II of the bill embraces proposals further to rescind surplus currently available appropriations and funds under the cognizance of a wide number of agencies. Details are supplied in the table at the end of this report, commencing on page 26. In summary form, the amounts to be recaptured are as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| (1) Executive Office of the President, independent offices, and executive departments..... | \$1, 138, 258, 365 |
| (2) Military Establishment (net)..... | 1, 553, 283, 418 |
| (3) Naval Establishment..... | 373, 944, 644 |
| Total..... | 3, 065, 486, 427 |

Included in such total is \$174,178,000 for satisfying contractual authorizations, had they been exercised. The bill cancels the contractual authorizations to which the amount applies.

Under the Naval Establishment diversions of balances in the total amount of \$529,221,076 are provided for to supply deficiencies in certain naval appropriations. The amount of naval rescissions thus are lessened a corresponding amount.

A summary of rescissions made and now proposed follows:

| Public Law | Appropriations | Contract authorizations | Administrative expense limitations | Return of corporate funds |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 68 (H. J. Res. 177)----- | \$3, 100, 000, 000 | \$4, 265, 000, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| 127 (H. J. Res. 202)----- | 92, 119, 000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 301 (First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946)----- | 47, 579, 587, 542 | 4, 206, 033, 879 | \$9, 318, 307 | \$1, 190, 500 |
| 391 (Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946)----- | 6, 243, 217, 831 | 468, 673, 001 | 7, 410, 000 | 446, 890 |
| Recommendations in accompanying bill----- | 3, 065, 486, 427 | 174, 178, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Grand total----- | 60, 080, 410, 800 | 9, 113, 884, 880 | 16, 728, 307 | 1, 637, 390 |
| Less appropriations to liquidate rescinded contract authorizations (column 2)----- | 4, 865, 669, 193 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Net total appropriations----- | 55, 214, 741, 607 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total contract authorizations----- | 9, 113, 884, 880 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total appropriations and contract authorizations----- | 64, 328, 626, 487 | ----- | ----- | ----- |

NOTE.—The figures shown above are net of the subsequent adjustments in rescinded amounts, such as the transfer to UNRRA of \$135,000,000 of rescinded defense-aid funds.

The total, as above indicated, is \$64,328,626,487. It is practically the equivalent of the latest projected expenditure total for the present fiscal year. Its effacement makes possible the expenditure reductions occurring in the present fiscal year and those that would occur in succeeding fiscal years, assuming its obligation in whole or in part, and thus hastens the attainment of a balanced budget, which should be realized in the fiscal year beginning the 1st of coming July. It is a notable contribution to the national economy, and the Committee on Appropriations points with pride to its part therein.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 7, Civilian Production Administration:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the maintenance or operation of an airplane or for the payment of rental of any airplane.

On page 17, Office of Price Administration:

Provided, That the aggregate of expenditures of any kind directly incident to informational functions shall not exceed for the period of the fiscal year \$1,750,000.

On pages 18 and 29, substantially identical provisions relating to the Office of Price Administration and the Selective Service System:

Provided further, That within thirty days after the enactment of legislation extending the termination date of the Office of Price Administration beyond June 30, 1946, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate of appropriation contained in House Document Numbered 653, Seventy-ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty days make such revision (in no case upward) of the component parts and within the total amount thereof as would, in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of such legislation, and such revision shall be published promptly in the Federal Register and shall be binding upon the Office of Price Administration: Provided further, That obligations in pursuance of such revision, if justified thereby, may be incurred at quarterly rates not exceeding (except for liquidation expenses and the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946) those that would have been

permissible under an appropriation made in accordance with the estimate of appropriation contained in the aforementioned House Document Numbered 653:

On page 26, Philippine War Damage Commission:

Provided, That no payment shall be made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any person the Commission is not convinced did not collaborate with the enemy or commit any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philippines: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would result in obligating the Government of the United States in any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act.

On page 32, District of Columbia:

Provided, That no part of such appropriation in excess of 10 per centum, respectively, of the amount of any claim embraced thereby shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with any claim the appropriation covers, and any larger payment to any agent or attorney shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

On page 63, relating to section 401:

Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall apply to all appropriations or funds available for obligation during the fiscal year 1947, however made available, if not heretofore made applicable (any exclusions made in any other act excepted) to such appropriations or funds in the respects herein provided.

On page 64, section 402:

SEC. 402. Nothing contained in this or any other Act shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner whatsoever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law No. 390), nor to authorize the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the number provided for in the aforesaid Act. In the case of any activity within the purview of such Act whose personnel may be and is increased in consequence of appropriations or funds made available in or in pursuance of this or any other Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recommend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such other activity or activities as he may deem advisable as will offset any such increase in personnel: Provided, That if the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall find and so certify to the President that any such offsetting reduction would be inimical to the public interest, such offsetting reduction, subject to the President's approval, may be waived in whole or in part in writing by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and such action by such official shall be published promptly in the Federal Register with a statement of the reasons therefor: Provided further, That there may be excluded from the aggregate personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, in addition to any exclusions otherwise provided, not more than six thousand five hundred and seventy-three positions, to the extent that all or any part of such number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, the Federal Airport Act, and the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, and to enabling the rendition of essential service by the Public Buildings Administration to the Veterans' Administration and the War Assets Administration.

Page 65, section 403:

SEC. 403. Appropriations and funds available during the fiscal year 1947 to the executive departments and independent establishments, including corporations, for personal services shall be available for the payment of increased compensation, not above rates comparable to those provided for employees under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, to those groups of employees not covered by such Act but for which the head of the agency concerned is authorized to establish rates of pay by administrative action, and the additional expense of such increased compensation may be included in making apportionments of appropriations or funds available in pursuance of this Act or otherwise as required by the antideficiency law (31 U. S. C. 665). The availability of funds for the payment of those groups of employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or other similar administrative authority serving the same purpose shall not be affected hereby.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

| House Doc. No. | Department or agency | Amount of Budget estimate | Amount recommended in the bill | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimate |
|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS | | | | |
| LEGISLATIVE | | | | |
| HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | | | | |
| CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE | | | | |
| | Stationery----- | ----- | \$109, 500. 00 | +\$109, 500. 00 |
| ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL | | | | |
| 666 | Capitol buildings----- | (1) | 2 10, 000. 00 | + 10, 000. 00 |
| 666 | House Office Building----- | \$16, 000. 00 | 16, 000. 00 | ----- |
| GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE | | | | |
| 608 | Working capital and congressional printing and binding, 1946-- | (3) | (3) | ----- |
| | Total, legislative----- | 16, 000. 00 | 135, 500. 00 | + 119, 500. 00 |

| EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT | | | |
| 543 | United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration----- | 465, 000, 000. 00 | 465, 000, 000. 00 |
| 568 | Defense aid—lend-lease, liquidation----- | (4) | (5) |
| 658 | Surplus property, care and handling----- | 120, 000, 000. 00 | —120, 000, 000. 00 |
| | Total, emergency funds appropriated to the President----- | 585, 000, 000. 00 | —120, 000, 000. 00 |
| OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT | | | |
| 625 | Office of Alien Property Custodian, 1947----- | (6) | (7) |
| CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| 607 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 20, 600, 000. 00 | —60, 000. 00 |
| OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION | | | |
| 621 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 525, 000. 00 | 525, 000. 00 |
| OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION | | | |
| 652 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 260, 000. 00 | —60, 000. 00 |

¹ Reappropriation of \$2,977.51.² And reappropriation of \$2,977.51.³ Increase of amount limitation applying to Federal Register.⁴ \$7,100,000 of available funds.⁵ \$5,500,000 of available funds.⁶ \$3,870,120 out of agency funds.⁷ \$3,500,000 out of agency funds.

| House Doc. No. | Department or agency | Amount of Budget estimate | Amount recommended in the bill | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with Budget estimate |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | |
| | EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Con. | | | |
| | OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| 619 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | \$597, 000. 00 | \$575, 000. 00 | —\$22, 000. 00 |
| | WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| 656 | Salaries and expenses----- | (8) | (9) | ----- |
| | Total, Office for Emergency Management----- | 21, 982, 000. 00 | 21, 300, 000. 00 | —682, 000. 00 |
| | OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION | | | |
| 653 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 142, 200, 000. 00 | 106, 650, 000. 00 | —35, 550, 000. |
| | Total, Executive Office of the President----- | 749, 182, 000. 00 | 592, 950, 000. 00 | —156, 232, 000. 00 |
| | INDEPENDENT OFFICES | | | |
| 557 | American Battle Monuments Commission, 1947----- | (10) | (10) | ----- |
| | FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION | | | |
| 601 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 850, 000. 00 | 250, 000. 00 | —600, 000. 00 |
| 601 | Printing and binding, 1947----- | 7, 000. 00 | 5, 000. 00 | —2, 000. 00 |
| | Total, Federal Trade Commission----- | \$87, 000. 00 | 255, 000. 00 | —602, 000. 00 |

| OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 620 | Salaries and expenses, 1947 | 900,000.00 | 725,000.00 | —175,000.00 |
| FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY | | | | |
| OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR | | | | |
| 589 | Public Works Administration liquidation | (¹¹) | (¹¹) | ----- |
| PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION | | | | |
| 589 | Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, D. C. | 2,600,000.00 | 2,600,000.00 | ----- |
| 589 | General administrative expenses, 1947 | 282,000.00 | 282,000.00 | ----- |
| 589 | Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, 1947 | 1,448,000.00 | 1,448,000.00 | ----- |
| 589 | Veterans' decentralization allowances | 57,000.00 | 57,000.00 | ----- |
| | Total, Public Buildings Administration | 4,387,000.00 | 4,387,000.00 | ----- |
| PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION | | | | |
| 589 | Damage claims | 64,942.28 | 64,942.28 | ----- |
| | Total, Federal Works Agency | 4,451,942.28 | 4,451,942.28 | ----- |
| 565 | National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics | (¹²) | (¹²) | ----- |
| PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION | | | | |
| 632 | Philippine War Damage Commission | 10,000,000.00 | 10,000,000.00 | ----- |

⁸ \$545,100,000 from receipts.⁹ \$435,000,000 from receipts.¹⁰ Adjustment within appropriation.¹¹ Continuance of availability.¹² Continuance of availability.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

| House Doc. No. | Department or agency | Amount of Budget estimate | Amount recommended in the bill | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with Budget estimate |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | |
| | INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued | | | |
| | SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM | | | |
| 641 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | \$37, 000, 000. 00 | \$27, 750, 000. 00 | —\$9, 250, 000. 00 |
| | THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES | | | |
| 661 | Salaries and expenses, 1946----- | 5, 200. 00 | 5, 200. 00 | ----- |
| | Total, Independent Offices----- | 53, 214, 142. 28 | 43, 187, 142. 28 | —10, 027, 000. 00 |
| | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | | |
| | FISCAL SERVICE | | | |
| 630 | Collector's office, 1945----- | 13, 463. 54 | 13, 463. 54 | ----- |
| | COURTS | | | |
| 630 | United States courts, 1945----- | 21, 944. 12 | 21, 944. 12 | ----- |
| | PUBLIC WELFARE | | | |
| | MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE | | | |
| 630 | St. Elizabeths Hospital, 1945----- | 1, 910. 00 | 1, 910. 00 | ----- |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 630 | NATIONAL GUARD Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | 105,240.00 | 35,080.00 | --70,160.00 |
| 630 | SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS Payment of claims in excess of \$250----- | 7,478.05 | 7,478.05 | ----- |
| 630 | JUDGMENTS Payment of final judgments----- | 1,759.59 | 1,759.59 | ----- |
| 630 | AUDITED CLAIMS Payment of certified claims----- | 80.25 | 80.25 | ----- |
| | Total, District of Columbia----- | 151,875.55 | 81,715.55 | --70,160.00 |
| 662 | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY Inspection and quarantine, 1947----- FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM Supply and distribution of farm labor----- Total, Department of Agriculture----- | 56,000.00 12,000,000.00 12,056,000.00 | 56,000.00 12,000,000.00 12,056,000.00 | ----- ----- ----- |
| 633 | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Census of Agriculture----- | (13) | (13) | ----- |

¹³ Continuance of availability.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

| House Doc. No. | Department or agency | Amount of Budget estimate | Amount recommended in the bill | Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimate |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | |
| | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | | | |
| | SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR | | | |
| 664 | Salaries and expenses, 1947----- | \$2, 950, 000. 00 | \$2, 950, 000. 00 | ----- |
| | NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT | | | |
| | OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY | | | |
| 600 | Damage claims----- | 1, 224. 89 | 1, 224. 89 | ----- |
| | BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS | | | |
| | Public, Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks----- | (14) | (14) | ----- |
| | POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT | | | |
| | FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT | | | |
| | OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL | | | |
| 555 | Foreign mail transportation, 1947----- | (15) | (15) | ----- |
| | DEPARTMENT OF STATE | | | |
| | FOREIGN SERVICE | | | |
| 631 | Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, 1947----- | 647, 850. 00 | 647, 850. 00 | ----- |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 631 | Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, 1947----- | 133,450.00 | 133,450.00 | ----- |
| 631 | Cost-of-living allowances, 1947----- | 180,000.00 | 180,000.00 | ----- |
| 631 | Foreign-service quarters, 1947----- | 36,500.00 | 36,500.00 | ----- |
| 631 | Transportation, 1947----- | 147,000.00 | 147,000.00 | ----- |
| 631 | Contingent expenses, 1947----- | 396,000.00 | 396,000.00 | ----- |
| | Total, foreign service----- | 1,540,800.00 | 1,540,800.00 | ----- |
| | INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS | | | |
| 591 | United States contribution to international commissions, conferences, and bureaus, 1946----- | 37,261.42 | 16,842.70 | -\$20,418.72 |
| 659 | United States participation in United Nations, 1947----- | 660,000.00 | 660,000.00 | ----- |
| 659 | Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, 1947----- | 70,000.00 | 70,000.00 | ----- |
| 632 | Philippine rehabilitation----- | 56,000,000.00 | 47,918,000.00 | -8,082,000.00 |
| | Total, international obligations----- | 56,767,261.42 | 48,664,842.70 | -8,102,418.72 |
| | Total, Department of State----- | 58,308,061.42 | 50,205,642.70 | -8,102,418.72 |
| | TREASURY DEPARTMENT | | | |
| | OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY | | | |
| 564 | Refunds under Renegotiation Act----- | ¹⁶ 25,000,000.00 | ¹⁶ 15,000,000.00 | -10,000,000.00 |

¹⁴ Land acquisitions out of available funds.¹⁵ \$7,500 for attendance upon Fifth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.¹⁶ And reappropriation.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued

| House Doc. No. | Department or agency | Amount of Budget estimate | Amount recommended in the bill | Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill com- pared with Budget estimate |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | |
| | TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued | | | |
| | OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK | | | |
| 615 | Salaries, 1947----- | \$13, 500. 00 | \$11, 500. 00 | —\$2, 000. 00 |
| | COAST GUARD | | | |
| 660 | Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, 1946----- | 3, 000. 00 | 3, 000. 00 | ----- |
| | SECRET SERVICE DIVISION | | | |
| 564 615 | { Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury De- partment, 1946----- | 16, 625. 00 | 16, 625. 00 | ----- |
| | BUREAU OF THE MINT | | | |
| 564 | Medals for General Marshall and Admiral King, 1946 and 1947. | 4, 500. 00 | 4, 500. 00 | ----- |
| | PROCUREMENT DIVISION | | | |
| 598 | Strategic and critical materials----- | (17) | (17) | ----- |
| | Total, Treasury Department----- | 25, 037, 625. 00 | 15, 035, 625. 00 | —10, 002, 000. 00 |
| | WAR DEPARTMENT | | | |
| 579 | Damage claims----- | 108, 638. 00 | 108, 638. 00 | ----- |

| | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| CIVIL FUNCTIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS | | | | |
| 566 | Rivers and harbors, 1946----- | 2, 500, 000. 00 | 2, 500, 000. 00 | ----- |
| 671 | Flood control, general----- | 1, 500, 000. 00 | 1, 500, 000. 00 | ----- |
| | Total, civil functions, Corps of Engineers----- | 4, 000, 000. 00 | 4, 000, 000. 00 | ----- |
| | Total, War Department----- | 4, 108, 638. 00 | 4, 108, 638. 00 | ----- |
| THE JUDICIARY | | | | |
| UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | | | |
| | Repairs and improvements, U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia----- | (18) | (18) | ----- |
| | Total, title I, general appropriations----- | 905, 025, 567. 14 | 720, 711, 488. 42 | -- 184, 314, 078. 72 |
| TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS | | | | |
| 592 | Property-damage claims----- | 2, 833. 88 | 2, 833. 88 | ----- |
| 580 | Judgments, United States courts----- | 46, 287. 93 | 46, 287. 93 | ----- |
| 577 | Judgments, United States Court of Claims----- | 224, 835. 24 | 224, 835. 24 | ----- |
| 578 | } Audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office----- | | | ----- |
| 581 | | | | ----- |
| 582 | | | | ----- |
| 583 | | | | ----- |
| | Total, title III, judgments and authorized claims----- | 5, 586, 463. 86 | 5, 586, 463. 86 | ----- |
| | Total, titles I and III----- | 5, 860, 420. 91 | 5, 860, 420. 91 | ----- |
| | | 910, 885, 988. 05 | 726, 571, 909. 33 | -- 184, 314, 078. 72 |

¹⁷ Reappropriation.¹⁸ Continuance of availability.

TITLE II. SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT
OFFICES, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Previously rescinded | Rescission recommended in H. Doc. 645 | Committee charge | Proposed in bill |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CASH APPROPRIATIONS | | | | | |
| Executive Office of the President: | | | | | |
| Office for Emergency Management: | | | | | |
| Office of Scientific Research and Development, salaries and expenses..... | \$70, 002, 140 | \$56, 656, 792 | \$1, 825, 000 | ----- | \$1, 825, 000 |
| War Shipping Administration: | | | | | |
| Revolving fund..... | 3, 420, 379, 427 | 570, 452, 000 | 50, 000, 000 | ----- | 50, 000, 000 |
| State marine schools..... | 325, 000 | ----- | 70, 000 | ----- | 70, 000 |
| Marine and war-risk insurance fund, revolving fund.. | 194, 389, 155 | 151, 000, 000 | 30, 000, 000 | ----- | 30, 000, 000 |
| Emergency funds appropriated to the President: Defense aid—lend-lease.. | 8, 237, 828, 000 | 2, 684, 561, 000 | 672, 000, 000 | ----- | 672, 000, 000 |
| Independent offices: | | | | | |
| Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses..... | 52, 000, 285 | 2, 957, 500 | 1, 100, 000 | ----- | 1, 100, 000 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission: | | | | | |
| Employees' compensation fund----- | 15, 661, 644 | 3, 061, 644 | 1, 100, 000 | 1, 100, 000 | |
| Wage accruals----- | 7, 800, 000 | ----- | 2, 000, 000 | 2, 000, 000 | |
| U. S. Maritime Commission: Construction fund, act June 29, 1936, revolving fund----- | 991, 875, 482 | 796, 568, 000 | 378, 460, 000 | 378, 460, 000 | |
| Federal Works Agency: Office of the Administrator: War public works (community facilities)----- | 107, 160, 351 | 19, 450, 000 | 350, 172 | 350, 172 | |
| Public Buildings Administration: Emergency safeguarding of public buildings and property----- | 7, 758, 676 | 7, 225, 000 | 50, 000 | 50, 000 | |
| Public Roads Administration: Access roads----- | 52, 985, 512 | ----- | 641, 193 | 641, 193 | |
| Executive departments: Department of the Interior: Government in the Territories—Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions (national defense)----- | 35, 518, 558 | 4, 332, 000 | 550, 000 | 550, 000 | |
| Department of State: Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Inter-American affairs functions----- | 5, 931, 414 | ----- | 112, 000 | 112, 000 | |
| War Department: General Staff Corps: Special field exercises, Army, 1942-46----- | \$55, 942, 563 | \$53, 660, 742 | \$1, 252, 000 | \$1, 252, 000 | |

TITLE II. SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT OFFICES, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Previously rescinded | Rescission recommended in H. Doc. 645 | Committee charge | Proposed in bill |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CASH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | | | |
| War Department—Continued | | | | | |
| Finance Department: Finance service, Army, 1942-46: | | | | | |
| Expenses of the courts martial---- | \$653, 157 | \$40, 700 | \$300, 000 | ----- | \$300, 000 |
| Apprehension of deserters.----- | \$34, 569 | 621, 000 | 179, 500 | ----- | 179, 500 |
| Claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury, or death.----- | 2, 889, 331 | 250, 000 | 1, 125, 000 | ----- | 1, 125, 000 |
| Claims of military and civilian personnel of the War Department.----- | 9, 274, 464 | ----- | 298, 000 | ----- | 298, 000 |
| Quartermaster Corps: Quartermaster service, Army, 1942-46: | | | | | |
| Welfare of enlisted men.----- | 73, 998, 619 | 10, 400, 000 | 2, 000, 000 | ----- | 2, 000, 000 |
| Clothing and equipage.----- | 2, 563, 869, 169 | 1, 563, 225, 000 | 19, 175, 000 | ----- | 19, 175, 000 |
| Signal Corps: Signal service of the Army, 1942-46.----- | 3, 082, 893, 060 | 1, 760, 684, 000 | 12, 364, 000 | ----- | 12, 364, 000 |
| Air Corps: Air Corps, Army, 1942-46-- | 17, 832, 364, 823 | 12, 799, 313, 000 | 1, 507, 959, 000 | ----- | 1, 507, 959, 000 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Medical Department: Medical and Hospital Department, Army, 1942-46----- | 543, 004, 242 | 295, 154, 000 | 6, 051, 000 | 6, 051, 000 |
| Corps of Engineers: | | | | |
| Engineer service, Army, 1942-46: Military posts----- | 481, 690, 259 | 148, 255, 000 | 2, 756, 000 | 2, 756, 000 |
| Repair of arsenals, Army, 1942-46----- | 1, 238, 691 | 661, 905 | 90, 305 | 90, 305 |
| Acquisition of land, act June 26, 1940, no year----- | 87, 841 | 13, 254 | 71, 918 | 71, 918 |
| Acquisition of land for military purposes, national defense, no year----- | 761, 409 | 360, 941 | 403, 117 | 403, 117 |
| Acquisition of land, Ogden ordnance depot, Utah, no year----- | 60, 420 | 60, 420 | 12 | 12 |
| Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, no year----- | 31, 176, 025 | 12, 533, 633 | 793, 845 | 793, 845 |
| Office buildings and appurtenances, War Department, Arlington County, Va., no year----- | \$166 | \$157 | \$2, 175 | \$2, 175 |
| Chemical Warfare Service, Army, 1942-46----- | 1, 322, 517, 515 | 1, 019, 470, 000 | 4, 881, 000 | 4, 881, 000 |
| Seacoast defenses: | | | | |
| General, no year----- | 10, 374, 348 | 9, 698, 373 | 18, 885 | 18, 885 |
| No year----- | 1, 010, 855 | 708, 225 | 149 | 149 |
| Insular departments, no year----- | 50, 469 | 50, 456 | 12 | 12 |

TITLE II. SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT OFFICES, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Previously rescinded | Rescission recommended in H. Doc. 645 | Committee charge | Proposed in bill |
|--|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CASH APPROPRIATION—Continued | | | | | |
| War Department—Continued. | | | | | |
| Citizens military training: Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1942-46 | \$4, 349, 400 | ----- | \$1, 308, 000 | ----- | \$1, 308, 000 |
| National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army: Promotion of rifle practice, 1942-46 | 111, 875 | \$17, 500 | 1, 500 | ----- | 1, 500 |
| Inter-American relations, War Department, 1943-46 | 602, 470 | 105, 000 | 10, 000 | ----- | 10, 000 |
| Office of the Secretary: Printing and binding, 1942-46 | 68, 661, 201 | 22, 500, 000 | 2, 243, 000 | ----- | 2, 243, 000 |
| Navy Department: | | | | | |
| Office of the Secretary: | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous expenses, Navy 1945 | 11, 223, 075 | 671, 805 | 289, 519 | ----- | 289, 519 |
| Naval emergency fund, 1945 | 2, 689, 903 | 25, 477 | 929, 535 | \$238, 391 | 1, 167, 926 |
| Operation and conservation of naval petroleum reserves, 1945 | 318, 541 | 6, 353 | 185, 912 | ----- | 185, 912 |
| Ocean and lake surveys, 1945 | 115, 420 | 29, 251 | 22, 749 | ----- | 22, 749 |

*
TITLE II. SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT
OFFICES, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Previously rescinded | Rescission recommended in H. Doc. 645 | Committee charge | Proposed in bill |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CASH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | | | |
| Navy Department—Continued | | | | | |
| Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: | | | | | |
| Maintenance, 1945----- | \$56, 131, 189 | ----- | \$14, 230, 000 | ----- | \$14, 230, 000 |
| Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945----- | 82, 110, 164 | \$20, 000, 000 | 30, 000, 000 | ----- | 30, 000, 000 |
| Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical Department, Navy, 1946---- | 116, 315, 505 | 47, 000, 000 | 2, 589, 847 | ----- | 2, 589, 847 |
| Bureau of Aeronautics: Aviation, Navy, 1945----- | 3, 273, 403, 354 | 1, 468, 753, 102 | 24, 960, 434 | ----- | 24, 960, 434 |
| Marine Corps: | | | | | |
| Pay: | | | | | |
| 1945----- | 123, 900, 496 | 10, 000, 000 | 15, 000, 000 | ----- | 15, 000, 000 |
| 1946----- | 751, 854, 749 | 69, 913, 260 | 10, 000, 000 | 1 \$2, 638, 054 | 7, 361, 946 |
| Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Repair facilities, Navy----- | 156, 986, 369 | 56, 547, 050 | 3, 952, 950 | ----- | 3, 952, 950 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Coast Guard: | | | | | |
| Salaries, Office of Commandant, 1945----- | 213, 265 | 133, 293 | 1, 825 | 1, 825 | 1, 825 |
| Pay and allowances: | | | | | |
| 1945----- | 70, 761, 605 | 14, 599, 760 | 6, 000, 000 | 6, 000, 000 | 6, 000, 000 |
| 1946----- | 399, 917, 800 | 87, 000, 000 | 3, 468, 244 | 3, 468, 244 | 3, 468, 244 |
| General expenses, 1945----- | 34, 920, 539 | 1, 338, 182 | 164, 107 | 164, 107 | 164, 107 |
| Civilian employees, 1945----- | 232, 715 | 200, 633 | 5, 594 | 5, 594 | 5, 594 |
| Establishing and improving aids to navigation----- | 2, 019, 719 | 346, 000 | 528 | 528 | 528 |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | |
| Merchant marine inspection, 1945----- | 459, 198 | 379, 255 | 29, 731 | 29, 731 | 29, 731 |
| Merchant marine inspection, 1946----- | 1, 918, 552 | | 48, 412 | 48, 412 | 48, 412 |
| Special projects: | | | | | |
| Vessels (Navy)----- | 182, 552 | 127, 000 | 655 | 655 | 655 |
| Aids to navigation, Light- house Service (Navy)----- | 67, 975 | 28, 699 | 983 | 983 | 983 |
| Construction of vessels and shore facilities (lend-lease) (Navy)----- | 34, 102 | | 34, 102 | 34, 102 | 34, 102 |
| Maritime training fund----- | 274, 340 | | 274, 325 | 274, 325 | 274, 325 |

¹ Decrease.

TITLE II. SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT
OFFICES, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued

| Agency and appropriation | Appropriation or contract authorization available in 1946 (plus or minus transfers and reimbursements) | Previously rescinded | Rescission recommended in H. Doc. 645 | Committee charge | Proposed in bill |
|---|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CASH APPROPRIATIONS—Continued | | | | | |
| Navy Department: | | | | | |
| Salaries: | | | | | |
| General Board, Navy Department, 1946----- | \$13, 000 | ----- | \$2, 542 | ----- | \$2, 542 |
| Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy Department, 1946----- | 23, 600 | ----- | 670 | ----- | 670 |
| Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1945----- | 87, 721 | \$46, 818 | 7, 182 | ----- | 7, 182 |
| Contingent expenses: | | | | | |
| Contingent expenses, Navy Department, 1946----- | 4, 109, 827 | ----- | 71, 000 | ----- | 71, 000 |
| Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, 1945----- | 2, 542, 541 | 146, 942 | 13, 058 | ----- | 13, 058 |
| Total, title II, cash appropriations----- | 51, 022, 943, 501 | 28, 004, 419, 176 | ² 3, 089, 436, 596 | ² \$13, 950, 169 | ² 3, 075, 486, 427 |

Reductions in contractual authorizations,
title II: Independent offices:

U. S. Maritime Commission:
Construction fund, act June
29, 1936, revolving fund-----

Federal Works Agency: Public
Roads Administration: Access
roads-----

Total, reductions in contractual
authorization, title II-----

| | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|---------------|
| 1, 124, 010, 367 | 785, 900, 000 | 173, 678, 000 | ----- | 173, 678, 000 |
| 3, 076, 845 | 2, 576, 845 | 500, 000 | ----- | 500, 000 |
| 1, 127, 087, 212 | 788, 476, 845 | 174, 178, 000 | ----- | 174, 178, 000 |

² The net of the rescission recommended and proposed is \$10,000,000 less because of the restoration of a like amount in this bill previously rescinded.

○

Union Calendar No. 716

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6885

[Report No. 2345]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 1946

MR. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any
- 4 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to

1 supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal
 2 year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to
 3 provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year
 4 ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the
 5 fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes,
 6 namely:

7 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

8 LEGISLATIVE

9 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

11 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
 12 of \$250 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident
 13 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of
 14 the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$109,500, to remain available
 15 until June 30, 1947.

16 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

17 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

18 Capitol Buildings: The appropriation "Capitol Building
 19 and repairs, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch
 20 Appropriation Act, 1942, and made available until expended
 21 under the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation
 22 Act, 1944, to pay the balance outstanding on contract entered
 23 into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Westinghouse
 24 Electric and Manufacturing Company November 7, 1941,

1 for furnishing the materials and performing the work for
2 making changes to two motor generator sets of the Senate
3 Office Building substation to increase their output capacity,
4 is hereby made available also for the payment of an addi-
5 tional amount of \$2,977.51 for extra emergency work per-
6 formed under such contract, by order of the Architect of
7 the Capitol, during the month of August 1945.

8 Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year
9 1946, for "Capitol Buildings", including the objects speci-
10 fied under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation
11 Act, 1946, \$10,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

12 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal
13 year 1946, for maintenance, including the objects specified
14 under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation
15 Act, 1946, \$16,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

16 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

17 Working capital and congressional printing and binding:
18 The limitation in the appropriation "Working capital and
19 congressional printing and binding" in the Legislative Branch
20 Appropriation Act, 1946, upon the amount which may be
21 expended for printing, binding, and distribution of the
22 Federal Register is hereby increased from "\$500,000" to
23 "\$550,000".

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

ADMINISTRATION

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration: For an additional amount to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267), as amended, to be consolidated with the appropriations for the same purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946, and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$465,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That said consolidated funds may be expended without regard to the limitations in the proviso clause of the first paragraph of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946.

DEFENSE AID—LEND-LEASE

Liquidation: Not to exceed \$5,500,000 of the funds made available by title II of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, and other Acts mentioned in said title for carrying out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1947 for

1 the liquidation of the activities under said Act of March 11,
2 1941, said sum to be derived from the amounts appropriated
3 for the several categories for which appropriations have been
4 made as may be determined by the Secretary of State, or
5 such official as he may designate: *Provided*, That the amount
6 named herein shall not be available for any expense incident
7 to the shipment abroad of any commodities after December
8 31, 1946.

9 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

10 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

11 Office of Alien Property Custodian: The Alien Property
12 Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or
13 other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him
14 all necessary expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the
15 Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with
16 the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S.
17 C. App.): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall
18 be available for the entire fiscal year 1947 for the general
19 administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property
20 Custodian, including the salary of the Alien Property Custodian at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to
21 exceed \$8,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
22 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
23 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); rent in the District
24
25

1 of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for the temporary
2 employment of persons or organizations by contract or
3 otherwise for special services without regard to the civil
4 service and classification laws and section 3709, Revised
5 Statutes; personal services in the District of Columbia and
6 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; law-
7 books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals;
8 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles;
9 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated
10 services; traveling expenses, including expenses of attend-
11 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work
12 of the agency; and all other necessary general administrative
13 expenses: *Provided further*, That on or before November
14 1, 1946, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report
15 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
16 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
17 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in
18 connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property
19 Custodian.

20 CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
22 Civilian Production Administration, fiscal year 1947, includ-
23 ing salary of the Administrator at \$12,000 per annum, and
24 salaries of six principal officials at \$10,000 per annum each
25 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and

1 elsewhere; the employment of aliens; the employment of
2 expert witnesses; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and
3 uncompensated services; not to exceed \$10,000 for the tem-
4 porary employment of persons or organizations, by contract
5 or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classifica-
6 tion laws; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks,
7 book of reference, and periodicals; reimbursement at not to
8 exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred
9 by them in performance of official travel in privately owned
10 automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to
11 exceed \$2,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel to
12 and from their homes or regular places of business in accord-
13 ance with the Standardized Travel Regulations, including
14 travel in privately owned automobile (and including per
15 diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of per-
16 sons employed intermittently away from their homes or reg-
17 ular places of business as compliance commissioners and
18 receiving compensation on a per diem when actually em-
19 ployed basis and expenses of attendance at meetings of
20 organizations concerned with the work of the Administration;
21 not to exceed \$157,850 for deposit in the general fund of the
22 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of
23 the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); not to exceed
24 \$494,000 for printing and binding; and the rental, main-
25 tenance, and operation of passenger automobiles and one

1 airplane; \$20,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
2 priation shall be available for the maintenance or operation
3 of an airplane or for the payment of rental of any airplane.

4 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

5 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
6 the Office of Defense Transportation, fiscal year 1947,
7 including salary of the Director at not to exceed \$12,000,
8 and the Deputy Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses
9 (not to exceed \$50,000), including reimbursement, at not
10 to exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees or others rendering
11 service to said Office for official travel performed by them
12 in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their
13 official stations and attendance at meetings of organizations
14 concerned with the work of the agency; personal services
15 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract steno-
16 graphic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference,
17 newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation and
18 repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization
19 of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and bind-
20 ing (not to exceed \$10,000); not to exceed \$4,000 for
21 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
22 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
23 (Public Law 364); payment, at rates not in excess of those
24 fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts
25 (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of

1 witnesses appearing at hearings held by the Office of Defense
 2 Transportation in connection with the performance of its
 3 functions; \$525,000; *Provided*, That the payment of sub-
 4 sistence to witnesses shall be subject to certification by the
 5 Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his
 6 designee, as to the necessity therefor: *Provided further*,
 7 That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the
 8 Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license
 9 or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes
 10 such lines would have been obligated to pay had they con-
 11 tinued in operation under the control of the owners thereof.

12 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

13 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
 14 the Office of Economic Stabilization, fiscal year 1947, in-
 15 cluding salaries of the Director at \$15,000 per annum and
 16 one assistant to the Director at \$9,800 per annum and
 17 other personal services in the District of Columbia and
 18 elsewhere; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
 19 newspapers; temporary employment (not to exceed \$2,193)
 20 of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without
 21 regard to civil-service and classification laws; not to exceed
 22 \$3,750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
 23 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
 24 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); traveling expenses

1 including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
2 concerned with the work of the Office (not to exceed
3 \$8,000) ; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of pas-
4 senger automobile; and printing and binding (not to exceed
5 \$8,000) ; \$200,000.

6 OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

7 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses for
8 liquidating the activities of the Office of Scientific Research
9 and Development, fiscal year 1947, including personal serv-
10 ices in the District of Columbia; maintenance, operation,
11 and repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utiliza-
12 tion of voluntary and uncompensated services; purchase of
13 reports, documents, plans, or specifications; printing and
14 binding; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile,
15 of employees and others rendering service to the Govern-
16 ment, for expenses incurred by them in performance of official
17 travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of
18 their official stations; the cost of a compartment or such other
19 accommodation as may be authorized by the Director for
20 security when authorized personnel are required to transport
21 secret documents or hand baggage containing highly tech-
22 nical and valuable equipment; and not to exceed \$2,000
23 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
24 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
25 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; \$575,000: *Provided*, That the

1 Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell,
2 lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and
3 conditions as it may deem advisable, devices, scientific or
4 technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty,
5 developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the
6 performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except
7 articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts
8 from such dispositions shall be covered into the Treasury
9 as miscellaneous receipts.

10 WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

11 Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated
12 from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided
13 for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to
14 exceed \$435,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947 for all neces-
15 sary expenses of the War Assets Administration established
16 by Executive Order 9689; for allocation or reimbursement
17 by the War Assets Administrator to Government agen-
18 cies designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by
19 or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944; for pay-
20 ment to Government agencies designated by the Admin-
21 istrator for rendering special services in connection with
22 the disposal of surplus property in such amounts as shall
23 be approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for alloca-
24 tion or reimbursement to owning agencies in such amounts
25 and upon such basis as shall be approved by the Bureau of

1 the Budget, for the care and handling (including pay and
2 allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel)
3 of surplus property subsequent to the filing of a declaration
4 of surplus covering such property with a disposal agency
5 designated by the Administrator, or, if the Administrator
6 prescribes procedures whereby declarations of surplus are
7 made at approximately the time of disposal or removal,
8 subsequent to notice by the owning agency to the disposal
9 agency that property has been determined to be surplus and
10 is subject to such procedures, such funds to be available
11 for personal services in the District of Columbia; fees and
12 mileage of witnesses at rates provided by law for witnesses
13 attending in the United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c);
14 temporary (not in excess of one year) or intermittent serv-
15 ices of experts or consultants or organizations thereof, includ-
16 ing stenographic reporting services, by contract or otherwise,
17 without regard to the civil-service and classification laws;
18 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals;
19 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated
20 services; printing and binding; travel expenses, including
21 reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, to em-
22 ployees for expenses incurred by them in performance of
23 official travel in privately owned automobiles within the
24 limits of their official stations; expenses of attendance at
25 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the

1 Administration; procurement of supplies, equipment, reports,
2 and services in connection with the care, handling, and
3 disposition of surplus property without regard to the pro-
4 visions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41
5 U. S. C. 5) upon determination by the Administrator
6 or by any official designated by him for this purpose that
7 such method of procurement is necessary; purchase and
8 procurement of reports of experts or consultants or or-
9 ganizations thereof; advertising, including radio time; pur-
10 chase, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger
11 automobiles; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft
12 in the Territories and possessions in connection with dis-
13 posal activities and, in the continental limits of the
14 United States in connection with the disposition of air-
15 craft and airports; acquisition of buildings, lands, lease-
16 holds, and other interests therein, and temporary use
17 thereof for the care, handling, and disposition of surplus
18 property; payments to States or political subdivisions
19 thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accru-
20 ing against real property declared surplus to the Admin-
21 istration by Government corporations; authority to ad-
22 vance money to Administration cashiers and collection
23 officials upon furnishing bond, for the purpose of handling
24 cash transactions and making change at surplus property
25 sales: *Provided*, That the Administrator may delegate to

1 any official in the War Assets Administration the authority
2 to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate
3 to any subordinate official the authority to make other de-
4 terminations necessary for the conduct of the administrative
5 management within said Administration: *Provided further,*
6 That any employee of the War Assets Administration is
7 authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Admin-
8 istrator, to administer to or take from any person an oath,
9 affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in
10 connection with the performance of the functions or ac-
11 tivities of the War Assets Administration: *Provided further,*
12 That the Administration may procure by contract or other-
13 wise and furnish to Governmental employees and employees
14 of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof
15 food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency
16 medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment,
17 laundry service, and sanitation facilities; and erect tempo-
18 rary structures and make alterations in existing structures
19 necessary for these purposes, when such employees are
20 engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the prep-
21 aration for such disposal, at locations where such supplies,
22 services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable,
23 the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appro-
24 priation: *Provided further,* That the provisions of subpar-
25 agraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 14 (a) of the

1 Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390)
2 shall not apply with respect to officers and employees of
3 the War Assets Administration.

4 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT—GENERAL

5 PROVISIONS

6 (a) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to
7 any official in such agency the authority to make appoint-
8 ments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official
9 in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make
10 other determinations necessary for the conduct of the admin-
11 istrative management within such agency.

12 (b) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is
13 authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head of
14 such agency, to administer to or take from any person an
15 oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is re-
16 quired in connection with the performance of the functions or
17 activities of such agency.

18 (c) The head of any of the constituent agencies is
19 authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency,
20 to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims
21 against the United States in accordance with the Act of
22 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate
23 certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December
24 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the head of any other
25 agency to designate employees of such agency as certifying

1 officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the
2 constituent agency concerned.

3 OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
5 the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the pro-
6 visions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as
7 amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App.
8 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55
9 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act,
10 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or sup-
11 plementing such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and
12 functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of
13 Price Administration, including personal services in the
14 District of Columbia and elsewhere; lawbooks, books of ref-
15 erence, newspapers, and periodicals; expenses of in-service
16 training of employees, including salaries and traveling
17 expenses of instructors; not to exceed \$55,000 for the em-
18 ployment of aliens; not to exceed \$30,000 for the temporary
19 employment of persons or organizations, by contract or other-
20 wise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
21 or the civil-service and classification laws; contract steno-
22 graphic reporting services without regard to said section
23 3709; witness fees; printing and binding (not to exceed
24 \$790,290, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of
25 forms prescribed for use of trade or public, instructions,

1 regulations, coupon books, price lists, and printing
2 required for the conduct of litigation); not to exceed
3 \$300,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or
4 ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in
5 each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Adminis-
6 trator, regional administrator, or the district director in the
7 region or district in which the purchase is contemplated;
8 traveling expenses (not to exceed \$7,674,330), including
9 reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, of em-
10 ployees for expenses incurred by them on official travel in
11 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their offi-
12 cial stations, expenses of appointees from point of induction
13 in continental United States to their first post of duty in
14 the Territories and return and expenses of attendance at
15 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
16 Office of Price Administration; hire, maintenance, operation,
17 and repair of passenger automobiles; not to exceed \$2,509,-
18 000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
19 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
20 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); fiscal year 1947, \$106,-
21 650,000: *Provided*, That the aggregate of expenditures of
22 any kind directly incident to informational functions shall
23 not exceed for the period of the fiscal year \$1,750,000: *Pro-*
24 *vided further*, That within thirty days after the enactment

1 of legislation extending the termination date of the Office
2 of Price Administration beyond June 30, 1946, the Director
3 of the Bureau of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate
4 of appropriation contained in House Document Numbered
5 653, Seventy-ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty
6 days make such revision (in no case upward) of the com-
7 ponent parts and within the total amount thereof as would,
8 in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of
9 such legislation, and such revision shall be published
10 promptly in the Federal Register and shall be binding upon
11 the Office of Price Administration: *Provided further*, That
12 obligations in pursuance of such revision, if justified thereby,
13 may be incurred at quarterly rates not exceeding (except
14 for liquidation expenses and the added cost of the Federal
15 Employees Pay Act of 1946) those that would have been
16 permissible under an appropriation made in accordance with
17 the estimate of appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned
18 House Document Numbered 653: *Provided further*, That no
19 part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation
20 of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United
21 States who shall divulge or make known in any manner what-
22 ever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus
23 of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the dis-
24 charge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income,
25 profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set

1 forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or
2 document, required or requested to be filed by order or regu-
3 lation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire,
4 report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book con-
5 taining any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or ex-
6 amined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any
7 person who shall print or publish in any manner what-
8 ever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire,
9 report, return, or document or any part thereof or source
10 of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing
11 business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or
12 document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions
13 shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication
14 or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents
15 of like general character wherein individual statistics or the
16 source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or in-
17 directly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the
18 War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States
19 Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be
20 requested by them for use in the performance of their official
21 duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
22 tion shall be available for making any subsidy payments:
23 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
24 be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any
25 agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or

1 manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agri-
2 cultural commodity, including milk and its products and
3 livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agricul-
4 ture has determined and published for such agricultural
5 commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the
6 Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Pub-
7 lic Law 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2)
8 in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commod-
9 ity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings
10 and determined and published such comparable price in the
11 manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended;
12 and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after
13 investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or
14 prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, in-
15 cluding milk and its product and livestock, will reflect to the
16 producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conform-
17 ity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided*
18 *further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform
19 in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law
20 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided fur-*
21 *ther*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration
22 is authorized and empowered, when designated for the pur-
23 pose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from
24 any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such in-
25 strument is required in connection with the performance of the

1 functions or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That
2 no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly
3 used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person
4 who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum
5 price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity
6 unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person
7 shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or com-
8 merce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Adminis-
9 trator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in con-
10 sidering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies,
11 maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared
12 in compliance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the
13 funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary
14 or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different
15 kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables
16 which are described in terms of specifications or standards,
17 unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such
18 order, in general use.

19 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

20 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

21 American Battle Monuments Commission: The appro-
22 priation American Battle Monuments Commission in the
23 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby
24 made available for travel expenses in the amount of \$15,100,
25 notwithstanding section 105 of said Act.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000; *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, on the amount which may be expended for penalty mail costs is hereby increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000.

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion in carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1944 (Public Law 458), and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully vested in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; fees and expenses of witnesses; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of this agency; and not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as

1 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
2 Law 364) ; \$725,000.

3 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
6 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-
7 tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
8 approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375), as amended
9 by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, approved
10 April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40), and the First Deficiency
11 Appropriation Act, 1946, approved December 28, 1945.
12 (Public Law 269), are hereby continued available until
13 June 30, 1947, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be
14 available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year
15 1947.

16 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

17 Site and building, west central heating plant, Wash-
18 ington, District of Columbia: For an additional amount
19 for "Site and building, west central heating plant, Washing-
20 ton, District of Columbia", including the objects specified
21 under this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions
22 Appropriation Act, 1941, and as authorized by the Act of
23 December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856), \$2,600,000, to remain
24 available until expended.

25 General administrative expenses: For an additional

1 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General administrative ex-
2 penses", including the objects specified under this head in
3 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, \$282,000,
4 of which amount not to exceed \$79,635 may be expended
5 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$144,920
6 for personal services in the field, and \$50,000 for travel
7 expenses, which limitations shall be in addition to those
8 specified under said head.

9 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
10 side the District of Columbia: For an additional amount,
11 fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings
12 and grounds outside the District of Columbia", including
13 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
14 Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, \$1,448,000.

15 Veterans' decentralization allowances: For expenses of
16 packing, crating, drayage, transportation, temporary storage
17 (not to exceed thirty days), unpacking and uncrating house-
18 hold goods and personal effects (not exceeding seven
19 thousand pounds if uncrated and eight thousand seven
20 hundred and fifty pounds if crated) in accordance, unless
21 otherwise specified herein, with the Act of October 10,
22 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder or any
23 amendments thereto, of employees transferred from Wash-
24 ington in order to be restored pursuant to the provisions

1 of section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of
2 1940, as amended, to positions in certain activities of de-
3 partments and establishments, which positions were removed
4 from the seat of government under the President's program
5 of decentralization during 1941-1944, and for payment to
6 such employees of special allowances of \$5 per day for
7 not to exceed fifteen days after arrival at destination subject
8 to conditions hitherto prescribed with respect to such special
9 allowances, \$57,000, to remain available until June 30,
10 1948: *Provided*, That such sums as may be determined
11 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to be necessary
12 therefor may be transferred to other agencies concerned for
13 the payment of such expenses and allowances.

14 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

15 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
16 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
17 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The
18 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
19 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair
20 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
21 stantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by
22 any other agency of the Government, and so forth," as fully
23 set forth in House Document Numbered 586, Seventy-ninth
24 Congress, \$64,942.28.

1 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

2 Notwithstanding the provisions to the contrary under
3 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
4 1947, the unobligated balances of the funds appropriated in
5 the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for con-
6 struction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, and
7 Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, and
8 the funds made available by the Navy Department for con-
9 struction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett Field,
10 California, shall remain available for obligation until June
11 30, 1947.

12 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

13 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
14 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
15 of 1946, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$800,000 shall
16 be for all necessary expenses of the War Damage Commis-
17 sion, including personal services in the District of Columbia
18 and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed twelve), mainte-
19 nance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; pur-
20 chase of lawbooks; printing and binding; and contract
21 stenographic reporting services: *Provided*, That no payment
22 shall be made under the provisions of such title of such Act
23 to any person the Commission is not convinced did not col-
24 laborate with the enemy or commit any act involving dis-
25 loyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the

1 Philippines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
2 priation shall be available for engaging in any phase of
3 activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized
4 by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would
5 result in obligating the Government of the United States in
6 any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in
7 excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such
8 Act.

9 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

10 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
11 the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service
12 System as authorized by the Selective Training and Service
13 Act of 1940 (50 U. S. C. App. 301) ; including not to
14 exceed \$330,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed
15 \$125,000 for expenditure through other Federal agencies,
16 and through State agencies without regard to section 3648
17 of the Revised Statutes, for gathering of medical and social
18 history information on registrants; personal services in the
19 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
20 reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers,
21 and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed sixty), main-
22 tenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; not
23 to exceed \$875,000 for deposit in the general fund of
24 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required
25 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law

1 364) ; expenses incident to the granting of nonmonetary
2 awards, including citations, insignia, emblems, and devices,
3 to civilian employees of the Selective Service System
4 and others rendering service to the System in recog-
5 nition of faithful and meritorious services; and, under such
6 rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Director
7 of Selective Service, expenses of emergency medical care,
8 including hospitalization, of registrants who suffer illness or
9 injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains
10 of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders
11 issued under the selective-service law but such burial
12 expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one case;
13 \$27,750,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may
14 be necessary shall be available for the planning, directing,
15 and operation of a program of work of national importance
16 under civilian direction, either independently or in coopera-
17 tion with governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and
18 the assignment and delivery thereto of individuals found
19 to be conscientiously opposed to participation in work of
20 the land or naval forces, which cooperation with other
21 agencies may include the furnishing of funds to and accept-
22 ance of money, services, or other forms of assistance from
23 such nongovernmental agencies for the more effectual accom-
24 plishment of the work; and for the pay and allowances of
25 such individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons

1 inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System,
2 and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the
4 administration of the Selective Service System, including
5 commissioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army,
6 Navy, Marine Corps, or their reserve components, including
7 not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings of societies
8 or associations for the purpose of obtaining or imparting
9 information concerning functions of the Selective Service
10 System and reimbursement at not to exceed 4 cents per
11 mile of employees or others rendering service to the Gov-
12 ernment for expenses incurred by them in performance of
13 official travel in privately owned automobiles within the
14 limits of their official stations, may be ordered by the Director
15 or by such persons as he may authorize: *Provided further*,
16 That no person traveling hereunder shall be allowed travel
17 expenses on the mileage basis unless such expenses are
18 authorized by regulation of the service to which he belongs:
19 *Provided further*, That within thirty days after the enact-
20 ment of legislation extending the Selective Training and
21 Service Act of 1940, as amended, the Director of the Bureau
22 of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate of appropriation
23 contained in House Document Numbered 641, Seventy-
24 ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty days make
25 such revision (in no case upward) of the component parts

1 and within the total amount thereof as would, in his judg-
2 ment, enable compliance with the provisions of such legis-
3 lation, and such revision shall be published promptly in the
4 Federal Register and shall be binding upon the Selective
5 Service System: *Provided further*, That obligations in pur-
6 suance of such revision, if justified thereby, may be incurred
7 at quarterly rates not exceeding (except for liquidation
8 expenses and the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay
9 Act of 1946) those that would have been permissible under
10 an appropriation made in accordance with the estimate of
11 appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned House Docu-
12 ment Numbered 641.

13 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

14 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
15 "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United
16 States," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified
17 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
18 Act, 1946, \$5,200.

19 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

20 FISCAL SERVICE

21 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
22 1945, for "Collector's office", including the objects specified
23 for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation
24 Act, 1945, \$13,463.54.

COURTS

United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the appropriation "United States Courts", \$21,944.12.

PUBLIC WELFARE

MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,910.

PUBLIC WORKS

No appropriation in this or any other Act shall be used for the operation of a testing laboratory of the Highway Department for making tests of materials in connection with any activity of the District government, and the equipment of the existing laboratory, not adaptable to other uses, shall be declared surplus to the War Assets Administration, and such Administration shall undertake the disposal thereof in accordance with surplus property disposal procedures established by or in pursuance of law, the net proceeds of sale to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL GUARD

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal

1 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, National Guard", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, \$35,080, including compensation to the commanding general at the rate of \$3,600 per annum.

6 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

7 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
8 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
9 the act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
10 \$7,478.05: *Provided*, That no part of such appropriation in
11 excess of 10 per centum, respectively, of the amount of any
12 claim embraced thereby shall be paid or delivered to or
13 received by any agent or attorney on account of services
14 rendered in connection with any claim the appropriation
15 covers, and any larger payment to any agent or attorney shall
16 be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.
17 Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be deemed
18 guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall
19 be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

20 JUDGMENTS

21 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
22 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
23 Numbered 630, together with such further sum as may be
24 necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum

1 per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from
2 the date the same became due until the date of payment.
3 \$1,759.59.

4 AUDITED CLAIMS

5 For the payment of the following claims, certified to
6 be due by the accounting officers of the District of Colum-
7 bia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of
8 which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund
9 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
10 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal
11 year 1943 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

12 District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1943,
13 \$66.58;

14 Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1943;
15 \$12.12;

16 Public schools, repairs and improvements to buildings
17 and grounds, District of Columbia, 1940, \$1.55;

18 In all, \$80.25.

19 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

20 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
21 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
22 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
23 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

3 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

4 Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount,
5 fiscal year 1947, for "Inspection and quarantine," including
6 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
7 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, \$56,000.

8 FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

9 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority
10 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation
11 Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby con-
12 tinued through June 30, 1947, for carrying out the purposes
13 of said Act, as amended, and, in addition to the amount
14 hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the
15 sum of \$12,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with
16 the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$3,-
17 000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among
18 the several States in the manner and for the purposes speci-
19 fied in section 2 of said Act, and of the amount so appor-
20 tioned, not more than \$50,000 may be expended by the
21 State agricultural extension services for the construction of
22 labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2.
23 In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for
24 administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said

1 Act there is hereby made available out of said funds, the
2 sum of \$280,000 for such purposes.

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

5 Census of Agriculture: The appropriations under the
6 head "Census of Agriculture" in the Department of Com-
7 merce Appropriation Act, 1945, as supplemented by the
8 Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 6), are hereby continued
9 available until June 30, 1947.

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

11 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

12 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
13 Solid Fuels Administration for War in performing its
14 functions as prescribed in Executive Order Numbered 9332
15 of April 19, 1943, including the employment, without regard
16 to civil-service and classification laws, of a Deputy Admin-
17 istrator at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and not to
18 exceed twenty-eight technical employees; other personal
19 services in the District of Columbia; printing and bind-
20 ing; traveling expenses, including attendance at meet-
21 ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this
22 appropriation; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per
23 mile of employees for expenses incurred by him in official
24 travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of

1 their official stations; contract stenographic reporting serv-
 2 ices; newspapers (not to exceed \$300) ; books and periodi-
 3 cals; office supplies; furniture and equipment; maintenance,
 4 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and
 5 the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompen-
 6 sated services; \$2,950,000.

7 NAVY DEPARTMENT

8 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
 11 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
 12 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy
 13 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
 14 the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims
 15 uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28,
 16 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully
 17 set forth in House Document Numbered 600, Seventy-ninth
 18 Congress, \$1,224.89.

19 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

20 PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

21 Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: Appropria-
 22 tions heretofore made under this head shall be available for
 23 the acquisition of land, including such improvements as there
 24 may be thereon, situated at or in the areas of the following

1 places, and at costs not exceeding those indicated after such
 2 places: Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, \$798,840; Silver Spring,
 3 Maryland, \$39,250; Key West, Florida, \$60,000; Pasadena,
 4 California, \$70,000; Inyokern, California, \$70,000; Water-
 5 bury, Connecticut, \$10,800; Portsmouth, Virginia, \$4,370;
 6 Mojave, California, \$500; Montauk, Long Island, New York,
 7 \$63,300; Bloodsworth Island, Dorchester County, Mary-
 8 land, \$120,000; Port Hueneme, California, \$140,000; Camp
 9 Pendleton, California, \$17,500; Port San Pedro, Marin
 10 County, California, \$750; San Francisco, California,
 11 \$75,000, and Morro Bay, California, \$12,500.

12 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

13 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

14 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

15 Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$7,500 of
 16 the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal year
 17 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates
 18 designated from the Post Office Department by the Post-
 19 master General to the Fifth Congress of the Postal Union
 20 of the Americas and Spain, to be expended in the discretion
 21 of the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate,
 22 which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the
 23 sum therein expressed to have been expended.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

Pay period of employees: Until July 1, 1947, the Secretary of State may, under such regulations as he may prescribe, compute and pay on a biweekly basis (one twenty-sixth of the annual rate) the annual or monthly compensation of employees of the Department of State, including the foreign service, outside the continental limits of the United States who are paid in accordance with local native wage rates for the area in which employed, and when a pay period for such employees begins in the fiscal year 1946 and ends in the fiscal year 1947, the gross amount of the earnings for such pay period may be regarded as a charge against the appropriation or allotment current at the end of such pay period. This provision shall be considered as effective from July 1, 1945.

Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$647,850.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
2 Appropriation Act, 1947, \$133,450.

3 Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service: For an
4 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Cost-of-living allow-
5 ances, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under
6 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
7 1947, \$180,000.

8 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount,
9 fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign Service quarters", including
10 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
11 State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$36,500.

12 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
13 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Transportation, Foreign Serv-
14 ice", including the objects specified under this head in the
15 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$147,000.

16 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
17 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Contingent expenses, Foreign
18 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
19 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$396,000.

20 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

21 United States contributions to international commissions,
22 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal
23 year 1946, for "United States contributions to international
24 commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: Interna-
25 tional Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration, \$10,945.14;

1 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, \$800;
2 International Hydrographic Bureau, \$5,031.18; Convention
3 Relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa, \$66.38; in all,
4 \$16,842.70.

5 United States participation in United Nations: For an
6 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States par-
7 ticipation in United Nations," including the objects specified
8 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
9 Act, 1947, and including the purchase of two (one at not to
10 exceed \$3,000) passenger automobiles, \$660,000.

11 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
12 Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional
13 amount for "Special and technical investigations, Interna-
14 tional Joint Commission, United States and Canada," fiscal
15 year 1947, including the objects specified under this head
16 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, and
17 including the purchase of four additional passenger automo-
18 biles, \$70,000.

19 Philippine rehabilitation: For all expenses necessary
20 to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philip-
21 pine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (hereinafter called the
22 Act), without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
23 Statutes, including personal services in the District of Colum-
24 bia or elsewhere, and employment of personnel outside the
25 continental United States without regard to civil-service

1 and classification laws; temporary services of experts or
2 consultants by contract or otherwise; purchase (not to exceed
3 sixty-nine passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, opera-
4 tion, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn pas-
5 senger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four),
6 hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; not to
7 exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treas-
8 ury for cost of handling penalty mail as required by section
9 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; printing
10 and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of
11 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; purchase of lawbooks,
12 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; travel ex-
13 penses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of
14 organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes
15 hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philip-
16 pine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and
17 publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
18 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
19 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings
20 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and
21 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees
22 of the United States Government, including military per-
23 sonnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322
24 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
25 287a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and

1 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters: amounts
2 as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections
3 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$33,000,000;
4 (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,
5 and 311 of said title III, \$10,918,000; and (c) for carry-
6 ing out the provisions of title V of the Act, \$4,000,000;
7 in all, \$47,918,000, to be available on July 1, 1946, and
8 to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That
9 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
10 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of
11 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
12 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the
13 United States in any sense or respect to the future payment
14 of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appro-
15 priated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation
16 be available for expanding any facility authorized by law
17 to be replaced or rehabilitated: *Provided further*, That the
18 total amount that may be obligated for the entire accom-
19 plishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall
20 not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further*, That the Sec-
21 retary of State, or such official as he may designate, is
22 authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing amounts
23 to any department or independent establishment of the Gov-
24 ernment for participation in the foregoing programs, sums
25 for expenditure by such department or establishment for

1 the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred shall be avail-
2 able for expenditure in accordance with the provisions hereof
3 and, to the extent determined by the Secretary of State,
4 in accordance with the law governing expenditures of the
5 department or establishment to which transferred: *Provided*
6 *further*, That transfers of funds to participating agencies for
7 the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act
8 shall be approved by the President prior to such transfers:
9 *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable
10 appropriation may be transferred directly to and merged
11 with the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b)
12 of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for ex-
13 penditures therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular
15 establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands
16 shall be without regard to the proviso contained in twenty-
17 two United States Code 295a.

18 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Sec-
21 retary of the Treasury to make the refunds during the fiscal
22 year 1947, including refunds for prior years, required by
23 section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recompu-
24 tation of the amortization deduction) and by the last
25 sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inven-

1 tories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount
2 finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously
3 collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral
4 determination of excessive profits, with such interest thereon
5 (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may
6 be adjudged or determined to be owing in law or equity;
7 \$15,000,000, together with the unused portion of the
8 \$15,000,000 authorized for this purpose in the First De-
9 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1945: *Provided*, That to the
10 extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive
11 profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained
12 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its
13 subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the
14 appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation:
15 *Provided further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment
16 Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the
17 amount of any refund to be made in pursuance hereof to
18 the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment
19 upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might
20 otherwise be required.

21 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

22 Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office
23 of the Chief Clerk", fiscal year 1947, including the objects
24 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Ap-
25 propriation Act, 1947, \$11,500.

COAST GUARD

Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard:
For an additional amount for "Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Navy Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,000.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury Department: For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury Department," fiscal year 1946, \$16,625.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Medals for General Marshall and Admiral King: For carrying out the provisions of the House joint resolution approved March 22, 1946, (Private Law 438), fiscal years 1946 and 1947, \$4,500.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Strategic and critical materials: The appropriation "Strategic and critical materials, Procurement Division, Act of June 7, 1939", is hereby made available in addition to the purposes for which appropriated, for all necessary expenses of care and handling, including putting into forms best suited for storage and use for the common defense, of

1 surplus strategic minerals, metals, and materials transferred
2 to the Procurement Division under section 22 of the Sur-
3 plus Property Act of 1944: *Provided*, That any amount
4 in excess of the amount required for the purposes for which
5 this appropriation is hereby made available, shall, upon
6 ascertainment, be carried to the surplus fund and covered
7 into the Treasury.

8 WAR DEPARTMENT

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
11 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
12 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War
13 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
14 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-
15 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by
16 military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise in-
17 cident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army",
18 approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b) as fully set
19 forth in House Document Numbered 579, Seventy-ninth
20 Congress, \$108,638.

21 CIVIL FUNCTIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

22 RIVERS AND HARBORS

23 Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount, fiscal year
24 1946, for "Rivers and harbors", including the objects speci-
25 fied under this head in the War Department Civil Appropria-

tion Act, 1946, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood control, general", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: The unexpended balance on June 30, 1946, of the appropriation of \$11,000 carried under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1947.

TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION

RESCISSIONS

Appropriations of the departments and agencies available in the fiscal year 1946, and prior-year unreverted appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office for Emergency Management:

Office of Scientific Research and Development:

Salaries and expenses, \$1,825,000.

War Shipping Administration:

Revolving fund, \$50,000,000.

State marine schools, \$70,000.

Marine and war-risk insurance fund, revolving
fund, \$30,000,000.

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Defense aid—lend-lease, \$672,000,000, to be deducted
from such of the categories specified in the various appro-
priation Acts as may be determined by the Secretary of the
Treasury, or such official as he shall designate, in consultation
with the Department of State.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses,
\$1,100,000.

United States Employees' Compensation Commission:

Employees' compensation fund, \$1,100,000.

Wage accruals, \$2,000,000.

United States Maritime Commission: Construction fund,
Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund, \$378,460,000.

Federal Works Agency:

Office of the Administrator: War public works
(community facilities), \$350,172.

Public Buildings Administration: Emergency safe-
guarding of public buildings and property, \$50,000.

Public Roads Administration: Access roads,
\$641,193.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Department of the Interior: Government in the Terri-
tories: Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions
(national defense), \$550,000.

Department of State: Office of International Informa-
tion and Cultural Affairs, Inter-American affairs functions,
Department of State, \$112,000.

War Department:

Military Establishment:

General Staff Corps: Special field exercises,
Army, 1942-1946, \$1,252,000.

Finance Department: Finance Service, Army,
1942-1946, \$1,902,500, and subappropriations un-
der this head are hereby decreased as follows:

(1) Expenses of the courts martial, \$300,000;

(2) apprehension of deserters, \$179,500; (3)

claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-

erty, or personal injury, or death, \$1,125,000; and
(4) claims of military and civilian personnel of the
War Department, \$298,000.

Quartermaster Corps: Quartermaster Service,
Army, 1942-1946, \$21,175,000, and subappro-
priations under this head are hereby decreased as
follows: (1) Welfare of enlisted men, \$2,000,000;
and (2) clothing and equipage, \$19,175,000.

Signal Corps: Signal Service of the Army,
1942-1946, \$12,364,000.

Air Corps: Air Corps, Army, 1942-1946,
\$1,507,959,000.

Medical Department: Medical and Hospital
Department, Army, 1942-1946, \$6,051,000.

Corps of Engineers:

Engineer Service, Army, 1942-1946,
\$2,756,000, and subappropriations under this
head are hereby decreased as follows: (1)
Military posts, \$2,756,000.

Repair of arsenals, Army, 1942-1946,
\$90,305.

Acquisition of land, Act June 26, 1940,
no year, \$71,918.

Acquisition of land for military purposes,
national defense, no year, unexpended balance.

1 Acquisition of land, Ogden Ordnance Depot,
2 Utah, no year, unexpended balance.

3 Construction of buildings, utilities, and ap-
4 purtenances at military posts, no year, \$793,-
5 845.

6 Office buildings and appurtenances, War
7 Department, Arlington County, Virginia, no
8 year, unexpended balance.

9 Chemical Warfare Service: Chemical Warfare
10 Service, Army, 1942-1946, \$4,881,000.

11 Seacoast defenses:

12 Seacoast defenses, general, no year, \$18,-
13 885.

14 Seacoast defenses, no year, \$149.

15 Seacoast defenses, Insular Departments, no
16 year, unexpended balance.

17 Citizens' Military Training: Reserve Officers'
18 Training Corps, 1942-1946, \$1,308,000.

19 National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice,
20 Army: Promotion of rifle practice, 1942-1946,
21 \$1,500.

22 Inter-American relations, War Department:
23 Inter-American Relations, War Department, 1943-
24 1946, \$10,000.

1 Office of the Secretary: Printing and binding,
2 War Department, 1942-1946, \$2,243,000.

3 So much of title 2 of the Second Supplemental Surplus
4 Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, as reads, "Emergency
5 fund for the President, national defense (allotment to War);
6 1942-1946, \$10,000,000", is hereby repealed.

7 Navy Department:

8 Naval Establishment:

9 Office of the Secretary:

10 Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1945, \$289,-
11 519.

12 Naval emergency fund, 1945, \$1,167,926:

13 Operation and conservation of naval pe-
14 troleum reserves, 1945, \$185,912.

15 Ocean and lake surveys, 1945, \$22,749.

16 Bureau of Naval Personnel:

17 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode
18 Island, 1945, \$5,801.

19 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia,
20 1945, \$200,000.

21 Naval training station, Lake Pend Oreille,
22 Idaho, 1945, \$100,000.

23 Naval training station, Lake Seneca, New
24 York:

- 1 Fiscal year 1945, \$28,130.
- 2 Fiscal year 1946, \$120,279.
- 3 Fleet training, Navy:
- 4 Fiscal year 1945, \$22,577.
- 5 Fiscal year 1946, \$30,000.
- 6 Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval
- 7 Personnel, 1945, \$1,417.
- 8 Naval Reserve, 1945, \$9,326,196.
- 9 Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1945,
- 10 \$2,009.
- 11 Bureau of Ships:
- 12 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: Fiscal year
- 13 1945, \$150,000,000.
- 14 Bureau of Ordnance:
- 15 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy:
- 16 Fiscal year 1945, \$66,000,000.
- 17 Fiscal year 1946, \$38,223,994.
- 18 Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:
- 19 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Ac-
- 20 counts, 1945, \$14,230,000.
- 21 Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945,
- 22 \$30,000,000.
- 23 Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical De-
- 24 partment, Navy, 1946, \$2,589,847.

1 Bureau of Aeronautics: Aviation, Navy, 1945,
2 \$24,960,434.

3 Marine Corps:

4 Pay, Marine Corps:

5 Fiscal year 1945, \$15,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 1946, \$7,361,946.

7 Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Re-
8 pair facilities, Navy, \$3,952,950.

9 Coast Guard:

10 Salaries, Office of Commandant, United
11 States Coast Guard, 1945, \$1,825.

12 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard:

13 Fiscal year 1945, \$6,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 1946, \$3,468,244.

15 General expenses, Coast Guard, 1945,
16 \$164,107.

17 Civilian employees, Coast Guard, 1945,
18 \$5,594.

19 Establishing and improving aids to navi-
20 gation, Coast Guard, \$528.

21 Salaries and expenses, merchant marine in-
22 spection, Coast Guard:

23 Fiscal year 1945, \$29,731.

24 Fiscal year 1946, \$48,412.

1 Special projects, vessels, Coast Guard
2 (Navy), \$655.

3 Special projects, aids to navigation, Light-
4 house Service, Coast Guard (Navy),
5 \$983.

6 Construction of vessels and shore facilities,
7 Coast Guard (lend-lease) (Navy),
8 \$34,102.

9 Maritime training fund, Coast Guard,
10 \$274,325.

11 Navy Department:

12 Salaries:

13 Salaries, General Board, Navy Department,
14 1946, \$2,542.

15 Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey,
16 Navy Department, 1946, \$670.

17 Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1945,
18 \$7,182.

19 Contingent expenses:

20 Contingent expenses, Navy Department,
21 1946, \$71,000.

22 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses,
23 Hydrographic Office, 1945, \$13,058.

TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS

2 Transfers of amounts shall be made between appropria-
3 tions as follows:

4 From "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1946", to "Pay
5 and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$15,000,000.

6 From “Aviation, Navy, 1946”, to “Pay and subsistence
7 of naval personnel, 1946”, \$25,000,000.

8 From "Medical Department, Navy, 1946", to "Pay and
9 subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$4,410,153.

10 From "Pay, Marine Corps, 1946", to—

11 “Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944”, \$2,222,110.

12 “Welfare and recreation, Navy, 1945”, \$282,816.

13 “Naval Reserve Officers’ Training Corps, 1945”,
14 \$91,128.

15 “Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1944”, \$42,000.

16 From "General expenses, Marine Corps, 1946", to "Pay
17 and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$80,000,000.

18 From "Aviation, Navy, 1945", to—

19 “Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps”, 1945,
20 \$39,566.

21 “Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval per-
22 sonnel, 1945”, \$100,000,000.

23 From “Increase and replacement of naval vessels, con-
24 struction and machinery”, to “Pay and subsistence of naval
25 personnel, 1946”, \$100,000,000.

1 From "Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emer-
2 gency construction", to—

3 "Contingent, Navy, 1946", \$25,000.

4 "Pay, Naval Academy, 1946", \$13,000.

5 "Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1946", \$84,600.

6 "Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1946",
7 \$8,856.

8 "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946",
9 \$30,589,847.

10 "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel.
11 1946", \$99,100,000.

12 "Fuel, Navy, 1946", \$27,312,000.

13 From "Clothing and small stores fund" to "Pay and
14 subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$45,000,000.

15 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon re-
16 quest of the Secretary of the Navy, to transfer sums from
17 any annual naval appropriation available prior to the fiscal
18 year ending June 30, 1946, having an unobligated surplus,
19 to any other annual naval appropriation available prior to
20 said fiscal year with respect to which a deficiency was in-
21 curred, but the amount transferred from any one appropria-
22 tion shall not exceed \$10,000.

23 REDUCTIONS IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

24 Contract authorizations of the departments and agencies

1 available in the fiscal year 1946 are hereby reduced in the
2 sums hereinafter set forth:

3 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

4 United States Maritime Commission: Construction fund,
5 Act June 29, 1936, revolving fund, \$173,678,000.

6 Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration:
7 Access roads, \$500,000.

8 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as the "Third Sup-
9 plemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946".

10 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
11 CLAIMS

12 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

13 SEC. 301. For the payment of claims for damages to
14 or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
15 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
16 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled
17 "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
18 arising against the Government of the United States in
19 the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved
20 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
21 in House Document Numbered 592, Seventy-ninth Congress,
22 as follows:

23 Federal Security Agency, \$78.50;

24 Federal Works Agency, \$1,000.00;

25 National Housing Agency, \$114.70;

1 Department of Commerce, \$53.00;
2 Department of the Interior, \$176.00;
3 Department of Justice, \$49.07;
4 Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues),
5 \$738.53;
6 Department of State, \$324.50;
7 Treasury Department, \$299.58;
8 In all, \$2,833.88;

9 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

10 SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of judgments rendered
11 against the Government of the United States by United
12 States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled
13 "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in ad-
14 miralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered
15 to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for
16 other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.
17 787), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth
18 Congress in House Document Numbered 580, under the
19 following agencies:

20 Navy Department, \$36,287.93;

21 War Department, \$10,000;

22 In all, \$46,287.93; together with such amount as may
23 be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in such
24 judgments.

25 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption

1 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
2 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
3 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

4 (c) Payment or interest wherever provided for judg-
5 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for
6 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

7 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

8 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by
9 the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Con-
10 gress in House Document Numbered 577, under the following
11 agencies, namely:

12 Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Adminis-
13 tration, \$91,654.67;

14 National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing
15 Authority, \$42,306.34;

16 Department of Agriculture, \$30,091.50;

17 Navy Department, \$20,325.00;

18 Treasury Department, \$34,562.51;

19 War Department, \$5,895.22;

20 In all, \$224,835.24; together with such amount as
21 may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in
22 the judgments.

23 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
24 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired,

1 except such as has become final and conclusive against the
2 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

3 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
4 shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except
5 such as has become final and conclusive against the United
6 States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

7 AUDITED CLAIMS

8 SEC. 304. For the payment of claims certified to be
9 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
10 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
11 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
12 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
13 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
14 year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which
15 have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act
16 of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
17 House Document Numbered 578, Seventy-ninth Congress,
18 there is appropriated the sum of \$5,556,545.30, together
19 with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange
20 as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency
21 and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the
22 General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted
23 for as a single fund, and \$28,393.64 payable from postal
24 revenues, in all, \$5,584,938.94.

1 SEC. 305. For the payment of claims allowed by the
2 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled “An
3 Act granting travel pay and allowances to certain soldiers
4 of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who
5 were discharged in the Philippine Islands”, approved De-
6 cember 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247, Seventy-ninth
7 Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
8 ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
9 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House
10 Document Numbered 581, \$748.60.

11 SEC. 306. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
12 General Accounting Office under the Navy Department pur-
13 suant to the provisions of section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
14 (5 U. S. C. 266), and which has been certified to the
15 Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 582,
16 \$394.20.

17 SEC. 307. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
18 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled “An
19 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
20 service of the United States mustered into service for the
21 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Phil-
22 ippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
23 April 11, 1899”, approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
24 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which has been
25 certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of

1 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War
2 Department in House Document Numbered 580, \$382.12.

3 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
6 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
7 the United States or who is a member of an organization
8 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
9 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
10 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
11 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
12 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
13 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
14 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this
15 section engaged in a strike against the Government of the
16 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-
17 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
18 Government of the United States, or hat such person does
19 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
20 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
21 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any per-
22 son who engages in a strike against the Government of the
23 United States or who is a member of an organization of
24 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
25 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or

1 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
2 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
3 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
4 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
5 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
6 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
7 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
8 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
9 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
10 That the provisions of this section shall apply to all appro-
11 priations or funds available for obligation during the fiscal
12 year 1947, however made available, if not heretofore made
13 applicable (any exclusions made in any other Act excepted)
14 to such appropriations or funds in the respects herein
15 provided.

16 SEC. 402. Nothing contained in this or any other Act
17 shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner what-
18 soever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings estab-
19 lished by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act
20 of 1946 (Public Law Numbered 390), nor to authorize
21 the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the
22 number provided for in the aforesaid Act. In the case of
23 any activity within the purview of such Act whose personnel
24 may be and is increased in consequence of appropriations or
25 funds made available in or in pursuance of this or any other

1 Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recom-
2 mend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such
3 other activity or activities as he may deem advisable as
4 will offset any such increase in personnel: *Provided*, That
5 if the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall find and
6 so certify to the President that any such offsetting reduction
7 would be inimical to the public interest, such offsetting
8 reduction, subject to the President's approval, may be waived
9 in whole or in part in writing by the Director of the Bureau
10 of the Budget, and such action by such official shall be pub-
11 lished promptly in the Federal Register with a statement
12 of the reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That there may
13 be excluded from the aggregate personnel ceilings estab-
14 lished by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay
15 Act of 1946, in addition to any exclusions otherwise pro-
16 vided, not more than six thousand five hundred and seventy-
17 three positions, to the extent that all or any part of such
18 number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau
19 of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the
20 Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, the Federal
21 Airport Act, and the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946,
22 and to enabling the rendition of essential service by the
23 Public Buildings Administration to the Veterans' Admin-
24 istration and the War Assets Administration.

25 SEC. 403. Appropriations and funds available during the

1 fiscal year 1947 to the executive departments and inde-
2 pendent establishments, including corporations, for personal
3 services shall be available for the payment of increased
4 compensation, not above rates comparable to those provided
5 for employees under the Classification Act of 1923, as
6 amended by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, to
7 those groups of employees not covered by such Act but for
8 which the head of the agency concerned is authorized to
9 establish rates of pay by administrative action, and the
10 additional expense of such increased compensation may be
11 included in making apportionments of appropriations or
12 funds available in pursuance of this Act or otherwise as
13 required by the antideficiency law (31 U. S. C. 665).
14 The availability of funds for the payment of those groups
15 of employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted
16 from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by
17 wage boards or other similar administrative authority serv-
18 ing the same purpose shall not be affected hereby.

19 SEC. 404. The appropriations and authority with respect
20 to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for the fiscal
21 year 1946 shall be available from and including July 1, 1945,
22 for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations
23 and authority. All obligations incurred during the period
24 between June 30, 1945, and the date of the enactment of
25 this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority

1 are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the
2 terms thereof.

3 SEC. 405. The appropriations and authority with re-
4 spect to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for
5 the fiscal year 1947 shall be available from and including
6 July 1, 1946, for the purposes respectively provided in such
7 appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during
8 the period between June 30, 1946, and the date of the
9 enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations
10 and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accord-
11 ance with the terms thereof.

12 SEC. 406. This Act may be cited as the "Third Defi-
13 ciency Appropriation Act, 1946".

INDEX

| | |
|--|------|
| Legislative: | Page |
| Architect of the Capitol..... | 2 |
| Government Printing Office..... | 3 |
| The Judiciary | 47 |
| Executive Office of the President: | |
| Emergency funds appropriated to the President: | |
| Defense aid—lend-lease..... | 4 |
| United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration..... | 4 |
| Office for Emergency Management: | |
| Alien Property Custodian..... | 5 |
| Civilian Production Administration..... | 6 |
| Defense Transportation..... | 8 |
| Economic Stabilization, Office of..... | 9 |
| Scientific Research and Development, Office of..... | 10 |
| War Assets Administration..... | 11 |
| Price Administration, Office of..... | 16 |
| Independent executive agencies: | |
| American Battle Monuments Commission..... | 21 |
| Federal Trade Commission..... | 22 |
| Federal Works Agency..... | 23 |
| National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics..... | 26 |
| Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion..... | 22 |
| Philippine War Damage Commission..... | 26 |
| Selective Service System..... | 27 |
| Tax Court of the United States..... | 30 |
| District of Columbia..... | 30 |
| Department of Agriculture..... | 34 |
| Department of Commerce..... | 35 |
| Department of the Interior: | |
| Solid Fuels Administration for War..... | 35 |
| Department of State..... | 38 |
| Navy Department..... | 36 |
| Post Office Department..... | 37 |
| Treasury Department | 43 |
| War Department..... | 46 |
| Surplus appropriation rescissions..... | 47 |
| Judgments and authorized claims..... | 58 |

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6885

[Report No. 2345]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

JUNE 26, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST H. R. 6885

JUNE 26, 1946.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 680]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 680, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 428

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 680

[Report No. 2355]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 1946

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That during the consideration of the bill
2 (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies
3 in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
4 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental
5 appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to
6 provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1947, and for other purposes, all points of order against the
8 bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 680

[Report No. 2355]

RESOLUTION

Waiving points of order against H. R. 6885.

By Mr. SABATH

JUNE 26, 1946

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section

(For Department staff only)

Issued

June 28, 1946

For actions of

June 27, 1946

79th-2nd, No. 125

CONTENTS

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Appropriations.....1,3,4,11,12 | Housing.....5,20,31 | Personnel.....1,21,22 |
| 13,14,17 | Inflation.....34 | Price control.....10,34 |
| Banking and currency.....8 | Irrigation.....26 | Priorities.....9 |
| Civil service.....22 | Land, surplus.....25 | Property, surplus.....18 |
| Education.....19 | Livestock and meat...10,28 | Reclamation.....17,26 |
| Feed shortages.....32 | Loans, farm.....2 | Relief, foreign.....33 |
| Flood control.....16 | Machinery, farm.....27 | Subsidies.....28 |
| Food production.....30 | Minimum wage.....23 | Trade, foreign.....6,28 |
| Food shortages.....29 | Patents.....15,18 | Veterans.....22 |
| Foreign relations.....6 | Penalty mail.....7 | War powers.....9,24 |

HIGHLIGHTS: House debated third deficiency appropriation bill. House passed bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans, with amendment providing for FCA study of how similar loans could be made through land-bank system. Senate continued debate on conference report on price-control bill. Senate committee reported Government corporations appropriation bill. Rep. LeFevre blamed OPA and strikes for farm-machinery shortage. Rep. Jensen criticized export subsidies on soil-depleting crops and lack of export subsidies on beef and pork.

HOUSE

- 1. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Began debate on this bill, H.R. 6885 (pp. 7743-67). Agreed to resolution waiving points of order (p. 7743). Most of the debate was on the UNRRA item.
As reported (see Digest 124) this bill also included an item of \$57,000 for packing, transporting, etc., of household goods and personal effects of employees transferred from D.C. in order to be restored to duty in decentralized agencies after service in the armed forces.
- 2. LAND BANK COMMISSIONER LOANS.** Passed with amendment H.R. 6477, to authorize continuation of Land Bank Commissioner loans until July 1, 1951; to limit such loans to refinancing for the period July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1951, except as may be otherwise specified by Congressional resolution; and to authorize repayment to the Treasury of capital in excess of that necessary to carry on the functions of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (pp. 7767-74). During the debate Rep. Flannagan, Va., explained the provisions of the bill, commended FCA, and listed those for and against the bill (pp. 7768-73).
Agreed to Rep. Flannagan's amendment to provide for an FCA study of how similar loans could be made through the land-bank system (p. 7773).
- 3. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947.** Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6496 (pp. 7733-5).
- 4. D.C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947.** Agreed to conference report on this bill, H.R. 5990, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 7735-43).

5. HOUSING. Passed without amendment S. 2341, to amend the National Housing Act so as to extend the authority of the Federal Housing Administrator to insure mortgages on existing houses, which otherwise would expire June 30, 1946 (p. 7767). This bill was reported earlier in the day (p. 7778).
6. FOREIGN RELATIONS. Received from this Department proposed legislation to provide for the inclusion of the Secretary of Agriculture as a member of the Export-Import Advisory Board and of the National Advisory Council of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7778.)
7. PENALTY MAIL. Received from the Postmaster General a tabulated report by departments and agencies on penalty mail for the period July 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946. To Post Office and Post Roads Committee. (p. 7778)
8. BANK HOLIDAYS. The D.C. Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6744, to provide that every Saturday shall be a holiday for banks and building and loan associations (H.Rept. 2386) (p. 7778).
9. WAR POWERS. Received the conference report on H.R. 5716, to continue parts of the Second War Powers Act, including priorities powers (p. 7767).
The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6890, to amend the First War Powers Act regarding claims for property transferred to the Alien Property Custodian (H.Rept. 2398) (p. 7778).

SENATE

10. PRICE CONTROL. Continued debate on the conference report on H.R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7783-862). There was discussion of prices on agricultural products throughout the debate. In urging removal of price controls on livestock and meat, Sens. Moore (Okla.) and Wilson (Iowa) quoted Secretary Anderson's testimony before congressional committees (pp. 7789-93, 7803-4).
11. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 6777 (S.Rept. 1617) (p. 7780). Sen. McKellar, Tenn., gave notice of a motion to suspend the rule and propose an amendment to this bill to provide that: "In order to meet emergencies or contingencies arising subsequent to approval of the Budget and not provided for in the Budget program, a corporation or agency covered by the provisions of this act may, with the approval of the President, adjust its budget program to provide, within the limits of available funds and borrowing authority, for the immediate initiation of programs authorized by law and not specifically set forth in the Budget." (p. 7782.)
12. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 6837 (S. Rept. 1590) (p. 7780).
13. COAST GUARD APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 6428 (S.Rept. 1616) (p. 7780).
14. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Both houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6429 (pp. 7732, 7745, 7802). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. TRADE MARKS. Agreed to reconsideration of the vote for agreement to the conference report on H.R. 1654, to provide for the registration and protection of

of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GARY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes herof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 680 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year end-

ing June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MCCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include certain excerpts.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of housing and include a newspaper article.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial and a newspaper article.

Mr. WILSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include in one an editorial appearing in Monday morning's Indianapolis Times and in the other some letters he recently received.

Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some editorial material.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some editorial material.

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some editorial material.

Mr. WEAVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Washington Star.

Mr. BLOOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address made by John C. Payne, president of the Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therewith an address delivered by Maj. Paul H. Douglas entitled, "A House Undivided."

The Public Printer advises me that the address will make two and two-thirds pages in the RECORD and will cost \$160. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for 3 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6885, with Mr. COOLEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

[Mr. CANNON of Missouri addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill provides what we used to call "an enormous amount of money." The cash appropriations involved run into \$726,000,000. According to the report of the committee that is \$184,000,000 below the Budget estimates. That cut is made up very largely of \$120,000,000 that was provided in the Budget for the State Department set-up to be transferred for the handling of surplus property. That we eliminated. The surplus property situation is in a rather difficult situation and frankly it begins to have me disturbed.

I have in front of me the comparative analysis of receipts and disbursements on page 2 of the Treasury report. There the receipts for the month of June from surplus property are \$4,573,000. Down below there is an item "Surplus property disposal agencies, disbursements, \$32,644,000." We are only paying out \$32,600,000 to get back \$4,000,000. Maybe that is good business, but it seems to me that whatever we have in the way of collection agencies and business management in that surplus outfit ought to begin to get busy. It is about time that we begin to get in more money than we pay out and it is about time that this picture begin to show on the right side of the ledger.

There has been a reduction made in the proposal sent up here by the Budget to provide funds for the War Assets Administration in connection with its operations on surplus property. There we have made a cut in the amount that

was estimated for the corporation from a figure of \$545,000,000 to \$435,000,000. They have an enormous number of employees—probably they have to have—but I do think that there should be more speed and that there should be more cleaning up of the things that they have to do. Frankly, it does not present a satisfactory picture to me. I question whether that outfit will need any such volume of funds if it were run by a first-class businessman. I have been advised by people who should know that 10 percent would be a fair figure out of the receipts to cover expenses. The results we have been getting the last 2 months show more disbursements than receipts and we certainly are down in the pit when it comes to any efficiency in connection with the operations of the War Assets Administration. I would hope that we might get better results in the future out of this organization. If we do not, it is about time somebody found out what is going on and did something to remedy the situation.

In reference to OPA, that organization had a Budget estimate up here for \$142,000,000. The committee allowed \$106,650,000. We all know that under the bill that has passed the House and which will probably pass the Senate they are no longer empowered to get out crazy regulations providing for the control of production. They will not be able to keep production down as that bill is drawn in the way they have been able to do it for the last 12 months. They will have only straight pricing regulations, the small amount of rationing that is necessary with reference to sugar and the enforcement problem that will be legitimate.

They have been spending an enormous volume of funds upon propaganda, in violation of the law, and those funds should not be spent in the next year. In my opinion, we should adopt a rider to that language carried here which will prevent the use of these funds for propaganda purposes and we should cut out the crazy schemes for getting out all sorts of press releases that have misrepresented this whole picture and misrepresented the Congress to the entire Nation. It is about time that we began to wake up and realize our responsibilities and to put the brakes on a group of irresponsible bureaucrats.

There are other items involved here that seem to me need attention. The Civilian Production Administration has been allowed \$20,000,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. As to this advertising by OPA that the gentleman refers to, the gentleman reads the newspapers, and so does everybody else, and we certainly have seen plenty of ads in the newspapers by organizations that were certainly directly opposed to OPA. Now, should we expect OPA, as an agency of this Government in trying to keep the spiral of inflation from going wide, right out into the sky, to lie down and just take it? Would that satisfy everybody? I do not think so.

Mr. TABER. Let us see what the picture has been. The OPA has been putting out statements to the effect that if this bill that the House has passed is put through, that we would have uncontrolled inflation. We all know that the way in which they have throttled production in the last year that they have produced terrific black markets and uncontrolled inflation as well. It is going a long way for us to expect the Government of the United States to provide funds for a group of irresponsible bureaucrats to present misleading information to the people of the United States and to stir up all sorts of broadcasters and newspaper writers to make statements that we know are absolutely different from the facts that exist. They try to cover up their responsibility for this situation by talking about the things that are proposed without in any way having met their responsibilities or done the things that they should do to keep down the prices in this country and protect the consumers.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will further, in the first place, whatever they advertised, or whatever notices they broadcast, were not about the bill as it passed the House. If it was anything, it was against the proposed bill which did not pass in the House. Everybody admits that the proposed bill was unsatisfactory and every one around here feels somewhat relieved that that bill did not pass. That is No. 1.

The other thing is that we constantly hear them referred to as bureaucrats, but the OPA was organized for the protection of the people and, as such, as the people's agency, it has every right in the world to make it known to the people. It is their duty to make it known to the people, and it cannot make it known except by those charged with the enforcement of OPA, or the care of OPA, or whatever you want to call it.

Mr. TABER. I cannot agree with the gentleman that the OPA has been trying to protect the people. I have seen them operate and I am going to give you some illustrations.

Mr. RABAUT. I will agree with the gentleman that there have been some errors.

Mr. TABER. They have not protected the people. They have tried in every possible way, by wildcat regulations declaring the quantity of production of this thing and that that could be made, to throttle production and prevent the people from getting the things they need. They have also brought about large increases in prices by promoting scarcity. Those things have had a very bad effect upon our price situation. There has not been a normal trend of production that would result in the heading off of increases in prices. We have had enormous increases growing out of these things and we have had tremendous black markets. We have gotten right now to the point where our food situation is nearly all black market. We are not going to get any better if we give the OPA money to do things and continue this agitation that has resulted in their being in the position they are in. They would not be there if they had done

their duty and passed on these questions that have been presented to them with reference to prices. They would not have throttled production, they would have increased it, and we would have gotten through with this situation and would not need in any way to have price control.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

The Civilian Production Administration has been allowed \$20,000,000. We have in previous bills provided them with all the funds they need to look after the housing proposal. What kind of a mess they are going to make of that I do not know. I do know that they are not proceeding to handle the things as expeditiously and promptly as I would wish. What else there is for them to do it is difficult to say. I cannot understand how they can use \$20,000,000 this coming fiscal year.

The Selective Service has been allowed \$27,000,000 out of a Budget estimate of \$37,000,000. I am just using rough figures. There is no draft for July and there is no draft for August. If there are enlistments enough resulting from the increased pay and the efforts that are being made to make the men who are enlisting in the Army feel easier, we will have no draft in September or the rest of the year, according to the policy the Army has laid down. I do not believe that organization is going to need any \$27,000,000. I do not know what ought to be done, but I do believe there will be no occasion for them to use any such amount of money.

The lend-lease proposition was presented to us. I do not know how many Members of the House know what the situation is with reference to the lend-lease business at this time, but it has been extended and shipments to other countries have been projected down through the 31st of December.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Can the gentleman tell the committee just how much funds are available for lend-lease purposes at this time?

Mr. TABER. I will do the best I can, but I cannot tell exactly. The reason is that we found on checking up, their obligations to the Commodity Credit Corporation were overstated \$400,000,000.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Overstated?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Can the gentleman tell us who was responsible for that overstatement?

Mr. TABER. I do not know whether it was the Commodity Credit Corporation or the Lend-Lease Administration, or both, but I assume it was both. I would not figure a thing like that could happen without the—

Mr. WOODRUFF. A bit of conspiring, will we say?

Mr. TABER. Well, I do not know about conspiring—I would not say that. I would say it merely indicated lax book-keeping or accounting methods. I should

say accounting because bookkeeping is a "horse and buggy" phrase.

Mr. WOODRUFF. In other words, the gentleman is in a very charitable state of mind?

Mr. TABER. Yes. But I will try to tell the gentleman about how much there is. As of May 1, there was an unexpended balance of \$2,787,000,000. They had obligations outstanding as of that date, according to their books, amounting to \$2,118,000,000. I am not mentioning the thousands of dollars, but am just using round figures. That leaves an unobligated balance of \$669,000,000. They estimated savings as of that date amounting to perhaps \$300,000,000 in those obligations as the result of cancellation of contracts.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Did I understand the gentleman to say they were savings?

Mr. TABER. They estimated savings in the obligations, that is a reduction of the obligations due to the cancellation of contracts.

Mr. WOODRUFF. And they term the reductions savings?

Mr. TABER. They may be savings, but they are only savings from the standpoint of the obligations existing as of the date that they make the cancellation. They do reduce the obligations.

Mr. WOODRUFF. That is the first time, may I say to the gentleman, that we have known of anything that even smells of savings coming out of Lend-Lease.

Mr. TABER. I do not know, of course, but they claim they are going to obligate something like \$236,000,000 more. A very large portion of the set-up for Lend-Lease along the line of obligations is owed to the War Shipping Administration. The War Shipping Administration is from 6 months to a year behind in its collections. Part of it is due to the volume of things that are shipped to distant parts of the world which are off the regular lines and are considerably difficult to check up on.

Now they have a program of shipments for the rest of the year which runs into considerable figures. During the period from September 2, 1945, they have shipped to other countries, according to the tables before me, approximately \$450,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

That is as near as I can tell it from the tables on pages 656 and 657 of our hearings. The proposed shipments through the rest of the year run into considerable figures, as I remember it about \$150,000,000 for the balance of the year. Their liquidation expenses are heavy, but the figures have been given as well as I can do it.

As the bill is read for amendment, amendments probably will be offered at different places in the bill. I have not mentioned UNRRA. I will leave that for some of the others to talk about. They have been provided, with the \$465,000,000 which is carried here, with funds that would carry them well into 1947. I do not believe they will be able to procure the material and ship the goods to use up all of the funds that have been pro-

vided them within the time limits that are set for their operations.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. I notice by the report that the bill carries the \$465,000,000 for UNRRA.

Mr. TABER. It does.

Mr. SPRINGER. There has been a lot of confusion in the administration of these UNRRA funds. What does the gentleman have to say in regard to that particular matter?

Mr. TABER. Well, there has been a great deal of confusion and there has been a great deal of question as to how far it was doing the job it is supposed to do. The relief problem all over the world is exceedingly difficult. The picture is so confused, and their accounting has been on such a basis down to the time that Mr. LaGuardia took charge, that you could tell very little about it. That is about the situation. You can tell a little more now, but it is not satisfactory.

Mr. SPRINGER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time in the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill to put the House on notice that a mistake has been made in dealing with one of the Bureau of Reclamation projects in the regular Interior Department appropriation bill.

In the Snake River Valley in southwestern Idaho we have one of the most productive and one of the most highly developed irrigation districts in the entire United States.

When President Roosevelt made his tour of the country and wanted to see irrigation in its perfection he stopped the Presidential train in the city of Boise, the capital of Idaho. He left his train there and made a tour for a whole day to see what had been accomplished with reclamation. That was in the Boise project supplied with water from the Boise River. Due to the extension of this early day irrigation project it is in an intensely settled area of fine homes, productive farms on small tracts. The system of farming in this country has changed in large measure. We found out there that the dairy business was profitable. The pastures are small and the herds of dairy cattle large. I might say that handling the dairy products of this section of the country we have one of the finest cooperative creameries and dairy industry in the whole State if not in the whole United States. This land which produces possibly two crops of alfalfa a year is used in the fall months for pasture so that we may produce milk and butter. Due to the shortage of water there has been a demand for a long time and an effort to secure supplemental water. The regular supplies from the existing facilities and dams runs low along in the month of August, leaving us short of water and with scant pasture in the fall months. There is another reason

why water is urgently needed on this land in the late summer and that is because we have gone into the production of sugar. We are raising sugar beets. We have two of the finest sugar refineries, in the Snake River Valley one near Nyssa, Oreg. and the other at Nampa, Idaho.

The sugar beet is peculiar in that it must receive water at the time the sugar is formed in the root. You may have a fine looking field of sugar beets in the summer, but fall is the time of the year the sugar is formed and that is the time the beets must have water.

The Bureau of Reclamation has been endeavoring to relieve this situation by finding a new source of additional water. The Bureau of Reclamation made a survey and study of the water resources of the Boise River and found a suitable site for a storage dam at a place called Twin Springs some time back and all arrangements were made, the tests were made, the rock was bored, and everything was ready to begin building a big dam and store water for supplemental use in the late fall at Twin Springs. Then the Army engineers went into the field, made their own survey and examination and found a better site. They found a site at a place called Anderson Ranch. At Anderson Ranch they found they could impound a vast supply of water. The project was estimated to cost \$29,000,000. It was finally adopted by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army engineers and a shift was made from Twin Springs to Anderson Ranch. Work was started and we have appropriated money from year to year to carry on this work. One of the biggest contracting firms in the whole West, the Morrison-Knutson Co., these people are now doing the construction work. They have run the tunnels to divert the stream and construction work has been going steadily forward. We kept the work going forward during the war realizing the loss the Government would incur should this work stop.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Idaho five additional minutes.

Mr. WHITE. So, during the emergency of the war we kept the work going and kept the contractor and the equipment on the job.

Through an error this item was reduced far below the Budget estimate in the regular appropriation bill. We are asking you to give us money to continue this work. The Budget estimate was \$2,847,000. When the matter went to the Appropriations Committee of the House the amount was reduced to \$1,224,475.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I would like to complete my statement because this is a very important matter and I would like to put the House on notice with reference to this situation.

Mr. SPRINGER. The question I was going to ask is, How much money has already been appropriated for this project?

Mr. WHITE. I was coming to that—and I thank the gentleman for his ques-

tion. We have already appropriated and spent over \$18,000,000. The contractors are on the ground, the facilities are there for crushing rock, pouring cement, and so forth and this huge outlay of equipment is now there and in operation.

The difficulty comes through a formula adopted by the House and Senate conferees on the Appropriations Committees. I am told that when the conferees came to reclamation projects they adopted a formula. Where the Senate had raised a number of these appropriation items over the House figure they agreed on the formula that if the job could be completed in 1 year then they would accept the increased amount of the Senate Appropriation Committee so that the job could be completed and sent on its way. If it cannot be completed in 1 year it was agreed that they would drop back to the House figure. So, in connection with this Anderson Ranch matter, the Senate raised the figure of \$1,115,660 as passed by the House to the Budget estimate of \$2,782,659, but, as stated, in adopting this formula that if the project could not be finished this year they cut the amount back to the House figure, which will have a very disastrous effect. It will result, so I have been told by the Commissioner of Reclamation, in having to close this work down before we reach the month of August. Just imagine the loss that the Government will take on an investment of \$18,000,000 project by the failure to appropriate the full Budget amount. We will have to shut down. We already have this equipment, we already have the tools, all of the organization. We will have to pull out just for the reason that the formula does not work in this particular case.

I am calling the attention of the House to this matter. I am cautioned that if I offer an amendment on the floor and let the House exercise its prerogative and its judgment and the amendment fails, then we are ruined, and the item will be ruled out by the conferees when the bill comes back to the House; that the thing for me to do is to let the House blunder through, make its mistake, let the bill as it is go to the Senate; they will correct the matter, then it can come back to the conferees and the conferees will accept the item because it was not voted on in the House and the matter will be straightened out. I am sick and tired of this way of correcting mistakes in making appropriations. We should find a better way than by waiting for another body to correct the errors made by the House. I am putting the House on notice that a serious mistake has been and is being made. In deference to the plans of my colleagues, I am going to defer offering this amendment because I do not want the people of Idaho to lose out and I do not want the Government to lose out on a proposition of such magnitude.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I ask the gentleman if the basic reason for reducing the appropriation from the amount which the Senate has fixed back to the amount the House provided was on ac-

count of not being able to use this money during the present year? What was the basic reason for the change?

Mr. WHITE. Answering the gentleman's question, evidently the Appropriation Committee misunderstood the situation. I think the Bureau of the Budget made a very careful estimate and allowed the amount necessary to carry on the work for the coming year. They are disposed to cut the estimates of the Bureau of Reclamation and Irrigation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Under the present rules no matter what the Bureau of the Budget does in cutting down the appropriations estimates asked for by the departments, when it comes out that is just what they want. They accept it and say they like it. The Bureau of Reclamation submitted its estimates to the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget adopted the \$2,782,659 figure. They knew the needs of the project. But, an error has been made here in applying the formula adopted by the conferees.

I stand behind this Committee on Appropriations in efforts to reduce expenses by cutting the estimates of these departments and cut these appropriations and save the taxpayers money; I am 100 percent behind it, but if they make an error I think it should be corrected, and my purpose in getting on this floor this afternoon is to help correct a mistake that has been made and save a loss that will be incurred if this money is not forthcoming to keep this work going.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. I want to say to the gentleman that he has made a most interesting contribution here this afternoon, and I hope he will keep up the fight. I am going to vote against this bill for a number of reasons, not because I am against some of the appropriations but because I do not like the method and I do not like the procedure. I certainly agree with the gentleman that there is no agency of this Government that is sacred or sacrosanct, and if we are going to yield to some bureau downtown, then Congress has surrendered its rights and its jurisdiction.

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill carries appropriations of over \$726,000,000, and in addition to that authority to us operating receipts of over \$438,000,000, or a total of about \$1,165,000,000.

The appropriations show reductions compared to the Budget of over \$184,000,000, and the operating receipts show an apparent reduction of over \$110,000,000. I call attention, however, to the fact that most of the latter reduction is a paper reduction rather than a real one, representing deferred action to be based on actual expenditure.

The bill covers a wide range of items, some of them in my judgment based on inadequate data and providing for considerable duplication of functions.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. The gentleman says they are based on inadequate data. They have had week after week and month after month to bring in figures to the gentleman's committee, and they are bringing them in at the last minute, are they not?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If the gentleman will allow me to proceed, I think he will see what I had in mind in making the statement.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Take, for instance, the War Assets Administration. This agency is the result of Executive order, serving to combine the War Assets Corporation, formerly known as the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, with the Surplus Property Board, which the Congress set up, and the Veterans Certification Functions of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

The effect of that Executive action, by the way, is to place property outside of the continental limits of this country under the State Department, leaving the property within this country under the War Assets Administration, as contrasted with the provision which the Congress made when both types of property were placed under the Surplus Property Board.

This Administration asked for no less than \$545,000,000 of administrative expenditure and a personnel of 50,761 as compared with something under \$200,000,000 and a personnel of 22,000 in this fiscal year.

If we add to that \$120,000,000 desired by the State Department in respect to property outside of the continental limits of the country, we have a request for over \$665,000,000 for the purpose of disposing of surplus property in the fiscal year 1947.

What is the disposal program for the fiscal year 1947, Mr. Chairman?

To boil it all down, the Administration tell us they are going to sell about \$15,400,000,000 worth of property in this country and hope with good luck to realize on it about \$2,900,000,000, or 18 percent of the original cost of the property to Uncle Sam. In order to realize that \$2,900,000,000 they ask for \$545,000,000 for administrative expenditure. Deducting this request from \$2,900,000,000 means a net return of only 15 cents on the dollar on the original cost of the property. To put it another way, it means that on \$15,400,000,000 worth of property we are going to sustain a net loss of about \$13,000,000,000.

The request, to my mind, is an enormous one. It embodies among other things, some 17 regional offices and some 1,706 sub-regional offices. It includes \$16,000,000 for advertising purposes. It includes payments running all the way from 12½ percent to 40 percent as commissions to approved manufacturers or dealers. I think the amount requested is entirely out of line with the sum it is hoped to collect.

Just to give you a few examples, you will find in the hearings at page 580 a table showing the war plants that have been disposed of. You will find a plant costing \$9,573,000 disposed of for \$1,500,000; another costing \$8,086,000 disposed of for \$2,500,000; another costing \$200,585,000 disposed of for \$47,500,000; and another costing \$32,246,000 disposed of for \$13,000,000.

If we turn to the shipyards you will find a similar situation. I have here a table from the Maritime Commission that was given to me a few minutes ago, referring to shipyards. It is not wholly completed as yet. Nevertheless it shows the California Shipbuilding Corp., costing the Government \$25,266,000, apparently disposed at an added cost to the Government of \$2,500,000. It shows the St. Johns River Shipbuilding Co. at Jacksonville, costing \$17,603,000 disposed of to the Tampa Shipbuilding Co. for \$1,928,000. It shows the McEvoy Steamboat Co. at Savannah, Ga., costing \$1,333,000, disposed of apparently for the large sum of \$10.

Mr. PITTINGER. How much? \$10?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Apparently for the sum of \$10.

If we look at page 575 of the hearings you will see what the Interior Department has been doing in the territories and insular possessions. You will find property costing \$11,000,000 disposed of for \$1,000,000; property costing \$20,000,000 disposed of for \$2,000,000; property costing \$162,000,000 disposed of for \$17,000,000; and property costing \$173,000,000 disposed of for \$18,000,000.

A similar situation is found in the General Land Office, the testimony in respect to which appears on page 575 of the hearings. Property costing \$103,000,000 was disposed of for \$1,000,000. Other property costing \$111,000,000 was disposed of for \$22,000,000.

Under the Federal Works Administration, on the same page of the hearings, you will find property costing \$200,000,000 disposed of for \$8,000,000, and other property costing \$237,000,000 disposed of for \$8,000,000.

Mr. PITTINGER. What agency was that?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The Federal Works Administration.

Mr. PITTINGER. What was the nature of the property?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not have the details here, but the gentleman will find them on page 575 of the hearings.

Mr. PITTINGER. If the gentleman will yield, I would like to say we ought to take that matter up on December 25. That is Christmas Day and unless they want to advance the date of Christmas, why the gentleman's figures are very illuminating and more properly apply to the Christmas spirit.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield briefly.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman mentioned the General Land Office incurring such losses in the disposition of property. As a matter of fact, the General Land Office has a policy here where a

veteran or citizen of the United States cannot get anything if they want to acquire any of the public domain land and they are holding onto everything while foreigners can step in and get anything they want at half price.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If the gentleman will study the tables in the RECORD, I think he will be impressed by how little we have been receiving for the property that has been disposed of.

General Gregory testified "that there are 20 objectives in the act and only one of the objectives, the twentieth, is getting the most money."

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The gentleman refers to the disposal of various pieces of surplus property. Was this disposal made to governmental subdivisions or private purchasers?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The items are pretty well set out, I think, in the hearings.

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, I think the WAA is asking for an enormous amount of money and holding out hope of very little return for the money that is spent.

It comes down to putting up anywhere from 20 cents to 25 cents for every dollar we get back from this surplus property. That figure, to my mind, just does not make sense.

If we were to provide as much as 15 cents on the basis of every dollar they hope to recover, the property being disposed of through normal channels, we will say, with those disposing of the property doing their own advertising on a fair commission basis we could cut this appropriation, according to my figures, approximately \$108,000,000.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. As I understand from the gentleman's remarks, we are selling this property at about 25 cents on the dollar?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. They hope to realize 18 cents on the dollar for the fiscal year 1947.

Mr. VURSELL. All right, I stand corrected. We are selling the property at 18 cents on the dollar at a time when there is a tremendous market for material of all kinds. Now we are spending 25 percent of that 18 cents for administrative costs, advertising, and so forth. Is that approximately correct?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is correct according to the request which the WAA made. The committee has on paper reduced that request by \$105,000,000, but that reduction is a paper reduction more than an actual reduction because what the committee said is, "You go out and dispose of the property and then come back to us later for reimbursement on the basis of actual expenditure." But if you take the \$545,000,000 that the agency requested, your statement is approximately correct.

Mr. Chairman, I think the Slaughter committee will be interested in the table appearing on page 588 of the hearings dealing with cases of fraud and abuse in connection with the work of this agency.

The cases have been rising steadily from 213 in February to 739 in May and they are said to include bribery, fraud against the Government, conspiracy, theft of Government property, and so on.

I think the same committee will also be interested, if they have not already seen in it, in the comment under date of June 19, 1946, by the Comptroller General of the United States condemning the situation with respect to surplus property at the time the work was taken over by the present agency.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert at this point in the RECORD extracts from the Comptroller General's report referred to:

At March 25, 1946, when War Assets Administration assumed the surplus property disposal responsibility, and when RFC and War Assets Corporation were relieved of it, the following conditions existed:

1. No program for the internal audit of surplus property disposal transactions had been developed and little, if any, progress had been made toward this end.

2. No system of inventory record-keeping had been successfully installed, and for all practical purposes there were no reliable records reporting the description and quantity of commodities and property available for disposal.

3. No determination had been made of either the quantity or the total cost amount of surplus property declarations received by WAC but not yet recorded in its accounts. In Chicago these papers were said to have existed on March 25, 1946, in a volume approximately equal in cubic content to that of two ordinary-sized office desks.

4. Substantial quantities of surplus goods had been recorded in the inventory as available for sale without any determination having been made of the accuracy of quantities or descriptions reported in the declarations. This condition has been said to be responsible in part for the adverse criticism publicly directed at the disposal program.

5. Substantial numbers of sales had not yet been adequately identified with the entries recording availability of the commodities concerned. The detailed inventory records in these cases continued to report the items as available for disposal. Consequently, the sales organization was confronted with the hazard of selling the same item over again even though delivery could not be effected.

6. War Assets Corporation had made sales of some surplus property, and it had in its warehouses some surplus property with respect to which declarations had not yet been received.

In addition, at March 25, 1946, no important attempt was made to determine the financial status of War Assets Corporation or the results accomplished through its operations. No important progress toward the making of such an accounting has been made or could have been made to this date. The fact of the matter is that RFC has given up (or has been required to give up) the means of making such an accounting, all of its records relative to the disposal activity having been transferred out of its possession.

It is our opinion, in the case of the surplus property disposal activity, that no satisfactory accounting could be made without practically the complete reconstruction of the accounting records. It is our further opinion that such a reconstruction could not be made with any assurance of accuracy, because of the omission on the part of the company to make important determinations at the dates on which the responsibilities changed hands.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

The hearings disclose that during the past five fiscal years the cost of price control to the American people has been \$6,168,000,000, \$626,000,000 of this being appropriations and the balance being price-control subsidy payments.

The Office of Price Administration reports that its rationing function is to be reduced largely to the rationing of sugar. It reports it will be out of the capital goods field in 3 months; that it hopes to get out of other commodities rapidly and be practically out of the picture by June 30, 1947, if not compelled to retire before then.

Nevertheless, it has requested \$140,200,000 as compared with \$150,171,000 in the present year. It actually shows a substantial increase in its requests, with reference to pricing, a \$3,000,000 increase; with reference to rent, a \$5,000,000 increase; with reference to enforcement, a \$14,000,000 increase; with reference to travel, a \$1,000,000 increase; and in other respects.

As the chairman has pointed out, in the absence of knowledge of what legislation there will be in this field, your committee has slashed the request 25 percent and has asked the Budget to freeze whatever may be possible beyond that point within 30 days after the applicable legislation is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself ten additional minutes.

I think the committee will be interested in the table on page 80 of the hearings, showing upwards of 100 commodities where price increases have been granted, but granted only after formal intercession by CPA, in many cases the price increases being much less than recommended.

You will also find a complete list of price increases in the last 90 days at page 811 of the hearings.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has referred to the abuse of the informational work under OPA. I think that has been very apparent. I think OPA has stepped way over the line of proper information, and into the field which can only be characterized as unwarranted propaganda.

The committee has been fully justified in reducing the request for informational purposes from \$2,379,000 to \$1,750,000.

Some of the propaganda appears to be harmful to OPA itself. A senior consumer-relations officer drawing \$5,180 a year under instructions to furnish national offices of various groups, materials which will effectively promote understanding of OPA programs is quoted in the New York Journal-American of May 16, 1946, as making the following statements:

It is going to be necessary to scare the pants off the American people to convince them of the need of permanent price control.

Of course, OPA, set up as a wartime emergency measure, has no legal status now, but if OPA can be propagandized into 2 more years of life, OPA can be sold to the American people as a permanent thing under a constitutional amendment.

We are all familiar with the law on the statute books which, in effect, says you cannot use appropriated funds, directly or indirectly, by advertising or otherwise, to influence Congress on any pending legislation or appropriation.

I want to read you a letter that came to me from a recipient in Massachusetts, put out by one of the OPA local boards under date of April 22, 1946. It reads as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Countless women's organizations, men's organizations, church groups, and race and nationality groups, have emphatically gone on record as being in favor of the retention of the Price Control Act without change.

In direct defiance of this mandate, the Congress has seen fit to create a new OPA which would be powerless to combat inflationary pressures.

This, of course, would have a devastating effect on the people of New England. Since we are already suffering the effects of being an isolated area during a period of scarcity of essential commodities, such an action can only lead to disaster. Even groups which had been highly critical of OPA actions in the past have expressed their dismay and consternation at the action of the Congress.

Movements have already been started in a frenzied attempt to correct this terrible error. The Massachusetts League of Women Voters began immediately to campaign against this action. Women's groups in Boston have opened up offices on Boston Common to obtain signatures to be forwarded to Congress asking that this ridiculous mistake be immediately corrected.

You are urged to write or telegraph to your Congressman immediately if you are interested in saving price control for New England.

PRICE CONTROL BOARD.

Mr. Chairman, that letter was written on official stationery. It was signed by a local OPA board. It was undoubtedly prepared on Government time. It was sent out under Government frank. In my opinion it was a clear violation of the criminal statute to which I have referred.

It seems to be impossible to correct abuse of this character with resulting waste of the people's money under the present OPA administration.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

The Civilian Production Administration hoped to be practically out of business by this time. When last before your committee, it expected to be down to a personnel of 600 by this time. Nevertheless, CPA now requests an appropriation of \$20,600,000, and a personnel of 4,600.

It is a very large request. It reflects an extremely high salary average, a large increase in its other obligations, and the maintenance of some 71 district construction offices in the field, in spite of other field offices maintained by such agencies as NHA, FHA, FPHA, and others.

For my part it is impossible to escape the conviction, after considering the six specific functions which CPA enumerates in the hearings, that more money is requested than is necessary for fiscal year 1947.

For my part it is also difficult to escape the conviction that there is great duplication in functions reflected as between such agencies as the CPA, OPA, USES, Housing Expediter, OES, and OWMR.

The reason given for the continuance of CPA at this time is the slow recon-

version resulting in large part from the disputes in the field of labor and management. The agency says that if production really gets under way it may be possible to wind up its work in 6 months.

I do not want to do anything that will handicap reconversion, but it is my belief that this agency could function with considerably less money.

OFFICES OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take too much time. I may mention, however, in passing that OWMR came before your committee with a request for \$900,000.

This agency, as you know, is largely an umpire among various other agencies, acting for the President in coordinating over-all policies.

Here again it is very difficult to escape the conviction that there is great duplication of functions; that we have two, three, or four agencies doing what one efficient set-up ought to be able to do. If it is desirable to have an umpire, as I assume it may very well be, I personally cannot see the necessity for a set-up of 134 persons on top of the staffs of all the other agencies.

The committee has reduced the request from \$900,000 to \$725,000.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

The OES comes along on top of OWMR.

This is an agency the value of which I personally never have been able to understand. I recommended its abolition and transfer to OWMR, as the Members may recall, last summer; and this, in fact, was done toward the end of the summer, September 30, to be exact. But it was set up again on February 21 of this year, and it now defines its functions as those of formulating policy in regard to control of civilian purchasing power, price, rents, wages, salaries, profits, rationing, subsidies, and related matters.

If anybody in there can draw a proper dividing line between its functions and the functions of the other agencies to which I have already referred, he can do a better job than I can.

One of its principal functions, judging by its request for publicity activities, would seem to be the distribution of publicity or propaganda.

In fact, the justifications of the agency contain the following specific statement:

Increasing demands upon the Director for speeches, radio talks, and magazine articles, explaining the stabilization program, make it necessary that staff personnel be available to provide this material.

A list of specific decisions and actions during this fiscal year which was requested from this agency with a view to throwing light on just what the agency has been doing was not furnished in time for the hearings or for this debate.

The request for \$266,000 that was made was cut down by the committee to \$200,000. Nevertheless, this agency will receive an actual increase of 12½ percent over the present fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, there are other agencies I could speak of, but I just want to

mention one more matter, then I will conclude.

RESCISSIONS

The bill carries with it a rescission of something over \$3,239,000,000 and brings the total for rescissions in terms of both appropriations and contract authorizations up to over \$64,342,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, included in the rescissions, which cover a wide field, as the Members will observe, are substantial reductions in appropriations and contract authorizations from the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration.

I hold in my hand a cartoon appearing in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of June 9, 1946. It pictures a giant pirate standing about 7½ inches high, with "Eight Billion Dollar Shipping Scandal" written across his chest, and a diminutive individual entitled "Congress," about 1¼ inches high, looking at the pirate and saying, "Well?"

In the editorial accompanying the cartoon is the statement:

Either there will be an investigation of the Shipping Administration now, as Senator AIKEN and Representative WIGGLESWORTH demand, or the merchant marine may flounder in misspent public funds.

As the Members will recall, I introduced under date of January 23, 1946, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of the Comptroller General's audit for these two agencies up to and including the fiscal year 1943 showing among other things the expenditure of over \$8,000,000,000 not properly accounted for.

Almost 5 months later, on June 4, 1946, no action having been taken as far as I could learn by the President, by the Attorney General, or by the standing committees of the Congress, I introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a select committee to conduct a thorough investigation of the financial operations of these two agencies.

Two days later, on June 6, 1946, to my amazement a resolution was offered and adopted in the House, without notice and while I personally was busy with committee matters, which provided—

That the further expenses of conducting the study, inquiry, and investigation authorized by House Resolution 281 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, continued by House Resolution 52 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, and continued by House Resolution 38 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, incurred by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, not to exceed \$40,000 in addition to funds heretofore made available, including expenditures for the employment of clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by the Committee, signed by the chairman, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

What were the resolutions referred to Mr. Chairman, and how much money has been made available?

Under leave to extend my remarks I insert at this point in the RECORD the text of all three resolutions:

House Resolution 281

Resolved, That the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, acting as a whole or by subcommittee or subcommittees appointed by the chairman of said committee, is authorized and directed (a) to conduct thorough studies and investigation of the progress of the national defense program, insofar as it relates to matters coming within the jurisdiction of said committee, or administered by the United States Maritime Commission, or any other agency under the jurisdiction of said committee, with a view to determining whether such program is being carried forward efficiently, expeditiously, and economically; (b) to make such inquiry as said Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries may consider important or pertinent to the merchant marine or fisheries of the United States or any of the Territories thereof, or to any matter coming within the jurisdiction of said committee.

For the purposes of this resolution, the said committee or any subcommittee thereof is hereby authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned; to hold such hearings; to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books or papers or documents or vouchers, by subpoena or otherwise; and to take such testimony and records as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, or by any person designated by him, and shall be served by such person or persons as the chairman of the committee or subcommittee may designate. The chairman of the committee or subcommittee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses.

That the said committee shall report to the House of Representatives during the present Congress the results of their studies, inquiries, and investigations with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable.

House Joint Resolution 52

Resolved, That effective from January 3, 1943, the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, acting as a whole or by subcommittee or subcommittees appointed by the chairman of said committee, is authorized and directed to continue the study, inquiry, and investigation begun under the authority of House Resolution 231 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and for such purpose shall have the same powers and duties as those conferred upon it by House Resolution 281 of the Seventy-seventh Congress. The committee shall report to the House during the present Congress the results of its studies, inquiries, and investigations with such recommendations of legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable.

House Resolution 33

Resolved, That effective from January 3, 1945, the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, acting as a whole or by subcommittee or subcommittees appointed by the chairman of said committee, is authorized and directed to continue the study, inquiry, and investigation begun under the authority of House Resolution 281 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and for such purpose shall have the same powers and duties as those conferred upon it by House Resolution 281 of the Seventy-seventh Congress. The committee shall report to the House during the present Congress the results of its studies, inquiries, and investigations with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable.

The Members will note that the first resolution adopted back in the summer of

1941 provided that the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries was directed to conduct an investigation into the national-defense program as administered by the Maritime Commission and any other agency under the jurisdiction of that committee, with a view to determining, among other things, whether such program was being carried out economically, and to make such inquiry as the committee might consider important or pertinent to the merchant marine or to any other matter coming within the jurisdiction of the committee.

The Members will also note that all three resolutions—that for 1941, that for 1943, and that for 1945, provided that the committee should report to the House of Representatives during the present Congress, that is, the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses, the results of their studies, inquiries, and investigations, with such recommendations for legislation as the committee should deem desirable.

Mr. Chairman, 5 years have elapsed since the adoption of the first resolution.

The Committee on Accounts advises me that no less than \$139,000 has been authorized in this connection which, if added to the \$40,000 authorized a few days ago, brings the total up to \$179,000.

As far as I know, there has been no general report to the House of the results of the investigation by the committee at any time. As far as I know, there have been no recommendations for legislation submitted to the Congress. As far as I know, aside from a few reports on special topics, the House has little or nothing to show for the \$139,000 that has been authorized.

A thoroughgoing investigation, Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, is imperative. It should include operations under the so-called ship sales or ship gift bill. This is too big a job for any standing committee busy with other matters. It is the people's money that is involved. The people are entitled to the facts. I hope that it will not be long before a select committee is created, composed of able and independent-minded Members of this House, directed to make a complete investigation, letting the "ships" fall where they may.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I propose to address myself to a few observations with reference to the UNRRA section of the appropriations. I want to begin by saying that there is no Member in this House who is more wholeheartedly in support of UNRRA than am I. Before I came to the Committee on Appropriations I had the honor of serving upon the great Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House. In that committee and on the floor, on every occasion, I have done everything humanly possible in debate and in discussion on and off the floor to win support for the magnificent program of UNRRA, and I am still dedicated entirely to the purpose and to the object of UNRRA. I extend to this House again my heartiest compliments for the manner in which, speak-

ing for the people of America, this House and this Congress has supported UNRRA time and time again and will, as this committee is doing, today again.

However, I want to direct the attention of the powers that be in UNRRA to a situation existing especially and for the purpose of my remarks at this time, entirely in the industrial rehabilitation division of UNRRA, and particularly here in the Washington office though the associates of the division abroad must not be forgotten. I also want to say at this time that I in no way refer or reflect upon the personnel director, Mr. Howell, who is an estimable gentleman, doing a good job, in my opinion. I think he is honest, loyal and sincere, and I compliment him at this time highly.

I want it understood that I am entirely aware of the fact that UNRRA is not an entirely American organization. It is an international organization. Before anybody here or before anybody in UNRRA later on takes the time or the effort to remind me of that fact, may I reiterate, for an emphatic purpose, that I know that. However, there is no reason why we should not give attention to the political philosophy of employees of UNRRA who are American citizens.

Communism is a political belief; it is a way of life. I am not sure just what it is, and I do not care, if only they keep it out of here. But in an international organization people from nations who embrace communism as a political belief have that right, and in UNRRA they are entitled to employment and to membership in UNRRA. Of that I am entirely aware. But I see no reason why those employees who are citizens of the United States should add to that number. Our employees should embrace the democratic way of life, in a political and scientific sense, of the country of which they are citizens.

I believe that in the Industrial Rehabilitation Division there are some American citizens who, if they are not Communists—I do not know whether they are or not—but there is reasonable cause to believe they are being influenced, maybe not in their personal convictions, but certainly they are being influenced, I feel, by the strong, shall I say, personalities of some of their associates in that division who are Communists but are citizens of other countries, Russia and Yugoslavia. They have a perfect right to be Communists. But I think my good friend, the Director General, Mr. LaGuardia, is not aware of these things. I am an admirer of Mr. LaGuardia. I have admired him and many of the great things he has done, and I do not think there is a greater public servant, citizen of the United States, than the gentleman from New York, who is a former Member of this body, a great American, soldier, patriot, and administrator. But I do not think he is aware of these things. I think he should look with great care and great pains into this Industrial Rehabilitation Division of UNRRA here and abroad. He is a student of Shakespeare, and I quote to him, "Something is rotten in the Kingdom of Denmark."

I want to add this. The opinion is current that UNRRA is folding up.

There is a time limit set on UNRRA by this Congress, as it should be. A lot of the employees there are looking for greener pastures. I am for that; more power to them. But may I take this opportunity to direct the attention of the American section of the United Nations Organization to this. I know the United Nations Organization is an international organization. I know it is not entirely an American organization. But I repeat that certainly the employees of the United Nations Organization, or the United Nations, if you want to be technically exact, I suppose, need not be fellow travelers of those who are flirting with communism, and as to any employees of UNRRA who are on the way to New York to seek employment in the United Nations, I think the American members of the personnel section of the United Nations should be given to understand by our State Department that they should be very thoroughly examined, not for the purpose of casting a reflection upon Russia or anybody else within the United Nations, because I would oppose that vehemently, but I do say that we should screen here any Americans who seek employment in the United Nations Organization and for whose employment the United States quota is credited. That is all I ask.

Mr. Chairman, I propose to send a letter to Mr. LaGuardia dealing with this problem so far as he is concerned at this time with reference to the Industrial Rehabilitation Division of UNRRA. I might point out the set-up of that division. The Director of that division is an American. His name is Gold. I am not aware of Mr. Gold's political philosophy, but I feel he is dominated by the other members who are under him, a Russian and a Yugoslav. This is a very important division. This is the division of UNRRA that sends heavy industrial equipment to the nations entitled to UNRRA relief. I oppose, and I want it looked into further by somebody, this purchasing of entire plants—cement plants, paper wallboard plants, sugar plants, machine tool plants—lots of machine tool plants—asphalt plants, the entire layout being purchased and shipped to Byelorussia, the Ukraine, and Yugoslavia. I see no reason for that. The purpose of UNRRA is not to reestablish or to establish, as in Albania or Yugoslavia, which are not industrial nations, industrial set-ups for the future. We are to try to rehabilitate those countries and not set them up in industrial business.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. FLOOD. The Industrial Rehabilitation Division of UNRRA then is as follows: Norman Leon Gold is the Director. He is an American. Ernest Weissman, the Deputy Director, is a Yugoslav. The Program and Control Branch is headed by Ernest Weissman. The Industries and Materials Branch is headed by Victor Rodnov, a Russian. The Inland Transport and Tele-Communications Branch is headed by an American, Grey Leslie. But the influence

exerted there because of the work to be done and the source ultimately of the goods to be acquired is being exerted by Weissman, the Yugoslav, and Rodnov, the Russian, to the exclusion of the Americans, by or with the consent of Gold, I do not know, but at least they are being bypassed.

Now, my friends, I would like to say to the Director General that I am concerned over the accumulation of reports in the press and from other sources to the effect that the UNRRA industrial equipment and facilities are being misused. It is understood they are being used as a means of furthering political movements in foreign countries which are contrary to the aims of relief and rehabilitation operations. I am aware of the newspaper controversies. I am aware of the report that was issued by UNRRA saying that these things are not so in Yugoslavia. By the way, I wonder about Tito as a name. I think the original Broscz Tito is no longer there. Tito stands for Third International Terrorist Organization—that is Tito. That is a Russian dominated state as most states in the Balkan groups are. I know of the apologia issued by UNRRA with reference to the Yugoslav charges that Tito is using UNRRA trucks and equipment in his army and that that has been disposed of. Now I do not think so. I think that the report explaining the position of UNRRA in Yugoslavia was prepared by a gentleman by the name of Tomasovitch, a Russian of the country's program division who has charge of the Yugoslav debt.

I am not sure whether Thomasovitch is a Russian or Yugoslav, but for my purposes what difference does it make? So these are things in which I ask the directors of the authorities of UNRRA to reexamine, I am simply asking for reexamination of personnel, administration, and function, as well as the budgetary set-up of the industrial rehabilitation division only here and abroad, and out of an abundance of caution let me reaffirm my love for UNRRA.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. Did I understand the gentleman to say that Tito was using UNRRA funds for the purpose of carrying on his army rather than for relief purposes?

Mr. FLOOD. I think so. UNRRA has denied that, and they have issued a well-prepared statement to that effect, but I think the statement was prepared by Tomasovitch of the country's program bureau, who is chief of the Yugoslav desk.

Mr. PITTENGER. Does not the gentleman think that is a horrible charge to be made when the American people, through the American Congress, are appropriating the funds to help these famine-stricken people, to have it misused in that way?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. The gentleman can select his own adjectives. I just want to see if the charge has merit; if the statements that I make, upon reexamination

and investigation, will indicate that condition. I am not satisfied with the statement that has been made and I am raising these additional things, asking just to have that bureau only looked into. If the gentleman wishes to go further, of course he can, but I am concerned about the industrial rehabilitation division, which I think is sending to Yugoslavia and to the Ukraine heavy industrial equipment which I do not think they need and which should not be sent there. I think it should be sent to China if it has to be sent some place.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Since the gentleman is a student of this situation, I would like to know whether there is any truth to the rumor, the statement in the press that Yugoslavia and Tito have been using sugar and selling it for a dollar a pound or a dollar and a quarter a pound.

Mr. FLOOD. Of course, I do not know exactly about that case but I am sure the gentleman recalls that during the general debate on UNRRA, we who are friends of UNRRA, including myself, admitted freely and frankly that there were flagrant instances of black marketing of UNRRA products, not alone sugar, in the early days. I think a great deal of that has been eliminated. At least I feel that now. But in the early days I would agree that it was so. We had indisputable evidence that it was so. As to Tito and sugar at a dollar a pound, I do not know. I had not heard that.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman. I did not take the position that the gentleman had heard of it. I just wondered if it was true.

Mr. FLOOD. I did not even hear the statement made. Of course, I hasten to add that I always felt and still do that 90 percent of the criticism directed against UNRRA by the enemies of UNRRA were false, sheer rumor, and that we destroyed point after point in the debate.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. My point is that I do not like to vote the public's money for one purpose and have it used for a different purpose. It is for that reason I asked the gentleman the question.

Mr. FLOOD. I agree with that. I want the gentleman to know I am supporting this bill as is. As a matter of fact, it would not take much to convince me that they should have more. I would vote for a further extension of UNRRA under certain circumstances. I am a great believer in it. I just want this one division of this one bureau looked into.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. Is it not a fact that at least 75 percent of the money that is being used by UNRRA is American money and that most of the people who are getting this money are not aware of the fact that the United States is helping them?

Mr. FLOOD. I say to the gentleman from Ohio that I do not agree that most of the people who are getting the money do not know where it comes from. I think that today—this is my opinion and

I feel I know something about it—I am convinced that the vast, vast majority, all you could expect under the circumstances, of the people in the nations who are recipients of UNRRA aid know that good Uncle Sam is giving it to them; and they are grateful and thankful. I am sure of that.

Mr. BENDER. Does the gentleman think that the people of Russia who obtain benefit under UNRRA know that the United States is giving it?

Mr. FLOOD. There is a practical situation there that the gentleman must understand in relation to certain people who are getting the benefit of UNRRA. It is due to a technical situation. The gentleman is aware that Byelorussia and the Ukraine are separate independent states. There is some dispute over the matter of censorship. There has been no censorship of the press in the Byelorussia-Ukraine area with reference to UNRRA. The censorship is with respect to other news and the press representatives there are treated by the censors, just the same as the Russian writers are; but so far as I know there is no difficulty in the newspapers writing about UNRRA and American press reports are coming out uncensored.

Mr. BENDER. Does not Russia control the facts that are available to the people of the country?

Mr. FLOOD. I believe the facts are available and are honestly being given to the public.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Pennsylvania one additional minute.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I do feel that the administrative officials—and I feel that they will once it is brought to the attention of UNRRA—will take a look at this industrial rehabilitation section applying to these people there. Understand, I hope I am wrong; I would be delighted to find out that any suspicion that exists in my brain with reference to this personnel or its efficiency or the way it is operating is entirely wrong. Nobody would be better pleased than I; but out of an abundance of caution if for no other reason I appeal to them as being the best friend, or one of the best friends of UNRRA in the House, that some attention be given to that problem at once.

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON].

[Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I was genuinely interested in the remarks on UNRRA that the very distinguished gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD], who addressed us a minute ago, made on this subject.

This I hope will be the last appropriation for UNRRA under its present form and as a single relief entity. There is some hope that if this relief function must continue that it will be transferred to the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations. Director LaGuardia gave us some hint of that. Perhaps the request for funds would be diminished in its entirety, that they would not ask for more than \$500,000,000 in some succeeding year. There is, of course, a considerable difference between \$1,850,000,000 and \$500,000,000.

As I assess the value of UNRRA there is not any question that it did a lot of noble good and contributed to healing, but no one will deny that it also became something of a joy-ride for some of our cultural misadventurers.

It is just as well that it is handed over to the United Nations for probably better operation. I am not unmindful of the difficulties involved. There have been a good many. Every once in a while I have to pause to smile a little bit at the documentary evidence that comes to my attention proving some of the contentions we have made in other days. You will remember that in November last year and on previous occasions I was rather unsparing in my criticism of UNRRA. There were a good many people in the country who wrote me unkind and critical letters, stating, among other things, that I was wholly misguided. There was one in particular that came from a man identified with the Middle West, a man of considerable perception. It so happens that he is with the organization now. He used to take great umbrage over the things he read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that I said about UNRRA. But today he is in some far-off field and I shall not identify him because I do not want to give him away. But he wrote to one of his intimate friends very recently and said: "Whatever DIRKSEN had to say about UNRRA in other days was not very wide of the mark."

That comes from a very emphatic critic of the criticisms I made before, who is now tasting of this adventure himself.

Mr. LaGuardia in an off-the-record conversation with us in committee indicated that when this \$465,000,000 is appropriated it ought to come with good grace and with the spirit of the traditional American giver to go with the gift so that no bitterness will go with the bread the hungry people will have to eat elsewhere in the world. I share that viewpoint. I let the spirit of the giver go with the gift, but I am not unmindful also that if we are going to go anywhere in the world with the eloquent, idealistic plans that we have to bring durable peace and to develop certain mutuality between our own country and other countries that there is a requirement in confidence on the part of those other people. Of course, that confidence has not been evidenced as yet to me. It certainly has not been evidenced in the case of Soviet Russia.

I believe in calling a spade a spade. I do not believe in this appeasement policy. I want to say to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] that I read the report which he and his associates made the other day, and it was a magnificent report that he and the committee prepared. I am in sympathy with those recommendations because I think they are on solid ground when they call for firmness in policy and no appeasement. What appealed to me more than anything else was paragraph 2 of the recommendations with respect to the Soviet Union which called for reciprocity. That is all important and, as the gentleman so well pointed out in the report, if the Soviet Embassy here in Washington enjoys a second-class mailing permit, why should not the United States Embassy in the Soviet Union enjoy the same privilege? If they have the free run of our country, why should we not say to them: "Now, we will be reciprocal in our treatment. In proportion as we do not get an equivalent in your country then obviously, in the interest of firmness and in the interest of self-respect, it becomes necessary that we put on some restrictions."

That leads me up to the item I want to discuss, namely, this matter of free press.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the gentleman on behalf of our subcommittee for his very nice words in connection with our report, and to announce for the benefit of the Members who may not be advised of the fact that the Foreign Affairs Committee has authorized the publication of sufficient copies of that report so that every Member of the House will receive a copy on his desk by the end of the present week.

I want to say that it is not only in the interest of firmness that we should have a reciprocal policy with Russia, but it is also in the interest of fairness. Possibly one reason why we do not have some of the same concessions in Russia for American citizens which are granted to Russians in America is because we have not asked for them specifically and definitely. We should make that request forthwith and insist on that type of reciprocity.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman.

That brings me up to a proposal that I expect to present after a while when we read the bill, and that is a different version of the free press amendment, so drawn, of course, that it is germane and also comes within the rule requirement for a limitation.

There has been too much going on to indicate that the type of freedom of the press in which we are interested is not a condition today over there. The other day the Director of Information at the Yugoslav Mission in Belgrade was evidently let go or discharged—maybe he was fired, for all I know—by Mr. Sergeichik, who is the Director of the Yugoslav Mission. Evidently there was conflict of viewpoint between the two.

I believe we are not asking too much to request that as a condition for receiving farm machinery, for receiving

food, for receiving machine tools and all the other items that are contemplated by that \$465,000,000, that one of the conditions should be that press representatives, if they want to go over and take a look, shall have the free and uncensored right to report. Why, gracious me, you do not lend a dollar to a single State in this Nation or to a State agency unless we require a report. We want to know all about it. We do not lend any money to any Federal instrumentality unless we get a full report. When out of the goodness of their hearts the American people have charged the custodian of their Treasury to appropriate not only the \$465,000,000 in this bill, but the other \$1,350,000,000 that we have appropriated, and the balance of the second \$1,350,000,000, is it too much for the generous people of America to ask that if a newspaperman wants to go abroad and ascertain how distribution is being made, that he ought to be able to write a report and send over the facts without the strange kind of censorship that goes on in some of these policed countries that are living under NKVD and OSNA, as they have in Yugoslavia? That just makes no sense to me, and I think the time has come to speak our piece.

On another occasion we were speculating some whether or not food, purchased out of UNRRA appropriations, was being used as it was intended. Of course, there was the broad-gage denial, but I am prepared to disprove it to you. The department director of one of the missions over there was in my office last Friday. I shall not mention the country. I said to him, "Do they use food as a political weapon?" He said, "That is true." The food is sent over there and distribution is made by the natives, the citizenry of the country. It is turned over to their country, the administrative director of the government, and they distribute it on a ration-book basis, and the people that belong to a favorite party—if you know what I mean—the people who embrace a certain ideological line, have far better ration cards than the rest of the people in the country. I think the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] will bear me out, because he had a chance to examine into that matter. In consequence the people who are following that particular line of political philosophy are enjoying an advantage out of the food and the fiber and the clothing and the textiles and the machinery that is purchased with funds that are appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman know if any of the UNRRA food is given away to starving people who have no money?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I presume it is. I presume some of this food is given away. At least, that has been my impression.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Is it not generally sold by the Government to whom it is given?

Mr. DIRKSEN. As a general thing, yes. But, I expect there are a great many instances where payment would not be made, so I think it is quite within propriety and also within the contemplation of the appropriations which we made that the hungry and destitute people be fed.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I should like to have the gentleman's comment on this. I learned this morning that the Department of Agriculture is having 100,000,000 pounds of canned pork set aside to go to Russia, and that is being set aside by the packers who can this meat. They are now waiting for this appropriation so that they can pay for that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am afraid if there is no more time left except 5 minutes that the answer might take too long. I have no specific comment at the moment, because I want to get back to this matter which I first mentioned.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does it not seem rather strange that we are giving 100,000,000 pounds of canned meat to Russia?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It does seem strange, manifestly.

Let me get back to this bill. I want to discuss a lot of things in connection with this bill. I could speak on it all afternoon. I want to get back to this free-press matter.

I noticed in the papers yesterday that Earl Browder arrived from Russia. He had gone over for a visit with Marshal Stalin. They would not let him land in Britain, so he made what could be called a technical landing. He did and yet did not make a landing because he was turned over to the custody of the pilot who was flying the plane. So good old Earl arrived back in New York, and how glad he was to get the pavement of Broadway under his feet again.

I presume you are advised as to what he did over there. He is going to take charge of the sale and distribution of Soviet publications in the United States. The first one he is going to plug, of course, is *The Problems of Leninism*, which has recently been revised and approved by Stalin. You should read it. You do not have to kid yourself as to what is going to happen in this world from here on out. Marshal Stalin does not pull any punches. He simply says that a capitalistic philosophy and the Communist philosophy cannot coexist in the same world. One must go. There is no doubt about that, is there? That is why the NKVD can come over here, and that is why they can shadow a man like Kravchenko, a Russian engineer, who escaped from them right down here on Sixteenth Street in Washington, and who has set forth in naked detail the whole brutal story in that great adventurous volume, *I Chose Freedom*. It ought to be "must" reading for every adult American citizen.

So Mr. Browder can fill us with a lot of Soviet literature, yet we can get no people over there to enjoy the freedom of the press, and without the restrictions

of censorship tell the generous 135,000,-000 Americans how our money is being spent.

Do not forget that we put up 72 cents out of every dollar of this whole appropriation. We put up \$1,900,000,000 out of \$2,700,000,000. That is about 72 percent. For the administrative funds to run the show, 72 cents out of every dollar comes out of the pockets of the American taxpayers. In the face of that kind of generosity, is it asking too much to let the AP and UP and INS and the New York Times and the Herald-Tribune and anybody else that wants to go over there and send back a story of what was purchased, how it was delivered, whom it got to, and whether it finally alleviated and mitigated that destitution that the American people had in mind and heart and soul when they said to us that perhaps we ought to approve all of the money that has been requested?

So when we read the bill for amendment, in the very first portion of the bill I want to offer this amendment. I will tell why. It does not make any difference if another body takes it out, I want to be on record for what I regard as a great traditional American concept, that when our money goes abroad we want somebody there to take a look, then give us a report. That is not only good Americanism but that is good business.

I regret exceedingly there is no more time, there is so much to talk about.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he desires to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

THE UNRRA APPROPRIATION

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, UNRRA is today operating in high gear. It is delivering foodstuffs, seed, fertilizer, medicine, industrial rehabilitation equipment, and other supplies to millions of war victims who must have this assistance if they are ever to get back on their own feet again. UNRRA helps primarily those liberated countries which are not able to pay for their own relief and rehabilitation imports, because they had the geographical misfortune to have to suffer the full physical impact of the common enemy. Today, UNRRA is providing general relief to Albania, Austria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Czechoslovakia, the Dodecanese Islands, Greece, Italy, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and Yugoslavia. UNRRA is also providing emergency or special assistance to Finland, Hungary, the Philippines, Ethiopia, and San Marino, while its personnel are busy assisting the military in Germany and Austria in connection with displaced persons operations.

Some of these countries being helped by UNRRA ask for only limited kinds of help. For example, the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Republics are not getting any wheat or other bread grains from UNRRA, but they have requested supplies of fats and oils because most of their livestock was destroyed by the Nazis, and their people are desperately in need of these items. But other countries—like China, Greece, and Italy—must have large amounts of wheat and other food, and medicine, and other relief supplies if vast numbers of helpless

men, women, and children are to survive the months ahead. We have the expert and authoritative report of Mr. Herbert Hoover himself that hundreds of millions of people are on the border line of starvation. UNRRA is not responsible for taking care of the food needs of all these people, but only of the people of those countries which I enumerated a moment ago.

But that work is indispensable at this critical time, and the job must go forward. There can be little doubt now that UNRRA is in high gear; its international machinery is functioning effectively; it has now managed to get many efficient administrators who were formerly frozen to war or military jobs; it is delivering the goods.

President Truman stated the other day in his letter of transmittal accompanying the seventh report to Congress on operations of UNRRA:

Through March 31, 1946, UNRRA shipped 8,251,736 gross long tons of relief supplies valued at \$1,140,419,000. Every American can take pride in the fact that our share in this achievement was 5,917,785 tons valued at \$750,563,000, which is 71.7 percent of the tonnage and 65.8 percent of the value of all UNRRA shipments.

I have learned that UNRRA has now delivered more than 11,500,000 tons of supplies—the largest relief undertaking in history. I have little doubt that of this mammoth tonnage, the American contribution continues to represent as high a percentage and proportionate value as those mentioned by President Truman.

What I have said so far proves two facts: one, that the work of UNRRA is indispensable to world recovery, and must go ahead until the job is done; and, secondly, that the support of the United States is in turn indispensable to the work of UNRRA.

I think it only fair to point out, however, that we as individual Americans have not been asked to pay any more proportionately than the taxpayers of many other member countries of UNRRA—such as Australia, Canada, Great Britain, the Dominican Republic, and so on. President Truman now calls upon us to appropriate the rest of the second contribution which has been authorized. In other words, we are now asked to contribute \$465,000,000 in order to pay up our second contribution in full—just as Great Britain, Canada, and other countries have already paid up their second full contributions.

With those additional funds quickly appropriated, UNRRA will not find itself in the unhappy position of last December, when, for lack of early enough action by Congress in appropriating funds for which this Government had obligated itself, the international relief organization had to make drastic cancellations of much-needed medical supplies so as to scrape up enough money to keep food moving overseas. If we act with foresight today, we can avoid a repetition of a situation which caused unnecessary suffering abroad among people who were looking to us for aid.

You and I know that the American people are not going to stand by and allow innocent men, women, and children to starve. You and I also know

that the food needs of the postwar world are without precedent, and that UNRRA has been keeping millions of people alive in a dozen countries. To see these war victims through the next critical months, and to permit UNRRA to terminate its operations as scheduled, we must appropriate \$465,000,000 which represents the balance outstanding on the American contribution.

Let us be under no illusions. This action on our part is not only humanitarian and a moral obligation; it is a matter of basic self-interest. There is overwhelming evidence available at hand here in Washington to prove that in every country where UNRRA is today operating, the recipients of its help know that most of its supplies come from the United States, and they are profoundly grateful. In fact, in the Ukrainian and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics, newspaper reports and the UNRRA mission personnel have continually reported home that the people of those areas are largely under the impression that all of UNRRA's aid is coming from the United States. At any rate, when almost every can on the store shelf is clearly labeled with the name of its country of origin, it is impossible for the people in UNRRA-helped countries not to know how generous has been the contribution of the American people.

This is the best kind of publicity in the world for us at this time of strained international relations. The people of Europe are obsessed with fears of a possible third world war. In such a war, they would be virtually obliterated. They know this, and they are praying that the creaking machinery of international cooperation will not grind to a standstill. But for three decades, these people have heard high-sounding phrases about peace, and have had to endure two wars. Today, the average European is putting little faith in charters, or promises of peace, or meetings between governmental officials. There is only one bit of tangible evidence which he has that international cooperation is still a reality, and not just a hypocritical phrase.

And that tangible evidence is UNRRA. Every day UNRRA cargoes are unloading in a dozen European ports. Night and day the freight cars carry their life-saving shipments from city to city. And every day the housewives in thousands of communities stand in queue to receive the rations which alone can keep their children from hunger and sickness. So long as these cans of food are handed across the store counter, so long as the farmer in Greece or Italy or elsewhere gets some seed and fertilizer, and perhaps a draft animal, with which he can make his scorched earth produce again, and so long as UNRRA doctors and nurses work day and night in improvised hospitals—then the peoples of war-torn Europe have proof that international cooperation is a living reality.

Take away that assistance, and not only have you taken away from the people of Europe those tangible supplies which all too often mean the difference between life and death, but you have also robbed them of their last hope that the nations of the world can work intelli-

gently and decently together at common tasks.

We have a tremendous responsibility to fulfill in Congress. Let us appropriate the sum for which we have obligated ourselves, and let us do it swiftly and in a true spirit of friendship and helpfulness. In that course of action lies peace, and security for the world and ourselves.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER].

WHY IS THERE NO BEEF IN THE MARKET PLACES?

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, the American people should begin to realize that except during the World War I period, the United States has depended partially upon beef of other lands for domestic use, this in spite of the fact that this Nation is the greatest livestock-producing country in the whole world.

Before 1913 our country was a large beef-exporting nation, but the Underwood Tariff Act levied such a low duty on beef that from then on our domestic production was too small to furnish enough beef for domestic consumption.

The following table from the United States Tariff Commission indicates the production and apparent consumption of beef and veal from 1931 to 1944:

| [Millions of pounds] | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | Production | Apparent consumption | Net exports or net imports |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1931..... | 6,834 | 6,878 | -44 |
| 1932..... | 6,613 | 6,669 | -56 |
| 1933..... | 7,332 | 7,422 | -90 |
| 1934..... | 9,489 | 9,582 | -93 |
| 1935..... | 7,629 | 7,913 | -284 |
| 1936..... | 8,435 | 8,764 | -329 |
| 1937..... | 7,908 | 8,266 | -358 |
| 1938..... | 7,903 | 8,206 | -303 |
| 1939..... | 8,004 | 8,418 | -414 |
| 1940..... | 8,162 | 8,481 | -319 |
| 1941..... | 9,124 | 9,497 | -373 |
| 1942..... | 9,972 | 10,059 | -87 |
| 1943..... | 9,685 | 9,493 | 192 |

(1) Estimated production, in dressed carcass weight, from total United States slaughter, plus the estimated dressed weight of domestic exports of live cattle.

(2) Apparent consumption calculated from production plus imports minus exports.

(3) Difference between actual reported exports and imports (minus sign indicates excess of imports) of live cattle and calves, and of beef and veal in all forms.

Nineteen hundred and forty-three was the first year in 22 years that American beef had all the American market. Is it any wonder that Mrs. Housewife cannot find any beef in the markets? Is it any wonder that it is difficult to find beef for export? After depending upon food imports for 20 years, our country cannot become a food-export Nation over night.

In 1900, there were approximately 75,000,000 people in the United States, and we produced 6,500,000,000 pounds of beef, or over 86 pounds per capita; in 1910 our population was 91,000,000, and we produced 7,300,000,000 pounds of beef, or 80 pounds per capita; in 1920 there was a population of 105,000,000 people in the United States and 7,100,000,000 pounds of beef was produced, or 67 pounds per capita; in 1930 our population was 123,000,000 people, and we produced 6,700,000,000 pounds of beef, or 56 pounds per capita; and in 1940 we had a population of 131,000,000 people and we produced 8,100,000,000 pounds of beef, or 61 pounds per capita; and in 1943 with an estimated population of 135,000,000 people in the United States there was a per capita production of 70 pounds.

When we realize that our population may go upward to 140,000,000, we can readily see what our present-day beef situation is.

The time has come to ask whether or not food is a critical material. The time has come to decide whether or not food is a strategic material. Before our American people are provided the necessary foods of life, and before any considerable amount of food can or will be furnished for world needs, someone had better be obtaining some food facts.

The present administration has carried on a program of scarcity. They shiver at an apparent "enough" and they cannot face an abundance. An abundance would keep the bureaucrats off the farmers' necks and the bureaucrats would lose their jobs.

The bread picture is the same. Bread shortages and bread lines are the result of New Deal bungling. In 3 of the 7 New Deal prewar years, there was twice as much wheat imported as exported, and now they are trying to find an enormous surplus for shipment to other countries. Overseas shipments are made from the normal stock piles of our country, and the per capita amount of 1945 wheat on hand now is less than three-fourths bushel. The UNRRA jumped its wheat requirements 800 percent in the first quarter of 1945—over their previous quarter estimate.

Mr. Chairman, if you perpetuate the OPA, the scarcity program, and a managed economy, Americans will approach ever nearer the Asiatic diet, and this at unbearable cost. Less hogs and poultry, less dairy cows, less feeder cattle can mean only less food at home and abroad. This is aggravated by the loss of production in farm machinery, that cripples farm production. These strikes should cease. Surely Jefferson was right when he said: "If we look to Washington as to when to plant, and when to reap, we shall soon want bread."

(Mr. CLEVINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTENGER].

(Mr. PITTENGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

REORGANIZATION PLANS 1, 2, 3

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, I want to make an announcement before I address myself to the merits of the bill.

We were led to believe that certain highly privileged resolutions would come before the House for consideration today, either correctly or incorrectly. For reasons over which I have no control, they have not been reached. I refer to House Concurrent Resolution 151, which disapproves Reorganization Plan No. 2 of the administration; House Concurrent Res-

olution 154, which disapproves Reorganization Plan No. 3 of the administration, and House Concurrent Resolution 155, which disapproves Reorganization Plan No. 1 of the administration.

I wish to say to the membership of the House and to everybody else interested that those resolutions are highly privileged, and as the author of those resolutions I expect to exercise the privilege that goes with the resolutions under the rules of the House. I do not intend to yield for any other order of business unless circumstances over which I have no control make that necessary. At 11 o'clock tomorrow, when this body meets, we expect to call up those resolutions and to exercise the rights and privileges we have under the rules of the House, because unless the reorganization plans are disapproved within 60 days by both branches of the Congress, then they become law. I do not intend to have that happen without a vote by both bodies of Congress, if possible.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PITTENGER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to say to the gentleman that he is absolutely within his rights. It is a matter of high privilege. The gentleman and others on the committee have cooperated with me in every way possible. Under no circumstances have I the least thought in mind critical of the gentleman's observation and his intentions.

Mr. PITTENGER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. As far as I am concerned, I made an agreement with the gentleman and others interested, and, as far as I am able, the agreement shall be kept, and I hope the gentleman will help me keep that agreement.

Mr. PITTENGER. I will give you 101-percent cooperation.

PENDING BILL IS OBJECTIONABLE

Mr. Chairman, if I needed any argument to convince me to vote against this appropriation bill and send it back to the committee for further study and let them bring in some emergency legislation for these departments which need funds, that argument was furnished by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], and others. I think this appropriation bill is a monstrosity. I think the taxpayers of America are entitled to have further consideration of these items which one of the members of the Appropriations Committee told me came in here at the request and recommendation of who do you suppose? The Bureau of the Budget. Since when did one agency of this Government become either indispensable or infallible? I believe that these items, except those that are necessary to carry on the affairs of Government, need more study. Some of them ought to be cut down; some of them ought to be thrown out of the window. Take this item that has to do with lend-lease. That was a wartime expedient. No Member on this floor can justify spending the funds for purposes for which that legislation was not enacted.

There is a great deal more I could say, Mr. Chairman. As long as my time has not yet expired, I want to pay my

respects to UNRRA. I think if UNRRA ever had any justification—and I do not concede that it did, although all of us supported it for humanitarian reasons—I think that agency ought to be thrown out of the window, and, as some of us have indicated in days gone by, this country ought to carry on its own relief work in foreign countries through the agency of our churches, through the agency of the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and with the exercise of some common sense by those who represent the American people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT'S LACK-WISDOM WHEAT POLICIES
CONTRIBUTE TO BREAD SHORTAGE

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, Thomas Jefferson once said with deadly prophetic accuracy, "Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread."

It now appears, sir, that we are witnessing the fulfillment of Jefferson's dire prediction. By its policy of telling American farmers when they can sell their wheat, where they can sell it, to whom they must distribute it, how much they can receive for it, and how long they can store it, the Truman administration has so badly confused the wheat situation that it is small wonder the country's restaurants and housewives are without bread and that America is falling short of its food commitments to the rest of the world.

Mr. Chairman, Government meddling appears to be an intoxicating pastime. Not content with directing our farmers what to do with their wheat, the White House oligarchy has been using its wartime authority to jump the price of wheat around so fast and so often that a jitterbug on a hot stove would find it impossible to keep up with the confusion. Not long ago three quick-change, now-you-see-it-and-now-you-do-not-see-it price peggings were established by the Government with solemn implications that "this is now the top price—sell your wheat at once." Unfortunately, the faster the farmers responded to the patriotic appeal to sell their wheat so the world could eat, and the quicker they sold it, the more they lost. Quite naturally, the farmers have now lost all confidence in governmental promises and price fixing.

The newest bright idea of the bureaucrats who carry out the White House policies is embodied in War Food Order No. 140, amendment 9. They now require that when a farmer elects to put his grain in commercial storage he must sell 50 percent of it at the price he can get on the day he hauls it to town. Twenty-five percent of the wheat he is forced to sell is distributed in the United States and 25 percent is sold abroad; but if wheat

prices move up in the next few months, the farmer loses 100 percent of the price increase.

The bright young man in the big New Deal who thought that one up and sold the men from Missouri on the idea that this would stimulate the sale and distribution of wheat must be a fugitive from the "association of writers of seed catalogs," since seed-catalog writers are about the greatest optimists in circulation. Obviously, such bureaucratic balderdash will decrease rather than increase the flow of wheat to market.

Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who believes that it is time this administration starts shooting square with the Nation's farmers. Until it regains the confidence of the farmers in its good word and its good intentions, our food shortage is very understandably going to become worse. As a start back to the road of square dealing with the food producers of America, I suggest the following steps:

First. The Government should correct the injustice suffered by American farmers who responded to its plea to sell their wheat prior to May 14, 1946, at the substantially lower price then established as the ceiling price.

Second. War Food Order No. 140 should now be repealed insofar as it requires the forced marketing of wheat.

Third. Wheat growers should be urged to market their wheat immediately through mills, elevators, and the normal channels of trade.

Fourth. Market or ceiling prices should be paid at the time of delivery with a definite guaranty that farmers complying with the sell-now request will be given the full benefits of any price advance in wheat prices between now and July 1, 1947. This guaranty should be in writing in the form of a reimbursable certificate so that the farmers cannot be duped again.

Mr. Chairman, along with wheat farmers, the corn farmers and many other food producers in this Republic have suffered from the dogmatic and ill-considered welter of edicts and mandates which the executive department has directed against our farmers.

Mr. Chairman, America's farmers are not villains and rogues. All they ask is a square deal and they will do their full part in seeing that the world gets back where it can again eat three square meals a day.

(Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, today there is before us the last big appropriation of the Seventy-ninth Congress. Throughout the past 2 years I have stood before the microphone in this House and urged economy. I find myself here today again on the same mission.

Last week, in a determined fight led by the minority Members, with the assistance of a few of the Democratic Mem-

bers, we killed a bill saving the taxpayers \$130,000,000. We will have an opportunity within a few minutes now to save the taxpayers another \$100,000,000.

Congressman WIGGLESWORTH, of Massachusetts, will offer an amendment to reduce the amount of \$445,000,000, written into this bill, by striking out \$100,000,000, wanted by the War Assets Administration to pay for the cost of liquidating surplus property.

The American people will be amazed when they learn that there has been such a tremendous waste in the legislation of surplus property that the net return to the Treasury for the sale of over \$100,000,000,000 worth of surplus property will be less than 18 cents on the dollar.

This organization is asking for more money than they had last year. They want to add an additional 14,000 high salaried employees to the 28,000 they now have.

When we come to vote on this amendment, I hope enough of the members representing the majority party and this administration will join with us of the minority in our effort to reduce the amount by \$100,000,000. When the time comes to vote on this amendment think of the men and women you represent back home in your districts who have to pay the bill for all this waste and extravagance.

Let us join together on both sides of the aisle and save this \$100,000,000 in the interest of the taxpayers we represent.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no other requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 182]

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Adams | Coffe | Gibson |
| Anderson, Calif. | Cole, N. Y. | Gillespie |
| Andrews, N. Y. | Colmer | Granger |
| Baldwin, Md. | Cox | Grant, Ala. |
| Bates, Mass. | Cravens | Gwinn, N. Y. |
| Beckworth | Crawford | Harness, Ind. |
| Bell | Curley | Harris |
| Bennet, N. Y. | Daughton, Va. | Heffernan |
| Boren | Davis | Hinshaw |
| Boykin | Dawson | Hoch |
| Bradley, Mich. | De Lacy | Hoffman, Mich. |
| Bradley, Pa. | Domengeaux | Hollifield |
| Buckley | Douglas, Calif. | Izac |
| Bunker | Doyle | Jackson |
| Byrne, N. Y. | Durham | Johnson, Ill. |
| Camp | Eberharter | Johnson, Okla. |
| Cannon, Fla. | Engel, Mich. | Kee |
| Celler | Ervin | Keefe |
| Clark | Folger | Kefauver |
| Cochran | Gavin | Kelly, Ill. |

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Kerr | Pace | Smith, Maine |
| King | Patrick | Sparkman |
| Kirwan | Patterson | Starkey |
| Kopplemann | Peterson, Ga. | Stevenson |
| Lea | Pfeifer | Stewart |
| LeCompte | Ploeser | Stigler |
| Lesinski | Plumley | Summer, Ill. |
| Lewis | Powell | Tolan |
| Ludlow | Rains | Torrens |
| Lynch | Reece, Tenn. | Traynor |
| McGehee | Rich | Vinson |
| McKenzie | Robertson, | Wasielewski |
| Mahon | N. Dak. | Welch |
| Maloney | Robinson, Utah | West |
| Mansfield, | Roe, N. Y. | Wickersham |
| Mont. | Rogers, Fla. | Winstead |
| Mansfield, Tex. | Rogers, N. Y. | Wolfenden, Pa. |
| Miller, Calif. | Rooney | Worley |
| Murphy | Shafer | Zimmerman |
| Norrell | Sheppard | |
| Norton | Slaughter | |

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOLEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and finding itself without a quorum he had directed the roll to be called, when 313 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration: For an additional amount to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267), as amended, to be consolidated with the appropriations for the same purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946, and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$465,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That said consolidated funds may be expended without regard to the limitations in the proviso clause of the first paragraph of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 4, line 14, after the colon, strike out all of the balance of line 14 and all of lines 15 to 18, inclusive.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment so that the law may be left the way it was in the Extension Act brought in here by the Committee on Appropriations last winter which provided a limitation that none of the rehabilitation supplies procured out of the funds herein appropriated shall be shipped to any country except in the Far East after December 31, 1946, and in the case of any country in the Far East after March 31, 1947.

The provision that is carried in the present appropriation bill would wipe out

this proviso which, as I remember it, was offered by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. BLOOM] chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On page 248 of the hearings, Colonel Wood, who represented the State Department before us on UNRRA, stated:

Yes. That leaves us a carry-over for the January to March period in this table which is based on finishing by the end of the year except as to China of about \$20,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, they have laid this thing out on the basis of getting through according to the law. Now, why should we wipe out that proviso which protects this item and provides that it shall terminate on the 31st of December 1946, as to other countries and in the Far East on March 31?

Mr. Chairman, I hope my amendment will be adopted and that this proviso repealing the limitation in the law will prevail, so that UNRRA will be ended according to the way they have the funds set up and according to Colonel Wood.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. Chairman, when the facts are understood clearly as to what the amendment is designed to do there should be no doubt as to what action the committee should take. There was a limitation in Public Law 259, for which the proviso is designed to control, as follows:

Provided, That no relief or rehabilitation supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appropriated shall be shipped to any country except in the Far East after December 31, 1946, and in the case of any country in the Far East after March 31, 1947.

Everybody was perfectly satisfied with that proviso in the law, but due to shortages and due to strikes UNRRA is not able to get those things shipped within that limitation of time. They were perfectly willing to have the limitation on there, but having bought the material with this money the only way they can get it all over there to the foreign countries is to remove the limitation of time. We have bought the material. It is here and paid for; that is, most all of it. The entire amount will be expended soon.

I fail to see the logic of not giving them time enough to ship it. If the gentleman from New York had offered an amendment such as we have here that the time be extended 90 days, I can see why that would possibly be justified. We all want to end UNRRA. We want to close it up. But where you have bought the goods, and you cannot make delivery to the points where you want it delivered, the only way you can get the goods there is to remove this proviso, and therefore, in order to carry out the proper delivery of these goods it is necessary to eliminate the proviso. All there is in the bill is an extension of time for

getting this material over there, and the gentleman moves to strike that out, so there cannot be any extension of time. I do not believe that is sound or what the House wants to do.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. If we do not adopt this amendment there will be no limitation on it and it can last forever; that is the picture.

Mr. O'NEAL. If the gentleman will permit a suggestion, if he would offer an amendment along this line I think it would meet the situation so the goods we have bought could get there. I would suggest an amendment of this character: "The dates named in the proviso clause of the first paragraph of UNRRA administration, 1946, are each hereby extended for 90 days."

That would give time enough for these goods that are bought to get there, and it would extend the time 90 days beyond what they are now permitted to use.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As I understand the present law, it provides that no goods shall be shipped to any country except the Far East after December 31, 1946, and in the case of any country in the Far East after March 31, 1947. That is exactly the testimony that Director LaGuardia gave our committee, as I recall it, of what he proposed to do.

Mr. O'NEAL. If the gentleman will turn to page 233 he will find that that is not exactly the testimony. He stated that it did not give them sufficient time to deliver the goods that are already bought that we want to get there.

I trust the amendment will not be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 109, noes 112.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 125, noes 105.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'NEAL: On page 4, line 14, after "1947", insert "*Provided*, That the dates named in the proviso clause of the first paragraph of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946, are each hereby extended for 90 days."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill not authorized by existing law.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard on the point of order.

The gentleman makes the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The amendment offered applies directly to the legislation referred to in the same paragraph, the Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946. The provisions of that act are referred to in this paragraph, and the amendment affects one of the parts of the Participation Act. It seems clear to me, since it touches on the very matter referred to in the paragraph, that it is certainly not legislation which is not in conformity with the rest of the paragraph.

Mr. TABER. The law now provides a period within which certain things may be done. This changes the law so as to make that period 90 days longer. There is nothing in the bill at the present time to which this amendment is germane.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. COOLEY). The Chair is ready to rule. In the opinion of the Chair, the amendment is clearly legislation on an appropriation bill. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 4, at the end of line 18, add the following proviso:

"Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition, transportation, delivery or distribution of any supplies, commodities, or equipment to or for any recipient country which fails or refuses to permit the properly accredited representatives of the American press to enter, observe, and report without censorship on the distribution and utilization of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished to such countries."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, one day last week a very considerable number of interesting documents reached my desk, at is must have yours. The first one was styled The American Soviet Reporter, published in New York. That particular issue was an analysis of an article which appeared in Life magazine by John Foster Dulles. I am glad that Reporter came to my desk because I like to have that information.

In the same mail there appeared upon my desk a series of speeches from the Yugoslavia Ministry of Information in Washington, D. C., carrying the speeches of the Prime Minister, extolling the virtues of OSNA, which is the Yugoslav equivalent of NKVD. I was glad to have it.

In the same mail came brochures with reference to the eastern Ukraine and the Balkans, all of which evidences what we mean when we talk about freedom of the press.

Accredited to the Press Gallery above you is what is known as the Telegraph Agency of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of which Mr. Lawrence Todd, a really fine newspaperman, a man of character, is in charge. Some of his associates are S. S. Krafzur, Olive Chuba, and Boris N. Kaigler.

They sit in our Press Gallery. We do not mind that. We want them to be there to tell all the world what we are doing here. Free exchange of information is one of the real safeguards of freedom.

Accredited to that Press Gallery is Reuters, which can send messages, speeches, and explanations into every corner of the world. That is what we mean by "freedom of the press."

Now, it occurs to me that there ought to be reciprocity about this press freedom. It should not be necessary, as befell the New York Times, as related by Mark Ethridge, that it took them nearly 1 year to qualify their second man in Russia. Strange proceeding.

I contend that if the American people have been generous to a fault in providing nearly \$1,900,000 of funds to relieve distress and destitution elsewhere in the world, when the American people have charged us as the custodians of the Treasury to appropriate another \$465,000,000, certainly we are entitled to ask free entry and observation for every newspaper man who wants to go abroad for the purpose of informing our people, whose taxes made this money possible, how such food, supplies, equipment, and machinery have been distributed abroad. That is all this amendment provides. It simply provides that none of the funds shall be used for any recipient country unless they permit the entry of our American accredited newspaper correspondents for the purpose only of reporting upon the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies that are purchased out of these funds.

Is that asking too much? There is something important involved here. It is a principle. It does not make any difference to me whether a single newspaper man goes abroad. That does not count, but the time has come for this country, in an hour when difficulty haunts us over on the far horizon, to stand up and speak our piece. The time has come to quit appeasing. The time has come to demand a little reciprocal treatment in this world. Otherwise, I shall despair here and now of ever achieving durable peace and the restoration of order everywhere in the world. So the time is at hand when appeasement must stop. We should insist on reciprocity, and this is one way to do it. This is to stand up for the principle of freedom for our people so that they can report upon goods that are purchased out of the generosity of the American people. That is the whole story and I sincerely hope that in this rather uncertain hour that the Congress can give a good account of itself and insist that freedom of the press be upheld everywhere.

It was only last week that at the instance of the Russian authorities the Christian Science Monitor's representative was taken out of Rumania. General Hodges had his problems over in Korea and had to forbid Russian newspapermen from coming into the American zone because our newspapermen were not permitted in the Russian zone.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. We are squarely up against that proposition at the present time, and in my judgment this matter of freedom of the press is probably one of the most important principles and one of the most important issues that will ever confront this Congress and this country. So I appeal to you today that we go through on this matter and assert the freedom of the press to all the world.

When this matter was before us in November last when we were dealing with an extension of UNRRA at that time obviously it was in the realm of speculation. We did not have all the information and all the data that we needed in order to make a good case, notwithstanding the fact that the State Department seemed to be willing to go along with a modified amendment. But today we have the information, today we know, today we know to what extent the freedom to report on the distribution of relief and rehabilitation has taken place in many sections of the world.

On every hand it has been denied when the assertion was made that food was being used as a political weapon, yet it was reported only last week from China that food was being used as a political weapon over there, and yet we have not gotten the facts. It has been reported on occasion by the grapevine and otherwise that food was being used as a political weapon in Yugoslavia. I asked the Director General when he was before the committee and he said everything was going along very nicely. The trouble is we do not get the facts. The Deputy Director of one of those nations was in my office last Friday morning and told me that when goods arrive at certain countries they are distributed on ration cards to the people by the authorities of that country. The people who hold the cards, who get the extraordinary benefits and decided advantages, are those who are affiliated with a certain political party and who embrace a certain political ideology. If that is not the political use of food that has been paid for by the American people then my name is not EVERETT DIRKSEN. There is only one way to stop it if this is going to be a continuing program, and if sometime in the future American funds beyond the limits that have already been established in UNRRA legislation are to be used for the relief of the destitute people everywhere, and that way is to let the sunlight of publicity shine in.

I am not so naive as to believe that this will be the end of our relief activities, notwithstanding the fact that we wrote into the law that UNRRA would terminate sometime next March when we got to the end of the authority for the relief of China. The Director General said it would probably be turned over to the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations. Then, of course, there is every possibility that additional funds will be requested from the American people until the relief job has been fully accomplished. If that is going to be the case then I want to see something a little tangible for the generosity of our own people, and that is a full and unvarnished and uncensored and unadulterated report of the way it is being used.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I am inclined to believe that the gentleman has changed his attitude and position from that which he held when UNRRA was before the House some time ago. The gentleman was of the opinion, was he not, that even though the same conditions prevailed then as prevail now we should still go along with it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman from Illinois has never changed his position on this matter. While he found much fault and while reports from the field have sustained every criticism he made in the well of this House, he still believes there is before us the discharge of a great humanitarian duty. That does not mean we should not be realistic; that does not mean we should permit Tito to run off with American food and use it for some political purpose or let anybody else in the world who runs a closed corporation over there plays ducks and drakes with hundreds of millions of dollars of the American taxpayers' money that is used to buy food, machinery, and equipment to be sent over there. That is what is involved.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not true that often the supplies we send over to other countries are accredited to some other ally rather than to us, which makes trouble for us? I think if the press were in there, and I mean the American press, the conditions would be changed very materially.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That has been officially denied, of course, but there has been a good deal of evidence on that point that we were not getting the credit.

I beseech for this the utmost of grace because I think it is important and involves a high principle in an anxious hour of the world's history.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 50 minutes, the last 10 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, as the gentleman from Missouri well knows, I am the author of the original amendment on this particular subject and, if possible, I would like to have 10 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 55 minutes, including 10 minutes for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown], the last 10 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GALLAGHER].

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Chairman, I used to be in the newspaper business. I know many newspapermen and I have been interviewed. I want to say that you cannot always depend upon them. You send them into a foreign country and they will just write about UNRRA, they will write about the political conditions in that country and you cannot stop it.

I believe men should be appointed by the American Government you can depend on to do this work. If you will remember there was one man when we were at war who had a release ready and he was discharged and sent home.

I want to say that newspapermen have to be watched.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER].

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. Since a similar question was debated before this House a number of months ago and a compromise was finally reached whereby the President of the United States was requested to use his good offices in order to secure the passage of American newspapermen into countries where UNRRA was operating so that they might be able to report freely to us on what they found in connection with those operations, a number of things have happened, and I think they have a direct bearing on this amendment and on the position that we ought to take in connection with it as it appears in the limited form in which it has been offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

In the first place, the refusal which came to the President's request to allow American newspapermen to report without censorship from White Russia and from the Ukraine did not come from either of those two countries. The answer came from the Soviet Embassy here in Washington, which said that in view of the fact that those two republics were not carrying out their own independent foreign missions it, the central government, was speaking for them, and the regulations that applied in Russia as a whole must apply in those two republics. In other words, the hoax which has fooled a good many people, that began at San Francisco when Russia was given three votes in the United Nations Council, of setting up these two sections of Russia as independent, autonomous republics, is completely blasted by the fact that they could not speak for themselves and that the Russian Government is speaking for them in this particular matter. That is one thing that has happened.

Another thing has happened. Since we last debated this matter, Poland came to the United States for a loan. Negotiations in regard to that loan were, I am informed, suspended for the reason that Poland refused to reveal the text of its secret trade agreements with its neighbors. When those negotiations began to bog down the Soviet Government offered to make a loan to Poland in place of the United States and said that it was not necessary for Poland to continue negotiations with us; that loan to be in the form of an open line of credit given to Poland to allow Poland to buy rehabilitation and reconstruction ma-

chinery throughout the world. Once again we have an example of a nation through claiming that it could not pay for the relief of its component parts offering another nation credits with which to buy very much the same type of things which we are now being obliged to give freely as a matter of relief to these two independent Republics, so-called.

There is one other thing. The amendment that has just been offered is narrower in scope than the amendment previously debated here. It is a very simple amendment which merely required that American press representatives be allowed to go into these various countries that are receiving UNRRA relief and report without censorship.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. This amendment does not ask. It just simply literally provides that no funds shall be expended unless these representatives of the American press are permitted to enter.

Mr. HERTER. The gentleman is quite correct. It is a limitation on the appropriation. But let us examine that limitation on the appropriation a moment as far as the practical effects are concerned. In the last 2 months American press representatives have been allowed to go to Minsk in White Russia and to Kiev in the Ukraine. They went in under the regular procedure that is provided for American press men when they go within the territory of Russia anywhere. It so happens that the dispatches which they sent out with respect to UNRRA activities were not censored. That may or may not be repeated, but at least the precedent was then set of allowing them to send out dispatches without censorship. In other words, I cannot see that there can be any serious objection and certainly no one can say that hungry people are going to starve if this amendment is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

(Mr. BARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to inflict myself upon you for the full 5 minutes, but I would like in a minute or two to say that I cannot understand for the life of me how any man in this House can oppose this amendment. Here we are taking the funds of the American people and sending them abroad, and in the next breath they say to us, "We refuse to give you any information whatever as to what goes with it or what use is being made of it or who is getting the benefit of it."

I have had some reports from the type of gentlemen that Members have just referred to, and they have disturbed me greatly. I sat in my office a few days ago and talked to an old college mate of mine who has been over there in charge of one of the areas. He told me things that almost made me sick. At the conclusion of that conference I felt as though we had simply been saps in the fullest sense of the word.

There is nothing in this amendment that would discriminate against anyone. There is nothing in it unfair. There is nothing in it that would cause anyone to go hungry. There is nothing in it that should be objectionable to any well-intentioned fair-minded person. The amendment simply says that we would like to have the privilege of knowing what happens to our own money. That I do not regard as being anything but a very sincere responsibility that we have. We owe the people that. We are not justified in taking their money on any other basis.

As far as I am concerned, I propose to vote for the amendment. I am opposed to any further appeasement. I will not duck my head and shy around every time Mr. Joe Stalin or Mr. Tito or anybody else says, "Be careful, son, you might step on my toes." We have been doing that right consistently.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. I just want to say to the gentleman's remarks, Amen.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Permit me to observe that it is to be regretted that a condition exists in this world that makes this kind of an amendment necessary.

Mr. BARDEN. May I say to the gentleman, it is to be regretted that it is even necessary for this amendment to be debated on the floor of this House. I have nothing further to say.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SAVAGE. I am concerned about the fact that the money in UNRRA is not all American money. Can we bind every other country in making this restriction on the American appropriation?

Mr. BARDEN. I do not think the gentleman is as much concerned about that as he is concerned about the principle involved in this thing, which is the same principle that was involved in the matter before the House on yesterday. I should like to say this to the gentleman. As far as I am concerned, from here on out I do not propose to pull my punches where any inference of this type is made. If there is one red penny of American money involved, the principle of honest spending and full public accounting is there. I am opposed to even just a little bit of stealing on this appropriation.

Mr. SAVAGE. We are trying to tell a country, "We are going to feed hungry people, provided you do what America says."

Mr. BARDEN. No.

Mr. SAVAGE. America is only one part of this thing.

Mr. BARDEN. No. This is what we are saying to them, let me remind the gentleman. We are just saying, "Here is tax money we have taken from our people. You may use it if you use it for the purposes and in the manner for

which it was appropriated. If you do not propose to let us know what happens to it, then you do not have to use it; just let it alone."

That is all.

Mr. SAVAGE. But there are 44 nations in UNRRA, and this is a unilateral action.

Mr. BARDEN. I want to know why the gentleman does not want this.

Mr. CHELF. There may be 44 nations, but 1 nation, the United States, puts up 72 percent of the entire amount.

Mr. BARDEN. Yes; and I think more of this one Nation than I do of the other 43. That is my position.

Mr. CHELF. Amen.

Mr. SAVAGE. We are able to put up 72 percent, because it is determined on an equal basis of contribution according to national income. We are as able to put up the 72 percent as all the rest of the nations are able to put up the 28 percent.

Mr. BARDEN. No; the gentleman wants to continue the policy of appeasement toward some of these nations, and he would seek to do things that the people of America will not stand for.

Mr. SAVAGE. Either we are going to feed the people or we are not. That is the question.

Mr. BARDEN. If we are going to appropriate American tax dollars to feed hungry people, then the American people are entitled to know whether or not those tax dollars are being used properly, fairly, and honestly, and that is all this amendment proposes to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, about 8 months ago I presented to this body an amendment concerning the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration legislation which would have prohibited the expenditure of UNRRA funds in any country, or the distribution of any goods or food purchased from such funds, in any country which prohibited freedom of the press as far as reporting the activities of UNRRA might be concerned. That amendment, after considerable debate, was defeated by the very narrow margin of only a few votes and a rather weak, namby-pamby, pussywillow type amendment was substituted which requested the President to use his good offices by saying to nations partaking of UNRRA largess, "Please, will you not let us see and learn what is being done with our own money and our own food that we are giving to you in your great hour of crisis and need?" The President, in good faith, has tried to find out what was being done, and to get permission for the American press to report upon the way in which our contributions of food and medicine and other supplies were being used and distributed. But he failed. Now, 8 months later, the correctness of the position which I took then has been demonstrated, and I believe proven, to the satisfaction of every true American and every right-thinking person. We cannot compromise on a thing like this.

I am glad to see so many of my fellow Members come up to the mourners' bench today, and joining in the support of this amendment.

After all, it is the American people whom we are presumed to be representing here; but sometimes I wonder whether all of us actually are representing the American people, or are as much interested in their welfare as we claim to be, or as we take our constitutional oath of office to be. But I thank my God that there is still a majority of this House who believes it is our duty and our responsibility, first of all, to serve and represent our own people. So I say to you, with all the emphasis at my command, that those Americans whom we represent here, who have been going without themselves because of the charity and the humaneness within their hearts, are entitled to know how this food they send abroad is being distributed. There has been a great shortage of food in America. There have been many families which have not had the food needed for their own children. Our people have made sacrifice after sacrifice, willingly and gladly, in order that a little of the food which they saved might be sent overseas to help starving people of other nations. We owe a duty and responsibility to those Americans to see to it that they are properly informed as to how that food is being distributed and used and if for the purposes for which they gave it and not to build up and strengthen any organization, political or otherwise, which, after all, may not be, in the end, for the benefit of America or best interest of Christianity and the humanity in which we believe and for which our people have sacrificed so much in the last few years.

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mrs. LUCE. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE], pointed out that there are 44 contributing nations in the UNRRA program. Could the gentleman perhaps tell me how many of those 44 nations have protested the entry of the American press or of their own press into the recipient areas?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It is my understanding that there has been but one nation, and only one nation, that has refused to cooperate by permitting the American press to tell the American people what is being done with the American food that is being sent to them through the charity of American citizens.

Mrs. LUCE. Then, does not the gentleman agree that if 43 nations wish to take certain action and approve of it, and one nation holds out, it is not this Nation that can be accused of taking unilateral action?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Certainly the gentlewoman is correct.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. On an earlier occasion when the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] presented certain amendments, I supported those proposals. I felt then that I did correctly. My belief has been reaffirmed. I shall again support the Dirksen amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

I want to reiterate today what I said on a previous occasion, 8 months ago, that we are simply providing in this amendment if we furnish the food to meet foreign distress, one of the conditions must be that our press be given permission to report, without censorship, on what is done with that food and with the other goods we give for the relief of the suffering people of the world. Therefore, I am happy to joint with the gentleman from Illinois in presenting and supporting this amendment.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. This amendment relates to the relief and food that we furnish.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That is correct.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. We do not undertake to interfere with what the other 40 nations do?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. We are not telling any other nation what sort of press it must have, but we are insisting that if we furnish this food and other relief, that we give it only with the understanding that the American people, through their own press representatives, have a right to be informed as to how such food and relief is being distributed and used.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I want to commend the gentleman's strong stand on this matter and to say that I have followed and supported him since the first time he introduced this proposition.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes; I yield.

Mr. SAVAGE. It is my impression that the UNRRA Board is supposed to set down the policy and each of the 44 nations that are contributing the money—

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I understand the gentleman's question but let me say to the gentleman as far as I am concerned there is no international board, or no authority over the American people higher than the American Congress; and I hope there never will be.

Mr. SAVAGE. But we have agreed to help—

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Oh, no; we agreed only upon our own arrangement.

Mr. SAVAGE. We agreed to cooperate in UNRRA, to help furnish the money and the policy would be laid down by UNRRA.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not know what agreement the gentleman may have made, but I do know what agreement the Congress of the United States has made, and I do know what the American people understood our agreement to be, and what the American people expect us to do toward protecting their proper interests.

Mr. SAVAGE. Will not the gentleman admit—

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not yield further.

Mr. SAVAGE. I will be through in a minute.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot yield further. Does the gentleman understand me?

Mr. SAVAGE. Well, the gentleman cut me off in the middle of a sentence.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And I say that now is the time for those who believe in the American way, and are opposed to the continued encroachment of radical philosophies of government, to stand up and be counted. I hope this amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vorys] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, let us not get the idea that this amendment involves withholding food from women and children because of the political beliefs of their government. One purpose of having the reporters from a free press report back is to make sure that food goes to the needy rather than distributed on a political basis. This amendment will help protect needy women and children. Let us also remember that out of this \$465,000,000 we are talking about only \$40,000,000 is going to be spent for food. Less than 10 cents on the dollar is going to the kind of relief that most of you think is represented by the work of UNRRA. You will not find that figure in the report or in the hearings, but I have found it, and that is the fact. Let us understand the issue clearly that is involved here.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would the gentleman object to giving the authority for that statement?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I found it in the records of the Appropriations Committee, and it ought to be reliable.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will the gentleman identify those records so we can see them?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Yes. I will show them to the gentleman shortly. I have not time to go into it now.

Mr. Chairman, in this postwar world there is an ideological struggle between two ways of life and one of the great weapons on our side is free information, coming from individuals through the right of free speech and circulated by a free press. Opposed to that is the totalitarian weapon of government censorship and propaganda. Each way of life is vulnerable to the information weapons of the other. Democracy, typified by our system, will die when there is state censorship and state-controlled propaganda. Autocracy, typified now by the Soviet system, cannot survive where there is free speech and a free press. On this issue, to my amazement and shame, I find that my Government has not only followed a policy of appeasement but a policy of imitation of the other side. I not only find that my Government, which I love and which I want to revere, has opposed and is opposing this amendment, which is designed not to force a free press on other countries but to protect our own press from foreign censorship; I find that in that most important means of international mass communication, international short-wave radio broadcasting, my Government has been insisting upon a Government monopoly in this country, with complete Government control of all the time of all the stations. Our State Department was instru-

mental in killing this amendment last fall, and in killing my antimonopoly amendment to their appropriation for short-wave broadcasting this spring. We, here on the floor of Congress, have got to fight this battle for free speech and a free press and free communications in order to preserve in this struggle this most important weapon of democracy, and our fight is not so much with foreign governments as with the executive branch of our own Government. This is not a secret weapon but a public weapon; this right of free expression by private individuals and their press. We have got to make sure that this great weapon of ours is used in defense of freedom all over the world and in our own land.

Mr. Chairman, in the hearings on this bill Director LaGuardia, of UNRRA, is reported as saying that all is well now in the distribution of UNRRA supplies in Yugoslavia. I have information from official Government sources which makes me absolutely certain that he is not stating the truth as to conditions respecting UNRRA's distribution in Yugoslavia now, information which he could easily find out and which our Government has through its representatives and should have presented to the Appropriations Committee; that is, that the use of UNRRA for political purposes in Yugoslavia is still going on.

We are not interfering with the administration of UNRRA by this amendment.

All we do by this amendment is to find out whether, after supplies have been officially ordered to be distributed in a certain way by UNRRA, the international organization, they are in fact distributed in a different way, through graft or politics, as is now the case in some countries. All we want to do by this amendment is to use the American press to find out what is going on and inform the American public. All we do is to prevent some other government from gagging our own press on information which we have a right to have.

When we furnish 72 percent of the supplies, and when an international organization, UNRRA, to which we belong, has decreed how these supplies shall be distributed, we have a right to know whether they are being distributed that way or not, and no country has the right to bar us from obtaining that information. The issue here is not whether there shall be a free press in other countries but whether other countries shall censor the American press. I am sorry that the executive branch of our Government is on the wrong side on this issue. We here in Congress have a duty to be on the right side. I hope this amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. Mundt] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I was one of those who supported a similar amendment to this when we had UNRRA before us the last time, and I am glad that we now have an opportunity to discuss this very important issue again.

I am like the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN]; it is difficult for me to understand how any American can vote against a proposition as simple and as logical as this one. It simply provides that the American people have a right to be advised through American press and radio representatives as to what is being done with the money they are forced to contribute to this type of relief. I supported UNRRA appropriations every time they have come up. I intend to do so again, but certainly I should think that the American public is entitled to know what use is being made of the funds and of the money since Americans pay 72 percent of the entire cost.

I want to straighten out a point which a great many people fail to understand who are not closely connected with this UNRRA legislation, and that is that the UNRRA itself has nothing whatsoever to do with the distribution of the food and the relief supplies of all types once UNRRA shipments have reached the country of consumption. We have got to keep that in mind. The local government has the complete control of how the goods are distributed, and if you are not even going to be allowed to tell the American public what use is being made by the local governments of these supplies, it seems to me you are certainly engaging in profligate use of the taxpayers' funds.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Is it not a fact that America can never gain for herself and other nations the world leadership for peace that we desire if we weaken one of our great institutions in dealing with these other countries?

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is precisely correct; and I assure the gentleman that every other country in the world, save one, is expecting us to take this action today, and I think that one is expecting it but hoping that we seek to appease her instead by shying away from our responsibility.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I supported the last amendment and I expect to support this one. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: If we do not adopt this amendment, can it not be said that we are aiding and abetting in building up an empire for Tito in the Balkan States and thereby contributing American money to the promotion of communism in Europe?

Mr. MUNDT. I am afraid you are going to be able to say that, regardless of whether we adopt the amendment or not. However, this amendment should slow down the process and it will at least give the world a ringside seat to observe what is actually taking place.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. I opposed a similar amendment offered by the gentleman

from Ohio some 8 months ago because I believed at that time that the amendment was a little bit premature. I did not want to take any chances so far as our relationships were concerned with Russia. But after the conduct we have seen in evidence on the part of Russia, and after the rebukes we have seen administered to our great Secretary of State in his sincere attempts to secure and preserve world peace, we must be firm and uphold his hand. I say that it is now high time that we adopt this amendment, and I intend to support it.

Mr. MUNDT. Good for you. I hope that many others like the gentleman will see the light of day.

Before I yield any further, I want to quote the final paragraph of the subcommittee report which is being published today by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs dealing with the subject of UNRRA in Yugoslavia. I am happy to advertise this report a little bit because I was afraid for awhile it was going to be Sovietized by not being made available to the press of the country. It was earlier and erroneously reported that this committee document was not to be printed and made available to the Congress and the country. However, its printing has now been authorized by action of the full Committee on Foreign Affairs so you and your constituents may read it if you so desire.

Let me read this sentence:

Finally, our committee recommends that if UNRRA is to measure up to its responsibility in assisting the needy of Yugoslavia, its operations must be open to free inspection and reporting by the newspaper and radio reporting people of the world.

The opportunities for its misuse in Yugoslavia are both numerous and tempting.

I am certain that if we actually have freedom of press and freedom of reporting in Yugoslavia more of the food and more of the supplies will go to those who actually need it.

I am sure the President of the United States reported to Congress in good faith the other day when he said he had been advised, I presume by the UNRRA people, that there is now freedom of reportorial service in Yugoslavia and in Poland. However, I suggest a good way to test the situation would be for the Chicago Daily Tribune to send a reporter to Warsaw to report back on UNRRA activities in unhappy Poland. I am inclined to believe that experiment would cause the President to revise his report to us.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that if one of our reporters went in under this proviso and were to report on other things than the distribution of UNRRA supplies, that Government would have a legitimate right to censor his dispatches on those matters?

Mr. MUNDT. This amendment applies only to reporting on UNRRA.

Mr. JUDD. But we are not insisting on a free press in every respect in those countries, we are merely demanding information on this one particular field of effort.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is exactly correct. I hope the House will support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my time be allotted to the distinguished gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE].

(Mrs. LUCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

UNRRA AND THE PRESS AMENDMENT

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Dirksen amendment to the UNRRA sections of H. R. 6885. The purpose of this amendment, like that of the amendment which was defeated during the last consideration by the Congress of UNRRA appropriations, is to withhold UNRRA relief from a recipient country which refuses to allow accredited American press representatives to report on the use of UNRRA supplies.

Mr. Chairman, 2 years ago, in reporting to my district on the actions of the Seventy-eighth Congress, I made a statement on UNRRA which I should like to repeat today, for what I warned could happen with UNRRA has, unhappily, happened.

The Seventy-eighth Congress authorized the expenditure of \$1,350,000,000 as our first contribution to UNRRA. On April 11, 1944, I pointed out in relation to this appropriation that:

This is the amount of the people's money that the Congress has authorized the administration to spend on Europe's postwar grocery bill. I was heartily in accord with the passage of this legislation. The rehabilitation of postwar Europe is vitally necessary, not only to a peaceful world but to American postwar prosperity. But I would feel much better about voting that sum if I were sure that the American people were totally aware of two facts:

First. That this \$1,350,000,000 is really only about half the amount we are going to be asked to lay out for Europe's grocery bill, for another billion and a half, for postwar feeding of Europeans and Asiatics, is concealed in future Army and Navy appropriation bills, food to be used in the wake of our armies, and in lend-lease military protocols to our allies, notably our lend-lease protocols to the Russians. Once the Russians have crossed their old frontiers, they will be using American groceries in all the countries they occupy. I would like it if in the countries soon to be occupied by the Russians the peoples were as well aware of the source of their groceries as they are of the nationality of their Russian liberators, for food is a very great political weapon, both in war and in postwar strategy. "Who eats my bread sings my song." And I think it would serve both the cause of democracy and American interests best if the peoples of Europe and Asia would sing Yankee Doodle Dandy quite as loudly as they will sing the Internationale or Britannia Rules the Waves. In short, I hope this \$3,000,000,000 European grocery bill, which will be presented to the American taxpayer, will be as

much a matter of common knowledge in foreign lands as it is bound to be in America.

The second fact I am not certain that Americans are aware of is that many of our present domestic agricultural policies may well result in such serious American food shortages that when the war is over we may not be able to feed the peoples of Europe, anyway.

Today, the American people are suffering the serious food shortage I warned against; worse actually—as any housewife can testify—than the shortages caused by our vast shipments of food to our now demobilized Army and Navy overseas. These shortages have not been caused by contributions of food to starving Europe. They have been caused by absolutely incompetent policy makers in our national administrative branch.

Moreover, the food that we have sent abroad has, in far too many instances, not reached our friends at all, but has been turned over to groups and governments which have used it to get rich in foreign black markets or to make political capital against us.

No one questions the moral necessity of aiding the sick, and feeding the hungry to the very utmost of our ability to do so. That is not the question. The necessity for UNRRA is clear. The manner in which this organization is administered, however, increasingly gives us cause for anxiety.

Let us not reduce our contributions to UNRRA, but let us make sure, both by congressional control and by Executive surveillance that all we have to give, and do give, is used in our name and in the name of greater freedom for individuals under God, rather than to promote an empire for those who use our gifts as though they were plundered booty from a subject nation.

Common sense demands that as the overwhelmingly greatest contributor Nation to UNRRA, the United States should be permitted to inspect and to report on the distribution of our foods and medicines wherever and whenever they reach their ultimate beneficiaries.

And it would seem that common sense should suggest to Soviet Russia that they permit us to do so. In this connection, the following editorial from the New York Times of yesterday is most persuasive:

CENSORSHIP AT ITS STUPIDEST

Outside aid of the sort UNRRA can give is badly needed in the Soviet republics of White Russia and the Ukraine, both of which were terribly ravaged during the advance and retreat of the German armies. Americans who understand how much the Russian resistance did to destroy Hitler have been eager that we should do our part; so eager, indeed, that Congress turned down an amendment to the UNRRA appropriation bill which would have withheld American aid in any country from which American reporters could not send out uncensored reports. Instead the President was requested to do what he could to secure transmission of uncensored news as to how the UNRRA program was working out.

The President has done this. In every beneficiary country except the Ukraine and White Russia (or Byelorussia), as he advised Speaker RAYBURN on Monday, "satisfactory arrangements have been made." The Russian Government, under date of March 26, advised Mr. Truman "that the censorship rules in force for all correspondents in the

Soviet Union will be applied to correspondents desiring to report on the utilization and distribution of UNRRA supplies." In other words, Moscow will suppress and delay as it pleases.

Apparently Moscow has not taken this action for the purpose of concealing pertinent facts from UNRRA itself. Mr. Truman states that the organization's accredited representatives have been given "necessary facilities for observing and reporting on the distribution of UNRRA supplies" and have already "submitted extensive and detailed reports." What seems to be at work is the heavy hand of a bureaucracy. It may seem vital to the Russians to keep the news of failures from the outside world. But it is plain stupidity to try to suppress facts which will come out anyhow, and which are not discreditable to Russia, simply because they fear even the lightest breeze of a free press. The effect may be to stir up Congress against further UNRRA grants for White Russia and the Ukraine, and so to injure the people we would very much like to help.

Mr. Chairman, most of the debate this afternoon has concerned the use, or rather abuse of UNRRA relief supplies that have gone into the European areas controlled by the Soviet Union. I should like to draw your attention briefly to the fact that the same abuses exist in those parts of Asia which are under Communist domination.

I hold here in my hand a clipping sent to me a month or so ago by an American soldier in China. It is from the People's Herald, a paper printed in Tsingtao, which has a Chinese editor, and, he tells me, a great many Chinese readers who speak the English language.

Let me read you that editorial dated March 3, 1946:

[From the People's Herald, Tsingtao, China]

RELIEVE WHERE RELIEF IS NEEDED

The UNRRA policy of distributing relief without distinction of race, religion, and political belief is in complete accord with the Christian spirit of love and therefore deserves the support of all interested in a better world for the human race in future. It is more than unfair to leave people in deep water simply because they are born with a certain skin color, have faith in a certain form of government or believe in a certain religion. The fact that people are Negroes, Europeans, Asiatics, Christians, Buddhists, Democrats, Communists, does not deprive them of the right to be human beings and all human being are equal before God. They should be treated equally, at least so far as relief is concerned.

There is, however, another angle to the noble undertaking of relief, and that is, relief must be given where the people need it. Since it is now out of the question to relieve all the poverty-stricken people existing in large numbers in every corner and nook of the earth, the relief and philanthropic organizations will do well to apportion their limited available supplies in such a manner that those people who are suffering worst will benefit by the relief first.

In the case of Shantung Province, the urban population is undoubtedly suffering greater privations than the country people. The comparatively rich veneer of the cities, including Tsingtao and Tsinan, is deceptive and must not be taken as an indication that the city people are better off than the rural population. As a result of the prolonged Communist blockade of the cities, supplies of foodstuffs and vegetables are extremely short, whereas in the Communist-dominated rural regions such shortages either do not exist or are much less acute. In consequence of the Communist policy of

persecuting those who do not believe in their principles, large numbers of refugees have fled to nationalist-held cities, thus further aggravating the already serious food situation in the cities.

We are not suggesting that UNRRA relief supplies should not be sent to the Communist areas, where there are bound to be a sizable number of needy people awaiting relief. We do emphasize, however, that on the average the city people are in a much more serious plight than the country people, and for this reason they should be entitled to more UNRRA relief goods.

There is another point we want to take this opportunity to stress: UNRRA relief must be distributed to the needy, strictly irrespective of politics. While the UNRRA policy of neutrality in political matters has been strictly adhered to in nationalist administered cities, the same cannot be said of the Communist-ruled regions. We have received reliable information that the better part, if not all, of the UNRRA relief supplies recently dispatched to the Communist areas, have been distributed to Communist soldiers or civilians working for them. Not a single person unconnected with the Communists in one way or another has received anything in the way of UNRRA relief. Families of the middle classes which have been able to live on their own until the Communists confiscated their properties through the so-called process of class struggle, are living in untold misery but cannot have the benefit of the UNRRA relief. What is the use of relief when the Communists are busy creating poverty and destitution in their areas?

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that any Member of Congress, who is interested in building up a strong Communist China, which will then become a political puppet state of the Kremlin, knows precisely what he is doing when he votes against this amendment. But I do not believe this Congress is interested in spreading, with American money and American food, the strength and power of Soviet Russia and the Communist doctrine throughout Europe and Asia. We want to feed everyone who is hungry. We want to feed Communists if they are hungry. We want to feed Democrats if they are hungry. We want to feed people of all religions, colors, and political faiths, if they are hungry. But I, for one, do not want to see the food that the American people, out of their generosity, send to Europe, and for which they pay out of their own pockets, used as a political tool to crush by starvation everyone who disagrees with Communist political ideology.

To subscribe to such a policy is inhuman, un-Christian, and undemocratic. It is also incredibly stupid from the point of view of our own national self-interest. There was perhaps little this Nation could or would do to prevent the growth in World War II of the Frankenstein monster, communism, that was born of World War I. But in the name of common sense, do not let us use American food to feed that monster. For that was not the intent of the American people when they gave us a mandate for UNRRA.

Any man or any women in this House who sincerely believes that the true intent of UNRRA is to feed hungry people, rather than to create communism in Europe or Asia cannot fail to support this amendment.

I repeat, this amendment does not deny Communists food; it simply in-

sists that we Americans shall have a chance to reassure ourselves that Communists themselves are not denying food to hungry people because of their political convictions. And if they are not doing so they have no reason to fear this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, the House will soon be called upon to vote again on the price at which the monetary reserves of silver in the Treasury can be sold. There is a determined effort and a very determined and well-financed campaign of the jewelers to buy silver from the Treasury at 71.11 cents per ounce—58 cents less than its monetary value. I want to call to the attention of the House that if this plan goes through, which is being advocated by the jewelers, we are simply opening the doors of the Treasury to speculators to come in and buy silver at 58 cents less than its monetary value in this country and less than its value in most every country, and dispose of it in any part of the world where silver is higher than its monetary price of \$1.29 in this country, thus making a profit for the speculator. I do not think the Congress should open the door to these speculators or sell silver at less than its monetary value of \$1.29. The difficulty many people have in understanding the silver situation is that in an ounce of silver there is enough silver to make a dollar and have a remnant of 29 cents toward making the next dollar. In considering the monetary value of silver we find that since this country was first established and our monetary system was first adopted, the monetary value of silver has always been \$1.29 an ounce. We have \$20,000,000,000 worth of gold in the Treasury, most of which was acquired at the old price of \$20.67 per ounce. It is just as illegitimate for the jewelers to come to the Treasury and ask to buy that gold, which we hold as a monetary reserve at \$35 an ounce, for the old price of \$20.67 per ounce. Silver is worth more than its monetary value here, in India, and in most every part of the world. Any Member who is interested and wants to confirm this fact can call the Monetary Research Department of the Treasury and ask for the price of silver in other countries, or call the Department of Commerce and get the British Empire Unit and get the facts. Why should we sell our silver monetary reserve in the Treasury for less than its coinage value? We were assured when we passed the Silver Purchase Act, under which we bought silver at 35 cents from foreign countries and at 69 cents an ounce domestically, that for every silver certificate issued we would have double the amount of silver in reserve or 2 ounces for every certificate issued. Under the provision of this law, we accumulated almost 3,000,000,000 ounces of silver and

issued \$2,000,000,000 in silver certificates. Of this accumulation, we had 1,350,000,000 ounces of so-called free silver which the Treasury refused to put in circulation as money.

Today we find we have frittered away most of 1,350,000,000 ounces of silver, until we have got down to less than 225,000,000 ounces. Most of this silver has gone out of our country to England and her Empire colonies under lease-lend, if you please, and we did not get a dollar in return for it. Why should we dispose of the last little silver reserve that we have for less than its monetary value?

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. The gentleman says that the silver is principally for use by the jewelers. Does the gentleman realize that hospitals, research laboratories, the movie industry, the photographic industry, and a great many other industries as well are vitally interested in being able to obtain silver? The jewelers do not use very much silver so let us not kid ourselves on that score.

Mr. WHITE. If the gentleman will make himself conversant with the present law, he will find that under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act the Treasury has authority now to sell all the silver that the industries want at \$1.29, the monetary price.

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. These hospital and research laboratories cannot pay \$1.29.

Mr. WHITE. That is what you pay for silver certificates when you get your salary. You pay \$1.29. Why should the jeweler come in and get the silver at less than you get it? Why should the jeweler and these people you mentioned get silver at 58 cents less than you pay for it? If you walk down here to the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms and cash the check for the money you receive for your services here on the floor of the House you will be paid in silver certificates in 1, 5, and 10-dollar bills, and you accept them in payment of your services at \$1.29. Why do you want to be better to the silver users than you are to yourself and why do you want to permit the jewelers of this country to raid the last monetary reserve you have for the only redeemable money that you have which is, in other words, silver certificates.

Mr. Chairman, the silver in the Treasury was placed there for monetary purposes and nothing else. But we of the silver-producing States realize that there is an acute shortage of silver. For that reason, and that reason only, we agreed to a compromise before the Senate Appropriations Committee where both the producers and consumers, and their Senate representatives, agreed to a price of 90.3 cents per ounce for 2 years and \$1.29 per ounce thereafter. The Senate accepted this gentleman's agreement and passed the bill in that manner. Now the bill is in conference, and I want to warn the silver consumers that unless they accept that compromise, including the price of \$1.29 per ounce in 2 years, that they may get no silver now and that the price in 2 years will probably be \$3

per ounce with very little silver even at that price, and I will tell you why. Silver has been the money of the Orient from time immemorial; they reluctantly accepted paper money a few years ago, but are afraid of it, and are again demanding silver. Then the industrial use of silver has increased 200 percent while domestic production has dropped 57 percent. In the past 400 years the total production of silver has been less than 18,000,000,000 ounces, and while silver is indestructible, yet losses and other uses have decimated that so that in the entire world there is probably less than 14,000,000,000 ounces. Three thousand silver-producing mines in the West have been closed because their reserves were depleted in the patriotic war effort. It will take 2 years to restore those reserves—by sinking shafts, driving tunnels, making raises and blocking out ore. They are unable to finance this work unless assured of fair prices at the end of that time, so if the price is not set at \$1.29 per ounce in 2 years no ore will be blocked, and the industrial users will face a famine in silver. Managed economy and managed currency is a snare and a delusion. All the present frenzied efforts for peace and recovery and full employment are just so much sound and fury signifying nothing; unless we adopt a sound world economy based on a dollar or other monetary unit of a universally recognized value. Such a dollar is only possible when backed with redeemable monetary reserves.

Since there is not enough gold in the world—less than 1,250,000,000 ounces—the only solution of our monetary problem is a return to bimetalism with a fixed and proper ratio between gold and silver.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so that I can give the place where I found the information I cited previously?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield briefly to the gentleman.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. On page 15 of the request for the appropriation for United States participation in the work of UNRRA is the item: Food, \$40,100,000, out of a total of \$465,000,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that the statement the gentleman made on the floor?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Yes; I think I said \$40,000,000, but I left out the \$100,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. I thought the gentleman said one-fourth of it was for that purpose.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I said less than one-tenth, I think.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman from Kentucky who is addressing you is not very optimistic as to the result of anything he may say on this proposition today. I am also strongly of the opinion that a very serious mistake would be made in doing what this amendment asks us to do. It is very easy to stand here and make a patriotic, fine American speech. I could do it also. I think I am just about as much interested in protecting America 100 percent as probably any other man on the floor. I do

not believe I am championing, crawling or cringing to Russia. That is not the proposition here today. We have had this matter under consideration time after time and there were sound reasons why we have defeated it in the past.

We must think of Europe not as we think of America. There you have a small bit of land divided and torn between many, many nations, with animosities going back generations and centuries; the people distrustful of each other; hereditary enemies; all that welter of confusion, fear, and distrust which we call Europe. That is the situation that we must face, practically.

UNRRA is composed of 44 nations. In those 44 nations are many nations that have been enemies with the countries being assisted; that have been on the opposite side from those little countries we are trying to help. When America says, "Now, we have a loaf of bread in our hand and you do not get it unless you do what we tell you to do," every other nation in UNRRA has the same right to say to those afflicted nations, "Do what we say or you do not get food." We are asking every country over there, before they will get food—and in some places 90 percent of it comes from America—we are saying, "Unless you let us dictate everything about this proposition you will not get a loaf of bread." The other countries are equally entitled to demand the same, and hereditary fears, perhaps justified, arise from such demands.

We have other means of doing away with too close censorship and national seclusiveness. We have other plans working and other agencies. The Secretary of State has been over there trying to open up certain countries so that our people can move about freely. But, no. We are not having it to that method. We are now saying, "We have the food. You must have it and you may not unless you consent to stipulations. We have not accomplished the open-door policy with the threat of the atomic bomb, but with a loaf of bread we are going to demand that they must surrender to our will. It is not in the spirit of the United States of America to approach the problem from that viewpoint. The facts are, and I think it is freely conceded, that there has not been any censorship that is causing any great trouble. The press, when we last debated the proposition, had no complaint that they could not move about freely. They can now go where they please. We are getting reports everywhere UNRRA goes. We know the whole situation. UNRRA is making its own investigations. But now to say to those little countries, to those afflicted peoples, that we demand they shall do exactly what we tell them to do or they do not get a loaf of bread, that is not America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized for 5 minutes to close debate.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I asked that 10 minutes be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. But the gentleman gave 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Oh, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman will be recognized for 10 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is based upon a premise for which there is no foundation of fact. There is not, nor has been, any such situation.

Russia has not refused to admit American reporters to check UNRRA activities. There is no denial of admission of newspapermen to any of the countries named in the amendment. There never has been. And there is not today. The entire charge is a fabrication out of the whole cloth.

No official or credible source warrants any such interpretation. All evidence adduced before the committee was emphatically to the contrary.

On page 269 of the hearings both Governor LaGuardia and Colonel Wood, of the State Department, testified:

Mr. Wood. There has been no evidence that there has been any censorship or reports regarding UNRRA distribution by American correspondents and we know positively that the UNRRA mission in both the Ukraine and White Russia has had complete freedom to report, to go back and forth, to come back here and report on their observations of distribution of UNRRA supplies.

Mr. LaGuardia. And this newspaper mission is going into Byelorussia now. That is recently.

Mr. Wood. That is right. So I think, on the whole, the response has been satisfactory.

Mr. LaGuardia. I can assure you if any mission complains to me that any United States or relief agency correspondent is prevented by the Government from observing operations I will call attention to the situation immediately.

No more authoritative statement could be made. Director General LaGuardia served for years as a Member of this House. And no man ever won and held the confidence of his colleagues more completely than Governor LaGuardia. His evidence is unimpeachable.

The Director General has not subsequently notified the committee, or any member of the committee, that there has been any change in the situation. On the contrary, the press for the last 2 days has carried official statements corroborating Governor LaGuardia's statement and bringing it down to date. Here is a quotation from the Under Secretary of State, Hon. Dean Acheson, in charge during the absence of Secretary Byrnes, appearing in the New York Times of yesterday, June 26, 1946:

Russia has not refused to admit American reporters to check UNRRA's activity within the Soviet Union. What she has done, he explained, is to say that the same provision with reference to censorship will apply in the two republics as apply elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

So far, he added, nobody has been barred and as far as we know no reports have been censored in the two republics.

These two republics are the countries named in the pending amendment. I ask you, Mr. Chairman, if the House of

Representatives proposes to go on record by a vote of the House in contradicting all the evidence, including that of Governor LaGuardia and Secretary Acheson, and declaring that a situation exists which as a matter of fact does not exist.

The State Department goes further and says:

Nobody has been barred and as far as we know no reports have been censored in the two republics. There has been complete freedom of movement of UNRRA missions in each of the two republics, and there has been a full report of the UNRRA missions from the two republics.

There is complete refutation of every irresponsible charge made here in behalf of the amendment now before the House. Could it possibly be made plainer or given with more authority?

And he adds:

In addition a press group, which included American correspondents, has toured the two areas and the correspondents are soon starting back for another tour.

There cannot be under the widest stretch of the imagination such a situation as the pending amendment seeks to have the House officially misrepresent the American people—and the world.

Again, in this morning's issue of the New York Times, the issue for June 27, 1946, Governor LaGuardia is quoted as saying:

There has been no evidence that there has been any censorship and we know positively that the UNRRA missions in both Ukraine and White Russia have had complete freedom to report, to go back and forth, to come back here and report on their observations and the distribution of UNRRA supplies.

In order to leave no possibility of doubt on the subject I called up the State Department just now and was informed by Secretary Acheson himself that the situation referred to by the pending amendment has never existed, does not now exist, and so far as can now be judged, will never exist. In other words, Mr. Chairman, it simply is not true.

I ask you, Mr. Chairman, does the House want to base a resolution intruding upon the internal affairs of another nation, and involving implications of too serious a nature to be discussed on this floor, on the strength of an apocryphal tale in support of which there is not the slightest shred of credible evidence to be found? Mr. Chairman, have we taken leave of our senses?

No one even casually acquainted with the history of the times will deny that it was action taken by the Congress of the United States at the close of the First World War which left the way open for the Second World War. Is it possible that we are once more heading down the same path?

A proponent of the pending amendment says cynically that no one will starve if the amendment is adopted. Can he also give us the assurance that a million boys will not march away to die if this spirit of undocumented braggadocio is incorporated in the legislative enactments of the Congress?

Another refers to the taxpayers' money involved. He does not mention the fact that it is money which we have contracted by international treaties, with 44

nations, to pay. He does not mention the fact that the proposed amendment is a potential proposal to abrogate such treaties and welch on our promissory note. He does not allude to the amount of the taxpayers' money which would have to be spent if insult was answered with insult and the international ill will thereby created followed to its ultimate conclusion.

And, Mr. Chairman, who will suffer from this myth-supported proposal, even if the complications it creates can be adjudicated? I quote from an editorial in the St. Louis Dispatch, one of the great papers of the Nation:

RECOURSES OF THE STARVING

UNRRA's report of the desperate extremity of starvation throughout the world gives urgency to President Truman's appeal to Congress to appropriate the remaining \$465,000,000 it has pledged but not yet given to the world relief agency.

UNRRA tells of Chinese eating grass, roots, bark, clay; of Viennese cooking nettles. It was in the same terms of human degradation and misery that the Save the Children International Union reported 60,000 children without milk in Budapest, 14,000 derelict children foraging the streets of Milan, a Europe in which new-born babies are swaddled in paper and families suffer out the rigors of winter with cardboard for windowpanes.

UNRRA is not enough but it is an essential beginning, and after that the nations and their peoples with enough to eat should do everything additional they can to give from their plenty to the hopeless, tortured millions that hover on the brink of death from slow starvation.

Even if no more serious results follow, it is the innocent and the helpless who will pay the price of this unnecessary and uncalled for folly.

Someone here tells us, with righteous indignation, that we pay more than any other nation. The inference is that for that reason we are justified in dictating to the other 44 nations with whom we are associated in UNRRA. We do not pay more. Under the formula adopted by the contracting nations no nation pays more than any other nation. Each pays an equal percent of its national income.

The greatest Advocate of Peace in all the flood of time, standing with His disciples in the Temple saw the purse-proud Pharisee ostentatiously casting their alms into the treasury to be seen of men. But when the widow timidly dropped in her mite He said "She has given more than all the rest. She has given of her penury while they have given of their abundance." I have not the slightest doubt that if the truth could be known there are nations which have out of their limited means given more than we, the richest Nation on earth, have given out of our wealth and abundance.

The charge that food supplied by UNRRA is being used for political purposes is also unsupported. Here is the testimony in response to inquiries by the committee. It is by Governor LaGuardia and it is all the evidence—and the only evidence requested by the author of this amendment:

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Mayor, are you satisfied with General Gale's report on Yugoslavia that food there is not being used as a political weapon?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Yes; I have to be satisfied with it. He is the top man in Europe, and a man of good judgment. He has no prejudice or bias. I believe it is a constructive report.

Incidentally, I have the No. 2 man in Yugoslavia, a gentleman whom we got from the Department of Agriculture, right here in the room, and if you would like, you may question him or you can talk with him afterward. He will tell you the story. He has been on the job from the very beginning.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What report have you had from Mr. Scandrett up in Byelorussia?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. It is going fine. There cannot be any question of using food for political purposes in that country.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is all.

What could be more conclusive? And no attempt was made either to impeach the testimony or to produce other testimony. To sum up the whole matter, there is not the slightest evidence that this food is being used for political purposes. Mr. Chairman, are we willing to base scandalous and slanderous legislative enactments, indicting and impugning the motives of sovereign nations of the world, on such testimony as this?

What would be the reaction and the response of the American people to a foreign nation—any foreign nation—which would falsely accuse the American Government of such reprehensible actions as are charged here in this amendment and on that ground proceed to indict us before the world for something of which we were not guilty—something of which there was no evidence or confirmation?

We are at this moment in the most delicate phase of postwar negotiations. Our diplomatic representatives are now meeting in Paris with the representatives of the other great powers in a final endeavor to establish permanent peace. If they fail the possibilities are too serious for contemplation. War today means not only the destruction of armies and navies but the sacrifice of civilian populations, the annihilation of nations.

It is a critical time. Can we afford to rock the boat? Will this proposal contribute to the peace of the world? Will these truculent, jingo, saber-rattling declamations against "appeasement" here on this floor assist Secretary Byrnes and the American delegation at the peace conference in reaching an amicable agreement with our sister nations? Why take a chance?

I do not believe there will be another war. I do not believe any nation on earth wants war and I am certain the American people do not want war. But why take a step which might start a train of circumstances leading in that direction? We have the assurance of all the witnesses who testified before the committee. We have the reports of all established news agencies. We have the releases in the morning newspapers. And we have the emphatic testimony of our own State Department. All agree that there has been no curtailment of the freedom of the press. So far as UNRRA is concerned the American people have had access at all times to unbiased, unprejudiced, unvarnished, uncensored reports on all supplies sent to all foreign countries, including those named in the amendment.

Let us be sensible. Let us keep our heads. Let us not pass a bill carrying statements that will certainly give mortal offense. There is nothing in the amendment which will contribute to the peace of the world. It is charged with dynamite. It is fraught with potential catastrophe. It is hopelessly freighted with international ill will.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment should be voted down.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent, since the gentleman's time was extended 5 minutes, that I be permitted to proceed for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, my time was not extended. The original request was for 10 minutes for the committee. The Chairman simply failed to count the gentleman from Kentucky, who was standing in the aisle at the time. There was no extension of time to the committee. In the second place, the gentleman from Ohio could have asked and secured 5 minutes or 10 minutes at the time had he so desired. He now asks to set aside the rule under which the committee closes debate. There has been 55 minutes' debate controlled by his side and 15 minutes by the committee. I am constrained to object.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. DIRKSEN.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 154, noes 53.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Civilian Production Administration, fiscal year 1947, including salary of the Administrator at \$12,000 per annum, and salaries of six principal officials at \$10,000 per annum each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the employment of aliens; the employment of expert witnesses; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, book of reference, and periodicals; reimbursement at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to exceed \$2,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as compliance commissioners and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis and expenses of at-

tendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; not to exceed \$157,850 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); not to exceed \$494,000 for printing and binding; and the rental, maintenance, and operation of passenger automobiles and one airplane; \$20,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the maintenance or operation of an airplane or for the payment of rental of any airplane.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 8, line 1, after the semicolon strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$18,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

Mr. BENDER. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[Mr. TABER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, apparently the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would exercise the authority that is now given in restricting freedom of expression, freedom of press, and free speech. He asked for additional time himself, and after that was granted he refused to grant additional time in order for me to answer an argument which is wholly unfounded.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. In the spirit of fair play, Mr. Chairman, and I know the gentleman from Ohio himself is for fair play, possibly the gentleman does not know that at the time the gentleman from Missouri made the request he asked anyone who wanted to speak on that amendment during that time to stand, and he asked for a full 5 minutes for everyone, reserving the closing time for the committee. It is common practice, everyone knows, for the closing time to go to the committee. It does not seem to me the gentleman should be criticized for declining to extend the time after the committee has closed.

Mr. BENDER. I am fully aware of what the gentleman says. I know the rules of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. To make the story accurate, an additional 5 minutes was granted to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BENDER. That is right. The gentleman asked for an additional 5 minutes and no objection was made. Under the circumstances, if the gentleman will grant me a minute's time I will be glad to use a part of his time to answer the gentleman's argument.

The gentleman says we have full freedom of the press as far as the operations of UNRRA are concerned. Apparently he did not read this morning's paper. Here is an article from the New York Times of this morning:

UNRRA IN BELGRADE OUSTS AN AMERICAN—DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION SENT BACK TO WASHINGTON BY RUSSIAN CHIEF OF MISSION

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 25.—Leo Hochstetter, American member of the UNRRA mission to Yugoslavia and director of its office of public information, revealed today that he had been removed from his post and ordered to return to Washington by Col. Mihail Sergeichik, Russian chief of the mission, because of a disagreement over the censorship of UNRRA news releases by Colonel Sergeichik.

Mr. Hochstetter said that Colonel Sergeichik's policies prevented the Yugoslav public from being fully informed about the source and nature of UNRRA aid and directed the efforts of the UNRRA public information office toward presenting the most favorable aspects of UNRRA in Yugoslavia instead of giving a full, truthful account of its successes and failures.

Mr. Hochstetter, a former newspaper reporter and recently an official of the Office of War Information in Turkey, was informed yesterday that he had been relieved of his duties through an order informing the rest of the UNRRA staff that his place was being taken by his British assistant, Leo Fuller. The order was dated Saturday.

Asked about his impending departure, which became known through other members of the UNRRA staff, Mr. Hochstetter issued a formal statement, saying:

"Because of basic differences in concept on the conduct of public information activities in Yugoslavia, Col. Mihail Sergeichik, chief of the UNRRA Yugoslav mission, has ordered me to return to Washington.

"It is my view that a public information officer in UNRRA is an international public servant, charged with the twofold responsibility of explaining all aspects of UNRRA's program to beneficiaries and of accounting UNRRA's activities to the contributors.

"In any case I have found that the attitude of Colonel Sergeichik and his advisers made it increasingly difficult for me to carry out my responsibilities as I see them."

As one of the basic causes of disagreement, Mr. Hochstetter cited a memorandum dated June 12, stating that by order of Colonel Sergeichik all press releases, whether originating in Washington, here or elsewhere, must be approved by Colonel Sergeichik before being released to the Yugoslav press.

Obviously the gentleman from Missouri is in error when he states that there is no censorship and that there is freedom of expression as far as UNRRA's practices are concerned, when an UNRRA official, in fact, the man charged with the responsibility of the distribution of these UNRRA funds, is sent back to our country by this Russian dictator. The people of America want the needy people of all nations to be cared for. There is

no disposition on our part to withhold bread in order to foist our own ideology onto the people of the world, such as some of our allies insist upon doing, even in their own country. Not a Member of the House would be so callous as to withhold an appropriation for the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the naked. All that the amendment provides is that the people of America be given an opportunity to see how their money is spent. There is no other question involved.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the request for 10 minutes time was due to the fact that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] were given 10 minutes and the committee should therefore have 10 minutes to close.

Now, with reference to the excerpt that has been read from the Times, that was an instance in which one individual correspondent was persona non grata. During the war and since the war, every nation has at times sent home individuals for personal reasons. But the gentleman did not read all the article. If he had read the entire article he would have found on page 5 the statement that there was no censorship in the past, no censorship at present and complete freedom of the press.

The gentleman very carefully avoided reading the most pertinent paragraphs of the article. They completely refute the gentleman's argument. I trust those interested will take time to read all of the article in the New York Times of June 26, 1946, page 5. The gentleman has read only an irrelative excerpt.

With regard to the amendment before us, you are here affecting the distribution of critical materials. The amendment proposes to interrupt the building program. It has nothing to do with prices but merely with the distribution of essential supplies. If you are to provide for housing and if you are to provide for the veterans' program you must have a means of channeling building material equitably and in the right direction. That is what this agency does. We are giving them in this paragraph barely enough money to discharge their duties.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does the gentleman feel that by cutting this appropriation it will very vitally affect the emergency housing program?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It cannot be otherwise. We cut the appropriation to the lowest figure and if cut lower, especially by the amount indicated in the pending amendment, it will make it impossible to adequately perform the duties of channeling construction materials in the reconstruction program.

I trust the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 109, noes 85.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOLEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 6885 had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill today may extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain amendments.

CORRECTION OF THE ROLL CALL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 150, I am recorded as having voted "no." I voted "aye," and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Accounts I submit the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 682) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the investigation authorized by House Resolution 430, to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an investigation of the disposition of the case against certain individuals charged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with espionage and possession of confidential Government documents, including such printing and binding and the employment of such clerical, stenographic, and other assistance as the committee may deem necessary, and all other expenditures, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by the committee signed by the chairman thereof and approved by the Committee on Accounts, but shall not exceed \$2,500.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 683), which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That FRANK BUCHANAN, of the State of Pennsylvania be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives: On Census, Flood Control, and Elections No. 3.

The resolution was agreed to.

AMENDING THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill S. 2341, an act to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain this bill?

Mr. SPENCE. This bill merely extends the authority of the Federal Housing Administrator to insure mortgages on existing houses, which otherwise would expire on the 30th of this month. It gives him no additional authority. They are acting within the authorization previously granted them by the Congress.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is a unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. SPENCE. There was no objection in the committee to the report, and I understand there is no objection by anybody to the bill.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPENCE. I yield.

Mr. GAMBLE. This is section 2 of the Federal Housing Act?

Mr. SPENCE. Section 2 of the Federal Housing Act.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 203 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the second and third provisos and by striking out the colon at the end of the first proviso and inserting in lieu thereof a period.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE FIRST WAR POWERS ACT

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H. R. 6890) to amend the First War Powers Act of 1941.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will there likely be minority views filed?

Mr. HOBBS. Not that I know of.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Would the gentleman make the same request, in the event there are minority views to be filed?

Mr. HOBBS. Certainly. I include that in the request, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS]?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT OF 1942, AS AMENDED

Mr. HOBBS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 5716, an act to amend the Second War Powers Act of 1942, as amended, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5716) to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 2. Title XV of such Act, as amended, is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"Sec. 1503. Nothing contained in this Act or any other Federal Act (except the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, or the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended), shall be construed to authorize the establishment by any officer or agency of the Government of maximum prices for any commodity or maximum rents for any housing accommodations."

And the House agree to the same.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
SAM HOBBS,
C. E. HANCOCK,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
JAMES W. HUFFMAN,
HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5716) to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The Senate passed the bill after amending it to provide that nothing contained therein or any other act (except the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended), shall be construed to authorize the establishment by any officer or agency of the Government of maximum prices for any commodity or maximum rents for any housing accommodations. The House disagreed to the Senate amendment and requested the conference, to which the Senate agreed.

The House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate after it was modified to make clear the reference was to any Federal act, and to exempt also the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
SAM HOBBS,
C. E. HANCOCK,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EMERGENCY FARM MORTGAGE ACT OF 1933

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6477) to amend section 32 of the Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, and

section 3 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman make some explanation of the bill, particularly the necessity for action at this time?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I intend to offer an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and extend what is known as commissioner loans for 1 year. The commissioner loans will expire on the 30th of this month if not renewed and I think now that all of the members of the Committee on Agriculture are of the opinion that this extension should be made in order to give the committee time to work out, if possible, a way of servicing these farmers, who are now being serviced by commissioner loans, by similar loans made through the Federal Land Bank System.

Mr. HOPE. May I ask the gentleman, is it not the understanding of the committee that if this extension is made consideration will be given before the matter comes up again to work out some program which will make it unnecessary to have further extensions of this act?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I have a section 3 to the amendment I shall offer which directs the administration to make a thorough study of the situation and make recommendations to the committee not later than March 1 next year, so we will have time enough to work out legislation before the end of the year.

Mr. Speaker, the amendment I have offered would simply extend what is commonly known as the commissioner loans for a period of 1 year, this in order to give further time to the question as to how the farmers who at present are served by reason of the commissioner loans may be served in a similar manner under the Federal farm bank system.

H. R. 6477, as originally introduced, would have extended the commissioner loans for a period of 2 years. The House Committee on Agriculture adopted an amendment to the bill striking out the provision in the bill extending the commissioner loans for 2 years, and in lieu thereof prohibiting the making of such loans unless, and until, the Congress by joint resolution specifically authorized the making of such loans.

Permit me to first draw the issue: H. R. 6477, as introduced, extends the lending authority of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, which expires on June 30, 1946, for a period of 2 years. This means that the authority to make commissioner loans would be extended for a period of 2 years. The amendment to the bill, adopted by the committee by a vote of 11 to 8, and herein complained of, while extending the lending power of the Corporation for a period of 5 years, prohibits the exercise of this lending power unless, and until the Congress, by concurrent resolution expressly authorizes the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to make loans. In other words, the amendment while extending the lending power to make commissioner loans for a period of 5 years would, as of

June 30, 1946, prohibit the making of all commissioner loans, and this prohibition could only be lifted by concurrent resolution passed by the Congress. To say the least, such action smacks of the philosophy enunciated by the mother in graciously giving her consent to her daughter's request to go swimming:

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"

"O, yes, my darling daughter,
But hang your clothes on a hickory limb
And do not go nigh the water."

In the second place permit me to line up the forces for and against H. R. 6477:

- First. The Secretary of Agriculture.
- Second. The Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.
- Third. The Land Bank Commissioner.
- Fourth. Eleven of the twelve Federal land banks.
- Fifth. The National Grange.
- Sixth. The American Farm Bureau.
- Seventh. The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.
- Eighth. The National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation.
- Ninth. The National Farmers Union.
- Tenth. The Bureau of the Budget—approved.

Against H. R. 6477 as introduced; that is, for H. R. 6477 as amended so as to cut off the authority to make commissioner loans as of June 30, 1946:

First. The American Bankers Association.

Second. The Federal Land Bank of Houston.

BACKGROUND

In order to understand the issue it is necessary to give a brief history of both the Federal land-bank system and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

(a) Federal land-bank system: The Federal Land Bank Act of 1916, creating the Federal land-bank system, designed "to provide capital for agricultural development" and to "equalize rates of interest upon farm lands," has more than justified its existence. Had it no other

accomplishment to its credit than the reduction of farm interest rates from a national average of 6½ percent in 1916 to 4 percent in 1946, it would be considered a Godsend to the farmers of America. Add to this accomplishment the bailing out of the banks, insurance companies, and other farm mortgage lending institutions; during the depression, when loans in 1 year jumped from \$222,446,223—1933—to \$1,283,563,456—1934—over \$1,000,000,000—thus saving not only thousands of farmers, but thousands of financial institutions holding farm mortgage paper by swapping cool cash for their agricultural paper, and you begin to realize what an important part the system has played in our financial picture.

While the Federal Government supplied the original capital that went into the land bank system, the system was designated from the first to become farmer-owned and farmer-controlled, this objective to be accomplished by the farmers subscribing for stock in an amount equal to 5 percent of the loan granted, and in a very short time will have accomplished this worth-while goal. There are 12 land banks in the system, and at present 11 of these banks have paid back every cent of Government capital and are really and truly farmer owned and farmer-controlled, and the remaining bank, the St. Paul bank, in a few years will have retired all of its Government capital, at which time the whole system will become farmer-owned and farmer-controlled. This has been accomplished by the farmers, when obtaining loans, purchasing stock in the amount of 5 percent of the loans so obtained.

I also call attention to the fact that in recent years due to greater efficiency in administration and improvement in farm prices the Federal land bank system has been able to greatly reduce its loans, both in numbers and amount, and also its personnel. From 1938 to 1945 the record shows:

| | 1938 | 1945 | Percent reduction |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Number of loans..... | 1,086,272 | 644,518 | 59.3 |
| Amount of loans..... | \$2,803,764,000 | \$1,370,123,000 | 48.9 |
| Number of Federal land bank central office employees..... | 205 | 97 | 40.1 |
| Federal land bank district employees..... | 5,024 | 2,014 | 47.3 |

(b) Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation: The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was set up in 1933 in order to go to the relief not only of the farmers but to the relief of the banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions holding farm-mortgage paper. Under the act of May 12, 1933, creating the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the sum of \$200,000,000—all of which except \$50,000,000 has been returned by the Corporation to the Government—was made available to the land-bank commissioners for the purpose of making loans to farmers on the security of a first or second lien on real estate or personal property in an amount not to exceed 75 percent of the appraised normal value of the security. These loans, commonly known as commissioner loans, were handled by the Federal land banks.

The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation makes two types of loans, known as the first- and second-mortgage commissioner loans. The type known as the first-mortgage commissioner loan is made principally in those areas where the risk is high and consequently no local farm-loan association, confined as it is to a small local area, can safely assume the risk. However, when the risk is spread over the entire United States, as these commissioner loans are, the losses are greatly minimized. This loan is based upon the same principal insurance companies operate under. These high-risk areas are usually found in irrigation, drainage, and level districts; areas subject to excessive field erosion or erosive action of streams; and where the character of farming is undergoing a change.

H. R. 6885

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GOSSETT to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

- 1 Bureau of Reclamation, Boise project, Idaho, Anderson
- 2 Ranch: For an additional amount for construction, \$1,612,-
- 3 525, from the reclamation fund, special fund, to remain avail-
- 4 able until expended.

H. R. 6885

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Gossett to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 27 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

Claims (S. Docs. 217, 218), and judgments rendered by district courts (S. Docs. 219, 220). To Appropriations Committee. (pp. 7900-1.)

HOUSE - June 28

13. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6885 (pp. 8028-42).

Agreed, 228-119, to an amendment by Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to prohibit UNRRA assistance where American newsmen cannot enter (pp. 8029-32, 8040-1).

Rejected the following amendments: By Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., to reduce the War Assets Administration item by \$100,000,000, by a 152-155 vote (pp. 8032-4); and by Rep. Taber, N. Y., to reduce the OPA item by \$25,000,000, by a 51-68 vote (pp. 8034-5).

In addition to the provisions mentioned in Digests 124 and 125, this bill contains a provision making the prohibition against strikes against the Government applicable to all Government employees.

14. REORGANIZATION. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 151, 154, and 155, rejecting the President's three reorganization plans (pp. 8003-28). In order for these plans to be finally rejected, the Senate will have to disapprove them also.

15. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6056 (pp. 8042-5).

16. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6903, to provide benefits for certain U. S. employees who are veterans of World War III and lost opportunity for probational appointments by reason of their service in the U. S. armed forces (H. Rept. 2433)(p. 8048).

This Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5831, to include department and agency heads under the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 2429) (p. 8048).

This Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6673, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to modify the provision prohibiting an employee from receiving benefits under this Act and the Employees' Compensation Act concurrently (H. Rept. 2430)(p. 8048).

Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5244, to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades (pp. 8046-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.

17. BANKING AND CURRENCY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration S. J. Res. 138, to implement further the purposes of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out an agreement with the United Kingdom (p. 8004).

BILLS INTRODUCED - June 28

18. PERSONNEL. S. 2393, by Sen. Downey, Calif., to provide benefits for certain U. S. employees who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for probational appointment in the civil service by reason of their service in the U. S. armed forces. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7902.)

19. SOCIAL SECURITY. H. R. 6911, by Rep. Doughton, N. C., to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code. (p. 8049.)

20. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. H. R. 6917, by Rep. Lanham, Tex., to provide for site acquisition and design of Federal buildings. To Public Buildings and Grounds Committee. (p. 8049.)

21. FLAG. H. R. 6919, by Rep. Daughton, Va., relating to the display, along with

the U. S. flag, of flags, banners, and pennants of certain organizations. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 8049.)

22. HEALTH. H. R. 6922, by Rep. Pfeifer, N. Y., to establish a Department of Health To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 8049.)
23. SELECTIVE SERVICE. H. R. 6938, by Rep. Flood, Pa., to exempt World War II veterans from liability for further service in the U. S. armed forces. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 8049.)
24. CROP INSURANCE. H. R. 6924, by Rep. Lemke, N. Dak., to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to provide insurance for certain crops planted for harvest in 1947. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 8049.)
- H. R. 6925, by Rep. Lemke, to amend this Act so as to provide for the U.S. to pay 25% of insurance premiums. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 8049.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - June 28

25. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Judd, Minn., inserted a Washington Star article, "Labor Union Strategy Virtually Killed OPA..." (p. A3992).
- Extension of remarks of Rep. McGlinchey, Pa., defending price control (p. A3998).
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Price, Ill., defending price control (pp. A3999-90).
26. ALMOND IMPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Johnson, Calif., opposing importation of almonds (p. A4000).
27. RACKETEERING; MARKETING. Rep. Weichel, Ohio, inserted a Sentinel-Tribune, Bowling Green editorial commending the Hobbs bill with the caption, "Farmers can haul their products" (pp. A4001-2).
28. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Douglas, Calif., inserted a Washington Post editorial opposing the Dirksen amendment to the UNRRA appropriation item, prohibiting use of this money in countries which do not permit entrance of correspondents (p. A4002).
29. FARM SITUATION. Rep. Thom, Ohio, inserted a Christian Science Monitor article pointing out that farmers' income "has reached an all-time high, his mortgage debt is lowest in 30 years", but stating that there is danger in rising land prices (pp. A4002-3).

HOUSE - June 29

30. PRICE CONTROL. Received the President's message vetoing the bill, H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 8092-4).
- By a 173-142 vote, sustained the veto (173 voted to override it, but this was not a two-thirds majority) (pp. 8094-116).
- Chairman Spence of the Banking and Currency Committee then presented a measure, to continue the present law until July 20, but objection was made to immediate consideration of the measure, (pp. 8116-7).
- The Rules Committee reported a resolution providing for consideration of H. J. Res. 371, the Spence measure to continue the price-control laws until July 20 (p. 8126). Majority Leader McCormack announced that this measure will be brought up Mon. (p. 8127).
- Received a memorandum from the White House making a correction in the veto message on the price-control bill (p. 8131).

THE ISSUE

The issue is clear cut. If we block the reorganization of the executive branch we thereby set back reorganization. We refuse to permit the President to do what Congress has been unable to do. We either want reorganization or we do not want reorganization. Plan 3 conforms to the purposes, and the plan is in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act. Much is said about there not being a 25-percent reduction in all the agencies embraced in plan 3. The Reorganization Act expressed a hope for an over-all reduction in administrative expenses of the Government of 25 percent. It was not confined to any other plan. I believe that the pending Resolution 154 rejecting plan 3 should be defeated and that plan 3 should be approved. The defeat of the pending resolution will promote reorganization and efficiency in Government.

It will be kept in mind that after all the costs of the ordinary normal functions of the Government are a small part of the annual appropriations. Not more than one-fourth of the appropriations are involved in Government reorganization. The costs of wars, past and present, and of maintaining the Army and the Navy make substantially 80 to 85 percent of every tax dollar. I do not, however, minimize the importance of reorganization and of the reduction of the costs of Government. I believe reorganization should reduce the expenses of Government. I emphasize that, after all, expenses can be reduced where there is a will to reduce. The cost of any agency or department depends more upon the administration than upon the actual provisions of the act.

No Federal agency, no Federal employee ever asked either the Congress or the Executive for reorganization.

I now yield, to the gentleman from Minnesota, Dr. JUDD.

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman says these plans are 80 percent good, and I agree with him. Would he not prefer to have them 100 percent good, if that can be done without serious difficulty?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Of course, I would, and I have so stated. But, frankly, if that argument were followed to its conclusion, every bill voted on by Congress would be sent back to the committee, because you and I did not agree with 10 percent of it. With all due deference to the gentleman, and I like him. I like his views about St. Elizabeths, and I told him frankly that I would have left it out had I been writing Reorganization Plan 3, but I think there is involved a substantial reorganization and regrouping in plan 3 that, in my judgment, does not warrant the Congress constantly criticizing bureaucracy, waste, and extravagance, in rejecting a plan that is 90 percent good.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. CHURCH. The gentleman referred to the Veterans' Administration, headed by one Administrator, and then he compared that with Federal employees.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. What is the question, please?

Mr. CHURCH. They are working for the Government. The veterans are not working for the Government. Give them a fair show with their bipartisan board.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In my judgment, the man who offered his life upon the altar of his country is entitled, to say the least of it, to just as careful and just as judicial consideration as the man who works for his Government.

Mr. CHURCH. But he is not on the pay roll.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I have answered the gentleman's question. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], and I trust he will not make a speech about Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Mr. HALLECK. I am glad to know the gentleman is opposed to plan No. 1. I am surprised that he is not opposed to the other two plans.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. What is the question, please?

Mr. HALLECK. You have referred to the fact that the Employees' Compensation Commission, after all, has no real function. I have in my hand pages from the United States Government Manual which recites the functions of that Commission. With your permission, I will put those in the RECORD.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I am thoroughly familiar with them. I will refer to them. I am familiar with the act. I want to be clear in response to your question because the gentleman means to be fair.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman the balance of the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for six more minutes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I stated that when we passed the Reorganization Act we provided for the transfer of functions. That is exactly what would obtain in transferring it to a single administrator.

Mr. HALLECK. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I think the committee is entitled to know what the Commission says its functions are.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I know what they are. I do not want to conceal anything. I want to yield to other Members and my time is limited.

Mr. HALLECK. It will take only a minute to read these into the RECORD.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Everybody in this Congress knows that it is physically impossible for three persons on a board to pass on the claims of hundreds of thousands of employees. We know in practice that they have to be handled by examiners.

Mr. HALLECK. But we know that in practice and in operation they run the affairs of the Commission.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes. I am glad to have your views, always.

I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I hope I can get along with my colleague without any controversy. I understood you to say there was very little abolition and very little saving of funds in any of the plans. When I voted to authorize the President to reorganize the executive agencies of Government, I thought I was voting for authority to abolish some of them so as to save money and eliminate bureaucracy.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes.

Mr. MAY. Now, have we got any of that relief?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes, we have. I said there were no major abolitions and that there were no major savings or economies. We talk about reorganization as we do about the weather, but we do not do very much about it. I want to be fair. I stated it was hard for the President to reorganize. We have not done it in Congress. Let us keep in mind that substantially 80 to 85 cents out of every dollar that we appropriate has nothing to do with reorganization or administration. It goes to wars past and future and to the Army and the Navy. I wish to be fair and say there were no savings of major amount. There were savings but they were not major.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman mentioned, in his clear-cut and helpful statement, that there are 28 items contained in the 3 plans. It is fair to say that 12 of those items actually concern consolidation of programs and agencies. Therefore, we do get economy, do we not?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I stated that, but I wanted to be fair and I stated there are no major economies, because frankly these 28 agencies are not agencies that ought to cause the Congress of the United States to take issue with the Chief Executive except in one case. I stated I came to the conclusion to oppose plan 1 reluctantly. That was with reference to National Housing.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. RICH. There are certain items in these plans that we all agree are satisfactory. The gentleman states there is 20 percent of these plans that he does not like. Why not send the plans back to the President? He could send them back here within a week's time with the objectionable features eliminated and the Congress would agree to them.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I have answered the gentleman's question by saying that no plans that could be offered would be 100 percent satisfactory to all the Members of Congress. I think that when the President submits a plan that is 80 or 90 percent satisfactory that he has done a pretty good job.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. I know the gentleman is always fair and I have always admired his fairness. I want the gentleman to point out to the committee, since he is the last speaker—

Mr. WHITTINGTON. What is the gentleman's question, please?

Mr. BENDER. Since the gentleman is the last speaker and since he is expressing his own views I would like the gentleman to answer whether or not he is expressing the views of the majority of the committee.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I do not speak for the majority of the committee. As I indicated at the very inception of my argument even a majority of the committee makes mistakes. They made mistakes in reporting unfavorably all three plans. I agree on one resolution. I know the gentleman's views. I differ with him.

Mr. BENDER. But only three Members voted for any one plan.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I stated the situation in the opening of my argument. I stated, furthermore, that in my judgment, it is not a question of what the committee did but it is a question of what the committee did that can be supported, that can stand careful analysis, that can be supported in fact and in argument; and in my judgment, I have stated that the only fundamental policy that the Congress of the United States has thus far not adopted, that is proposed in these three plans, is that of continuing the wartime National Housing Agency that the Congress has not authorized, and I think reluctantly, much as I would like to vote for reorganization, that Congress is justified in voting against plan 1; but notwithstanding their defects, whether they be 10 percent, 5 percent, or 15 percent incorrect, Congress is not justified in disapproving plans 2 and 3.

Congress itself has not reorganized in 40 years. We might just as well admit that when we reject these reorganization plans we are setting back reorganization. The President of the United States, according to the testimony of all the witnesses, submitted a satisfactory plan with the exception of about five items.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield briefly.

Mr. CHURCH. Does not the gentleman feel that since the committee reported against all three plans—

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That is not a question, that is just a statement in accord with the gentleman's views. I decline to yield further.

I believe that plan 1 should be rejected, but I do urge that plans 2 and 3 should be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired. All time has expired.

(Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 1 of May 16, 1946, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 16th of May 1946.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of May 16, 1946, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 16th day of May 1946.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 3

of May 16, 1946, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 16th day of May 1946.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. The Clerk has now read the three concurrent resolutions with respect to plans Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Do I understand the proposal is that we vote on these resolutions en bloc?

The CHAIRMAN. Under the order of the House, they will be taken up separately when we go back into the House.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman asked whether or not we would vote on these resolutions separately or en bloc in the Committee. It strikes me—and I propound this inquiry of the Chair—even though it may be in order to vote on them en bloc, could we not ask for a division of the question and they be voted on separately in Committee?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say that the order of the House is that they be considered en bloc in the Committee.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, the wording of the three resolutions is such that if one desires to vote against the reorganization plan, should he vote "aye" or "no"?

The CHAIRMAN. In the House, if you want to disapprove the plan you would vote "aye."

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report back to the House, House Concurrent Resolutions 155, 151, and 154, with the recommendation that the several resolutions be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMAS of Texas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration House Concurrent Resolutions 155, 151, and 154 had directed him to report them back to the House with the recommendation that each of the resolutions do pass.

The SPEAKER. Under order of the House each resolution must be voted on separately.

The question is on House Concurrent Resolution 155, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 1 of May 16, 1946, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 16th of May 1946.

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. In reference to the three votes on plans Nos. 1, 2, and 3, a vote of "no" would be in support of the Presidential recommendation, a vote of "aye" to override the President, is that correct?

The SPEAKER. A vote of "aye" will adopt the resolution rejecting the President's plan.

The question is on House Concurrent Resolution 155.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANDOLPH) there were—ayes 180, noes 37.

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report Concurrent Resolution 151.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of May 16, 1946, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 16th day of May 1946.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANDOLPH) there were—ayes 166, noes 40.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and forty Members are present, a quorum.

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next resolution (H. Con. Res. 154).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of May 16, 1946, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 16th day of May 1946.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the concurrent resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House

on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6885, with Mr. COOLEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, fiscal year 1947, including salary of the Director at not to exceed \$12,000, and the Deputy Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses (not to exceed \$50,000), including reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees or others rendering service to said Office for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations and attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; law-books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation and repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding (not to exceed \$10,000); not to exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); payment, at rates not in excess of those fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of witnesses appearing at hearing held by the Office of Defense Transportation in connection with the performance of its functions; \$525,000; *Provided*, That the payment of subsistence to witnesses shall be subject to certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his designee, as to the necessity therefor; *Provided further*, That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes such lines would have been obligated to pay had they continued in operation under the control of the owners thereof.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk read a letter which I send to the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND

REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION,

June 28, 1946.

DEAR CLARENCE: I have just written to Representative JOHN TABER concerning his amendment. I sincerely hope that the Taber amendment will be reconsidered, since it limits the use of funds for shipments after December 31, 1946, and March 31, 1947, to Europe and China, respectively.

You will recall that a limitation now applicable to the present appropriation is in the law. That fixes the date of shipment to June 1947, affording ample time to clear the European situation.

The amendment will not do what is contemplated. It will waste some \$300,000,000 worth of food, supplies, and equipment for which deliveries to UNRRA cannot be made within that time. It will tie up food, material, and equipment paid for by other con-

tributing nations. The operations are centrally controlled, and there is no way in which operating, administrative, communication, and transportation costs can be separated from the general fund. For instance, an order of 75 locomotives from Australia for China out of the Australian contribution, now in manufacture to be delivered about midsummer of 1947, though originally intended for early 1947, could not be shipped in time. This is but an illustration. There are several hundreds of such orders. Agricultural machinery on order in this country which should be in process of delivery now, in all likelihood we will not get until after the 1st of the year because of stoppage of production caused by strikes. The same is true of water and sewer pipes which should have been shipped weeks ago. These have been delayed and we will not get them until the end of the year because of, first, the steel strike, and then the coal strike. I could go on indefinitely and give you instance after instance.

As I testified before the committee, I estimate that it would be about March or April before European shipments will have been completed, and perhaps the fall of 1947 for China. I do not see how it would be possible to carry out the intent of the limitation on the dates fixed by the Taber amendment without simply junking some \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 worth of supplies that would be on hand and could not be shipped. The United States has enough surplus supplies on our hands now. I am sure you will agree.

I fully understand what Mr. TABER has in mind, but I can assure you that the amendment does not do it, and that there is no way of limiting such a large operation as UNRRA has had for the past 2 years on midnight of a given date. Frankly, I am not smart enough to do it. I have conferred with my staff, and there is no way that it can be done. If the amendment is passed, it is tantamount to a reduction of the appropriation to which the United States is committed of some \$300,000,000. In that event, I will ask the President to relieve me and then the UNRRA Council, as it will require someone much smarter than I am who can perform miracles to take over the job. While I did not intend to remain here permanently, and took over because of an emergency, I do want to have a definite plan of operation to turn over to a successor, or to a new agency, to complete a plan which will not be wasteful and which will give 100 cents value for every dollar appropriated by mine and other countries.

You have been so understanding and helpful that I will greatly appreciate it if you will bring the situation to the attention of the House.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

F. H. LaGUARDIA,
Director General.

P. S.—A limitation, if necessary, as to purchase of supplies, food, etc., after December 31, 1947, could be administered.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, Mayor LaGuardia called me this morning. He said he had not been advised of this amendment until he got it over the ticker. He was very much concerned about it. He said he was mindful of Mr. TABER's interest and was in thorough agreement with his objective but when applied to the situation it was impossible of administration. He said there would be no alternative if this amendment went into the bill but to resign. He did not want that to be understood as a threat but such an amendment would leave a situation impossible of administration. He said he did not believe the House really understood the situation when the amendment was passed;

if they wanted to place a limitation upon purchases, upon the expenditure of money, that was all right, but not upon delivery, because most of these supplies have already been bought or contracted for. The money has already been spent or committed and time must be afforded in which to deliver them. He said he could not be a party to the wasting of \$300,000,000, and to the failure to keep our solemn agreement with 44 UNRRA nations, and the nations which had been promised relief.

We will have an opportunity to again vote on this amendment when the bill is reported back to the House. I trust all Members will consider this not from the point of view which we took when the matter originally came up, but in the light of what Mayor LaGuardia has said in the letter just read. "All the boys down there know me," he said. "They know I would not take advantage of anybody and that I would try to administer it if it were possible, but under such limitations, administration would be hopeless. When they reconsider it I hope they will decide to leave it out."

Mr. Chairman, I trust he is not amiss in that hope.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have tried to pay attention to what Mr. LaGuardia and what Mr. Wood told us when they were before the committee on hearings. May I read from the top of page 248:

Mr. Wood. That leaves us a carry-over for the January-to-March period in this table, which is based on finishing by the end of the year, except to China, of about \$20,000,000.

What am I going to say and when am I going to be able to correctly size up a situation which is presented to the committee? I am not in the least unsympathetic with providing the needed relief which we should give to these people. On the other hand, I am forced to take the position that some time we must come to the point where these people in these other lands, as a result of their own efforts in tilling the soil and producing and mining, will be able to support themselves.

I went out of my way, beyond the picture that was formally presented to us, to ask Mr. LaGuardia several questions. The answer appears in part on page 264 and in part on the pages following.

I asked about the Polish situation. Frankly, I was unable to get a clear picture of that, and frankly I do not believe Mr. LaGuardia could then or can now give a clear picture as to Poland.

I asked about the Italian situation. I was told that if Italy could find markets for her citrus fruits she ought to be able to take care of her own wheat situation.

I asked about the Greek situation and on page 265 you will find the answer that if Greece could get her tobacco produced and exported after the 1947 crop, she should be in a greatly improved condition.

About the Chinese picture we were told by Mr. Wood. I said: "You would not anticipate that you can get \$500,-000,000 over there for quite a while?"

Mr. Wood's answer was:

Of course, UNRRA shipments to China are not scheduled to cease until March 1947.

There was no idea of expansion from that answer.

With reference to Yugoslavia, frankly, I do not believe we know much and I do not believe they do. That is about the picture. To be honest, I could not withdraw the amendment on the basis of the facts that were developed before our committee and what appears now to contradict it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, I feel absolutely constrained at this time to bring to the attention of the membership Discharge Petition No. 32 which is now on the Speaker's desk. The petition relates to H. R. 6384, introduced by the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts, my colleague [Mrs. ROGERS]. There are also two similar bills, one by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY], and the other by the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND], to provide automobiles for amputees and paralyzed victims of actual warfare who have service-connected disabilities.

There is nothing that I could possibly say to emphasize the merits of this measure because they are very obvious. To be sure, it may lead—and properly so—to other measures broadening the privileges and benefits to our wounded and incapacitated. Objections based on the need for economy may be raised against it, but so far as I am concerned, I can conceive of many and better ways to economize than at the expense of those who have been handicapped so seriously and so grievously as a result of gallant service in the war.

Many of these young heroes to whom I have referred are in the galleries today. I hope that every Member of this House in response to their appeal, in response to the appeal which I am so honored and happy to be able to make to you today, will come forward as soon as possible and sign this petition so that we may speedily consider and pass this worthy bill. In my opinion, the Congress cannot act too expeditiously to take favorable action on this most vital and most important matter. There is no valid reason for further delay. The bill has the greatest merit, its objective is humane and necessary to lighten the burdens and brighten the outlook of these fine boys. We must discharge our obligation at the earliest possible moment to those who have sacrificed so much for our country.

I urge and hope that every Member will sign the petition forthwith and thereby insure the early passage of this meritorious bill.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILBIN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, I want to join my colleague from Massachusetts in this petition in reference to the legislation to which he referred and to say that it takes in not only the amputees but the paralytics as well.

Mr. PHILBIN. That is true. I thank the gentleman from his contribution.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. "The gentleman will state it."

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I insist that the gentleman who has just spoken was speaking out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order comes too late.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. Chairman, I am no going to offer an amendment because I do not like to take time on matters which are bound to fail anyway. But, to me, it is absolutely shocking and incomprehensible that Congressmen who read the newspapers will vote for a half billion dollars for UNRRA, which is run by Russia, England, and the various countries in Europe and when it is shown on the face of it that much of the aid goes either to Russia or to countries which are dominated by Russia to such an extent that they might as well be Russia.

Out in the cloakroom practically the only argument for the British loan is this hush, hush stuff that, "Now you can say you voted for something to stop Russia."

I certainly know, and when the time comes I will demonstrate it, that handing \$5,000,000,000 to the British Empire is not going to save the United States from communism. The idea of Members of this Congress going to the country and asking for reelection, going to the people of the country with blood on their hands, and the campaign argument, "I handed a half billion dollars to Russia and at the same time I voted to hand \$5,000,-000,000 to England to stop Russia" is pure hypocrisy. I cannot understand why there are not any votes on this floor against UNRRA.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, in view of the subject matter that was opened by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] would it be out of order for one to address himself on that particular matter?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may ask unanimous consent to do so.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I scarcely regard the matter as either in or out of order in view of the fact that it relates to a very germane subject in this bill.

Let me refresh you on the subject of the so-called Taber amendment. As the bill came on this floor it carried lan-

guage that had been prepared in the Budget Bureau. That language stated in effect that all of the consolidated funds in the \$465,000,000 for UNRRA plus any unobligated and unexpended sums provided in prior appropriations might be pooled and could be expended without the limitations in the original law.

The limitations referred to are the fact that we decided that December 31, 1946, would be the deadline for UNRRA for all purposes except China. In the case of China the deadline was March 31, 1947. The letter from the Director of UNRRA, Mr. LaGuardia, would indicate that within the limitations of that time he says he cannot acquire and deliver the goods that are contemplated here and finish the job.

Let me tell you what is behind the Taber amendment and why the thing is so important. Let us go to lend-lease for just a moment and see what our experience has been. I got very curious about the number of contracts that Lend-Lease Administration is still processing. Mind you, the President of the United States proclaimed on VJ-day or the day thereafter, which was away back in August, that lend-lease had come to an end. So, when they came before the Deficiency Subcommittee recently I raised the question as to how many contracts under lend-lease were still being processed. You will find it on page 662 of the hearings, and I will give it to you. There are over 1,464 lend-lease contracts that have not yet been completed. But that is not the most impressive thing about it.

On the same page you will find the number of unscheduled contracts. Listen to this: Notwithstanding the fact that on the 15th of August lend-lease was brought to an end by Presidential proclamation there are over 414 lend-lease contracts on which they have not even started. They have not even started to produce the goods. When will the shipments be made? Why, possibly in 1947, but if it involves a lot of mechanical equipment that is precise in quality and requires fine machining, it is conceivable that we will be under commitments of sending lend-lease goods abroad perhaps 2 years from now, notwithstanding the fact that the American people generally have felt that it came to an end.

So now, let us come to UNRRA. We set December 31 for all countries except China. We set March 31, 1947, for China. If the Taber amendment is voted out it means that there is no limitation. It means that they can process the contracts and commitments from hereon out well into 1947 and, for all I know, to 1948. There is no limit.

How far do you want to go with this thing? I want to be just as gracious as I can to Mayor LaGuardia. I recognize that he has a difficult job, but, after all, are you going to delegate a very sovereign power involving hundreds of millions of dollars for an almost interminable period? That is the question that is involved here. It certainly richly deserves to be made clear. So out of the experience that we have had with lend-lease, when there are 414 contracts on which production has not even started,

what will be the situation with UNRRA if they cannot get the goods, or if, for some reason, there is delay in production? How long will it run and how long will this entity continue to provide relief and rehabilitation when we made it so abundantly clear that there was a terminal date, namely, December 31, for all countries, except China, and March 31, 1947, for China? Let us have it fully understood what is involved here. That is the nub of the issue."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to take the full 5 minutes, but I still believe the matter is not clearly understood, and I am taking this time in the hope that I can make it perfectly simple and clear. I think all the arguments that have been made about processing and collateral matters are really not germane to the subject matter of the amendment.

In the first place, UNRRA's authorization dies on June 30, 1947, by law. There was a proviso in Public Law 259, and this proviso was waived by the bill which we presented. That waiver was stricken by the Taber amendment. That should be very clear. That proviso in the law was waived by the bill we brought in, and that waiver was stricken by the Taber amendment. Let me read you the original provision in the bill as it came to the House for action. It has to do with just one thing:

That no relief or rehabilitation supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appropriated shall be shipped to any country except in the Far East after December 31, 1946, and in the case of any country in the Far East after March 31, 1947.

The only thing the Taber amendment did was take out of this bill the exception as to the time limit dealing with shipping alone. It merely meant that the bill which we brought out attempted to make it possible to ship after those dates, not to carry on the work. It simply provided that those things which we bought or had processed or manufactured for UNRRA, if they were in some warehouse in this country or on the docks, and had not been able to be delivered quite as promptly as we thought they would be, might still be shipped abroad for the purposes of UNRRA after the fixed date in Public Law 259. That is all that is involved, the shipping, not the manufacturing, nor the processing. It did seem very reasonable to me that if we had bought the goods and processed them, or whatever we had put into them, and because of shortages of labor or because of strikes we were not able to get them on board the ships to go abroad, we certainly should remove the restrictions which made it impossible to ship them after those dates. The question of the continuation of UNRRA and all the things brought up by the gentleman from Illinois seemed to me to be out of line, because all this amendment speaks of is shipping the goods after those dates.

I did not think a slight extension of time would be out of line. I offered an amendment which would have extended the time 90 days. But that amendment went out on a point or order. This whole tempest in a teapot is because the committee attempted to allow articles to be shipped after those dates. It seems to me that it did not warrant opposition from Congress. It is highly important to UNRRA, in order that the goods they bought and paid for with American dollars could be delivered to the unfortunate people of the world. There is nothing else involved.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I certainly did not so read that language. It seems to me that the minute a commitment was made, whether it was financial or not, and once we were obligated, irrespective of whether or not the goods were on the docks, we could go right ahead with the business just as we did before.

Mr. O'NEAL. No one in the House has any higher regard for the gentleman from Illinois than I, but if the gentleman will read this one paragraph in the law which I have just read he will find that it has to do only with shipping, and nothing else.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, we have here the unprecedented situation of the head of an international body lobbying Congress by means of a letter to a Member which is read from the Clerk's desk.

Last December when this termination date was put into the law it was not an original date determined upon by the action of this Congress, as Mayor La Guardia would have you believe; it was fixed pursuant to a resolution adopted by the UNRRA Council at their London meeting last summer, when the International Council of UNRRA, our own representative being their and voting, decided to wind up UNRRA on December 31, 1946. In our legislation we went the Council one better and, because of the lamentable and pitiable showing UNRRA had made in delivering any relief goods to the Far East, gave UNRRA 90 days more to deliver goods to the Far East.

I have been attempting to find out whether the UNRRA council has reversed its formal action of last summer. Unless there has been more recent UNRRA legislation which I have been unable to find, we have the spectacle of Mayor La Guardia, the International Director General of UNRRA, making a proposal that his powers be extended beyond the date that has been formally fixed for the termination of the work of UNRRA by the international council of that very body.

Here is the practical point involved. Relief requires a degree of speed. You cannot delay 90 days or 6 months in feeding starving people or they will be dead when you get the food there. Relief delayed is relief denied. When we are talking about next year, 2 years after the war is over, we are not talking about postwar relief but are talking about something else. When we are furnishing industrial machinery to a country a

couple of years after the war is over, it is not for the purpose of relief but it is merely giving the country free material for its reconstruction. In the original UNRRA resolutions adopted at Atlantic City and in our original legislation it was made clear that UNRRA was to be for relief and not for reconstruction. But Mayor La Guardia and his predecessor, Governor Lehman, have twisted the purposes of UNRRA to make it a great free reconstruction agency. For instance, out of this \$465,000,000 involved here, only \$40,100,000 is going for food and \$66,000,000 is going for industrial reconstruction. I am one of those who felt at the outset that money spent for seed, for farm machinery, and for repair of railways and bridges to get relief supplies into destitute areas of countries were proper relief items, but we have found in the past year that this matter of relief has been stretched into a vast reconstruction project. The element of time is important, because after a certain amount of time passes you cannot furnish relief because the people who needed it are dead. When you are furnishing supplies 2 years after a war, then it is for free reconstruction, or permanent support, but not for relief of suffering caused by the war.

This House should not reverse itself on winding up UNRRA.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, a question arose here yesterday and today as to what becomes of a great deal of the material which is sent abroad under UNRRA. I think I owe it to the House to refer to a statement given to me in my office about a month ago by a young man, a neighbor of mine who is a farmer. He was selected by his church—he is a member of the plain people—to take over a lot of livestock to Europe. He is now on the Atlantic or over in Poland with the third shipment. He told me they take about 800 bred heifers and about 1,000 horses in a load. He said the horses were purchased by UNRRA in St. Louis and were so poor and in such bad shape that 129 of them died in transit on the last trip. Now there is no sense in shipping half-starved horses to a country that has no feed. Then most of them were unbroken and half wild and no good when they get them there. It would be interesting to know what they cost landed in Poland. I said, "What evidence do you have that your brethren get these horses and these heifers when you get them there?" He said, "None whatever." I said, "Have you talked with people over there and have you any evidence?"

He said, "Yes. I have talked with members of our church over there as to what becomes of these bred heifers when they get them there." He said, "The Russians take them all." He says, "They have to surrender them to the Russians, and if they get any back they steal them. If they are caught stealing them they are shot on sight." I have every reason to believe what my neighbor told me. I grew up with him and I know him. He is a Christian man. When I get these reports I believe them.

In the light of that I think we ought to be a little more careful with the money

we spend for these things if we are going to try to aid our people over there. If you cannot get food and supplies to the needy through the church circles to their brethren, then I am sure you cannot get it there through the Government. The governments over there have never had any compassion on their poor, or they would not have so many poor.

There has always been starvation in a lot of these countries because the governments pay no attention to the poor.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. It has been explained in the papers by Constantine Brown about Yugoslavia. The Government takes the material and sells it to some rich man and uses the money for war supplies, as in Yugoslavia, Poland, and no doubt in other Russian-controlled countries.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Did your friend say anything to you about what policy they have established for the distribution of the food that we are sending?

Mr. GROSS. No. We did not discuss that. He is not working in the transporting of food. He is working for his church in the delivery of livestock. These heifers are a contribution of the Plain People in several counties in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order in connection with Mr LaGuardia's letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this subject, which is not in order, of course, but I think we have had enough of it—I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this particular subject close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to exceed \$435,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947 for all necessary expenses of the War Assets Administration established by Executive Order 9639; for allocation or reimbursement by the War Assets Administrator to Government agencies designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944; for payment to Government agencies designated by the Administrator for rendering special services in connection with the disposal of surplus property in such amounts as shall be approved

by the Bureau of the Budget; and for allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies in such amounts and upon such basis as shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, for the care and handling (including pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel) of surplus property subsequent to the filing of a declaration of surplus covering such property with a disposal agency designated by the Administrator, or, if the Administrator prescribes procedures whereby declarations of surplus are made at approximately the time of disposal or removal, subsequent to notice by the owning agency to the disposal agency that property has been determined to be surplus and is subject to such procedures, such funds to be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; fees and mileage of witnesses at rates provided by law for witnesses attending in the United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c); temporary (not in excess of 1 year) or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof, including stenographic reporting services, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding; travel expenses, including reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, to employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; procurement of supplies, equipment, reports, and services in connection with the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) upon determination by the Administrator or by any official designated by him for this purpose that such method of procurement is necessary; purchase and procurement of reports of experts or consultants or organizations thereof; advertising, including radio time; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft in the Territories and possessions in connection with disposal activities and, in the continental limits of the United States in connection with the disposition of aircraft and airports; acquisition of buildings, lands, lease-holds, and other interests therein, and temporary use thereof for the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property; payments to States or political subdivisions thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accruing against real property declared surplus to the Administration by Government corporations; authority to advance money to Administration cashiers and collection officials upon furnishing bond, for the purpose of handling cash transactions and making change at surplus property sales: *Provided*, That the Administrator may delegate to any official in the War Assets Administration the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any subordinate official the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within said Administration: *Provided further*, That any employee of the War Assets Administration is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Administrator, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of the War Assets Administration: *Provided further*, That the Administration may procure by contract or otherwise and furnish to governmental employees and employees of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities; and erect temporary structures and make alterations in existing structures necessary for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the provisions of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390) shall not apply with respect to officers and employees of the War Assets Administration.

tion facilities; and erect temporary structures and make alterations in existing structures necessary for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the provisions of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390) shall not apply with respect to officers and employees of the War Assets Administration.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 11, line 14, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$435,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$335,000,000."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to save \$100,000,000.

As pointed out yesterday under general debate, the War Assets Administration requested for administrative expenditure the enormous sum of \$545,100,000.

In the bill now before us the committee has included the figure \$435,000,000, but in its report has indicated that the balance of \$110,000,000 is in effect to be held in abeyance. In other words, the agency is to go ahead and dispose of property and come back later to be reimbursed on the basis of actual expenditure.

So, Mr. Chairman, there is no real cut made by your committee in this request for over half a billion dollars.

What is \$545,000,000 in terms of \$2,900,000,000 which with good luck the War Assets Administration hopes to realize in the course of the fiscal year 1947?

It is about 20 percent of the figure \$2,900,000,000; it is about 25 percent of the figure \$2,100,000,000 which appears elsewhere in the justifications as the net proceeds hoped to be realized. In other words, the agency plans to spend from 20 to 25 cents in administrative expenditure for every dollar which it recovers.

That to my mind, Mr. Chairman, is out of all reason. I have talked with businessmen of experience and competency, who state that in their judgment, 10 percent should be adequate; that 12½ percent should cover all contingencies.

If we allow 10 percent, or \$2,900,000,000, which WAA hopes to recover on property costing \$15,400,000,000, that amounts to \$290,000,000. If we allow 15 percent on the same figure that amounts to \$435,000,000.

I propose to allow 15 percent and to allow \$435,000,000, but to allow it as a maximum, and not as a minimum. I propose to carry in this bill the sum of \$335,000,000, holding in abeyance the balance of \$100,000,000 just as the committee proposes to do on the larger basis.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that no one can read this testimony in this connection without feeling that WAA's estimate is in large measure guess work. One thing is clear, and that is that the agency does not need this great sum of money at the present time. It seems to me far bet-

ter to go slow and let the agency come back, if necessary. It must come back anyway, even under the committee proposal, in respect to the \$100,000,000 that is held in abeyance.

My amendment cuts less than 20 percent from the enormous request made by this agency. It provides 15 cents in administrative expenditure for every dollar which it is hoped to collect. It allows \$435,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947 as compared with \$199,000,000 provided for the present fiscal year—more than twice the amount allowed for the current year. It saves \$100,000,000 for the taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the committee will see fit to adopt this amendment and save \$100,000,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. DOUGLAS].

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, after all this Roman holiday in denouncing UNRRA, may I say a word as one who has watched the activities of UNRRA on the spot in certain countries. In the first place, it should be pointed out that UNRRA was given a dual name. It is United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation. Very often relief alone would be an endless drain without rehabilitation. UNRRA was created to help nations to help themselves.

It might be interesting to state that in many of the countries the heads of the missions are Americans. In the two Russian republics it is worth mentioning that they are prominent Americans who head these two missions. They are New York lawyers, Marshall McDuffy, for the Ukraine, and Richard Scandrett, for the Byelo mission. Mr. Sandrett is a nephew of Dwight Morrow and a prominent Republican, some of you may be relieved to recall. He has served on the National Republican Committee, has been treasurer of the New York County Republican Committee, and was a candidate for Congressman-at-Large in 1938.

In Greece, Buel Maben, also an American, heads the mission. There we find a country in which a thousand towns have been destroyed, 25 percent of the homes burned down, about 50 percent of the livestock either killed or taken away, practically all farm machinery stolen or ruined, factories destroyed, every bridge in the country blown up, and transportation disrupted.

The thin and mountainous soil of that country has been tilled for thousands of years and desperately needs fertilizers. But in Europe, outside of Germany, there has been no commercial fertilizer available since the war.

We in America may gripe about our hardships, but in fact we are the only major land not bombed, invaded, nor starved. We can begrudge those other lands the help which they so greatly need, for unless you have seen a bombed-

out region, you cannot imagine the utter blight that has come to those countries in the war.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The gentlewoman has seen firsthand the great need for relief. Would not the gentlewoman agree that this is a case where relief delayed is relief denied, and it is our interest and should be to the interest of UNRRA to speed relief supplies there before the need for relief is over because the people are all dead?

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. Definitely. On the other hand, it is a dual program, relief and rehabilitation in these countries. I for one would not presume to shackle Mr. LaGuardia by a program which he says he cannot and will not try to administer.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the expenditures on account of surplus property agencies so far this year have been \$87,461,000. Those have largely come in the last 2 months. I am reading this from the Treasury statement, so I assume it is right. The expenditures in the month of June have stepped up to \$34,000,000. The receipts for the month of June, so far, are \$9,622,000. The receipts have gone up \$5,000,000 since yesterday. I do not know whether that is because some of us criticized the way that they were doing business, or not. I hope that what we have said has produced some results.

The total receipts in the Treasury so far are \$345,000,000 for this fiscal year, and the expenditures are at the rate of 25 percent of the receipts.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Is that broken down to show foreign countries?

Mr. TABER. No.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. As to foreign countries, some of those purchases are made with American money through American loans from the Export-Import Bank, and history shows that loans made to foreign governments are not paid back. So it is really American money that is being paid out.

Mr. TABER. I want to read a little bit about the way they do business. In their official publication of the War Assets Administration for February, accumulated sales totaled \$862,843,000. That is through February 28.

Now, listen to this: In the March issue there were reported cash receipts of \$583,000,000 and accounts receivable of \$89,000,000, totaling \$672,000,000. That leaves more than \$190,000,000 unaccounted for. That is the way they are doing business. They have 28,000 employees. The figure that they were asked for would give them 14,000 more. It seems to me perfectly ridiculous when a veteran asks a priority for something that he is entitled to that they should not give it to him instead of holding out and holding back and turning it over to some

speculator, like Gimbel Bros. in New York, or some of these other outfits around the country. If they did, they would get along a lot better and a lot cheaper. They could do this job on the basis of 10 percent of the amount they receive if they would only go at it in a businesslike way. The trouble is that they do not. If they would run it in a businesslike way and keep up to date on their collections and get the money in before the account gets cold, they could cut down on this appropriation very readily to what the gentleman from Massachusetts has suggested. That is, we could save \$100,000,000 and they could do a better job, and the whole thing would be cleaned up. I have no desire to prevent them from having the money they need to operate, but I want to see them operate efficiently and honestly and have their books in shape so they will jibe. I do not like to have to call attention to this sort of thing in governmental operation—I am disturbed by it—but I think the only salvation is to go along through with what the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] has proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, this is a very difficult subject to do justice to in a matter of 5 minutes. In passing, I would like to comment on the figures given by the distinguished minority member on the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York. The gentleman is talking about cash receipts when he speaks of what appears on the Treasury statement. It takes some time to record sales as cash receipts.

There never was such a merchandising job in the history of the world, I presume, as that which the War Assets Administration has to perform now. Not only is the amount tremendous beyond the contemplation of man but the distribution is from one end of the earth to the other, from the smallest isles in the Pacific to New York City, all over the world. The war assets are spread everywhere and the total volume runs into so many billions that I do not believe we can contemplate it. I understand that there are reasons to criticize, because in a job of that sort there is not such ability in the mind of any one man to do a perfect job on such a proposition. But we do have honest, honorable, capable men working to handle this proposition, even though mistakes are made.

I think if you will look at the cut proposed in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts you will see that it is taking a tremendous chance as to the sale of this vast hoard of material. The gentleman's amendment, if it is considered carefully, shows that it would provide for the War Assets Administration a net total of about \$230,000,000 for 1947. I will say frankly that he nor anyone else in the United States can know the amount required with any real accuracy. His amendment proposes approximately \$230,000,000 for the operation of the War Assets Administration for the next year.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. My proposal is \$335,000,000 for the War Assets Administration plus the \$100,000,000 that would be held in the bank.

Mr. O'NEAL. The net figure, with what has been taken off of the \$435,000,000, would be \$287,000,000, less what the gentleman has, and another figure of \$48,000,000, which would be approximately \$230,000,000, as well as I can figure.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. May I ask the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky if it is not true that when we gave the veterans first preference we added to the responsibility of the War Assets Corporation in making disposal of this property, because we forced individual sales rather than bulk sales?

Mr. O'NEAL. There is no question about that.

They used \$227,000,000 to handle \$9,000,000,000 worth of material up to February, and the disposals there amounted to \$1,900,000,000. Yet by this amendment it would give them only \$230,000,000 in 1947 to handle \$25,000,000,000 worth of property, of which War Assets hopes to dispose of \$15,400,000,000 worth. In other words, if this amendment is adopted the War Assets Administration will have appropriated the same amount of money to handle \$25,000,000,000 of paper as against \$9,000,000,000 handled to February of this year, and to dispose of eight times the amount they hope to dispose of as compared with last year. It is an impossible task to do this job satisfactorily with that cut in the bill, in my opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 80, noes 59.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. O'NEAL and Mr. WIGGLESWORTH.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported there were—ayes 91, noes 77.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and acts amending or supplementing such acts, and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed \$55,000 for the

employment of aliens; not to exceed \$30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services without regard to said section 3709; witness fees; printing and binding (not to exceed \$790,290, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms prescribed for use of trade or public; instructions, regulations, coupon books, price lists, and printing required for the conduct of litigation); not to exceed \$300,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Administrator, regional administrator, or the district director in the region or district in which the purchase is contemplated; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$7,674,330), including reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them on official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories and return and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Price Administration; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; not to exceed \$2,509,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); fiscal year 1947, \$106,650,000: *Provided*, That the aggregate of expenditures of any kind directly incident to informational functions shall not exceed for the period of the fiscal year \$1,750,000: *Provided further*, That within 30 days after the enactment of legislation extending the termination date of the Office of Price Administration beyond June 30, 1946, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate of appropriation contained in House Document No. 653, Seventy-ninth Congress, and within such period of 30 days make such revision (in no case upward) of the component parts and within the total amount thereof as would, in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of such legislation, and such revision shall be published promptly in the Federal Register and shall be binding upon the Office of Price Administration: *Provided further*, That obligations in pursuance of such revision, if justified thereby, may be incurred at quarterly rates not exceeding (except for liquidation expenses and the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946) those that would have been permissible under an appropriation made in accordance with the estimate of appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned House Document No. 653: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as herein-after provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures,

or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character where in individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for such agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said act as amended; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its product and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said act as amended: *Provided further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or commerce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 17, lines 20 and 21, after "1947" strike out "\$106,650,000" and insert "\$80,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to save \$25,000,000. Some people may want to know why I offer that amendment. I offer it because I believe it will improve the administration of the Office of Price Administration.

Now, how have they operated, and why do they need to have their appropriation curtailed? Instead of having a few people involved who are competent in connection with any operation with reference to pricing or regulation, they have had an enormous number. If you had occasion to go over there with reference to the pricing of any commodity, you would be ushered into a room, as I have been on many occasions. Sometimes there might be a dozen, sometimes there might be 30 people involved in an operation where there should never be over 2 or 3. The thing has had to go through innumerable agencies in the OPA, to such an extent that they have delayed their procedure so long that it has been impossible to get anything through. The result of that has been a curtailment of production and the promotion of inflation and higher prices and black markets. That is one of the principal reasons why they have made a failure of their job. If you make them cut down on that operation and get down to earth and be honest with the people of the United States, instead of having such a cumbersome operation that it will be impossible to function you will be improving the efficiency of the Price Administration set-up.

On top of that, including printing and binding, they are spending approximately \$2,500,000 on publicity and propaganda, a very large percentage of which is in violation of the law and is designed deliberately to misrepresent the picture in that Office.

I hope this amendment will be adopted, and that we will be able not only to save to the Treasury a very large volume of money but that also we will be able to promote efficiency in the Office of Price Administration by making them simplify their procedure, that we will put it on a businesslike basis instead of having it so involved and cumbersome and going through so many hands that there is no efficiency about it whatever. It takes so long that production is thwarted and the OPA is deliberately promoting inflation and higher prices.

I hope this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, of all the blows that have been leveled at our inflation control program, this attack on the appropriations for OPA seems to me to be the strangest and the worst.

By congressional mandate, after both Houses of the Congress have long and carefully considered the OPA bill, the Congress has approved the act extending OPA for 12 months.

Mr. Chairman, by a vote of the Congress we passed a bill that told OPA that they must administer the bill within the

dozens of new price-raising changes that Congress laid down. I do not need to remind the Members that I did not support any of those changes. But the gentlemen on the Republican side of the aisle from which this amendment comes, sponsored and approved practically every single one of those changes. The adjustments of prices to those legislative changes are not automatic.

We do not believe in self-pricing. The new bill does not provide for self-pricing. It provides for careful administration and adjustment upward, according to congressional formulas, a big percentage of the 8,000,000 prices in the OPA maximum-price books.

Yet the gentleman from New York comes before the Congress at this late date and seeks to reduce this appropriation by about twenty-five million to \$80,000,000 for the coming year. He does this in spite of the most terrific and stupendous workload of price adjustments upward that has been dumped on the Office of Price Administration.

The Members on the other side of the aisle legislated that these modifications in prices be made according to their formulas, and in many instances these price increases by legislative mandate must be made within 30 days after the passage of the act.

Now you cripple the organization by reducing their funds to \$80,000,000, cutting the Budget estimate from one hundred and forty-two million even before the changes in the price bill were carried out by the OPA and prices adjusted on millions of items as required by the new law.

Scarcely a day has passed but Members of the Republican side of the aisle have risen and condemned the black markets that are going on in this country. Yet such shortsighted economy as we see here in crippling enforcement funds is largely responsible for the growing condition of black markets throughout this country.

You cannot stop a black market without enforcement agencies. The honest, legitimate dealer who is on one side of the street competing with a black marketer, or a man who is evading price ceilings on the other side is powerless when you take away the OPA enforcement agency. When you do that you are driving a knife into the heart of the honest, decent merchant who is trying to live within the rules of the game.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I voted against the OPA originally and I have taken the floor day after day against the OPA. In my opinion, it is nothing but a cancer on the body politic of this country and we will have black markets, we will have a shortage of everything, as long as this crew of 60,000 snoopers are on the Federal pay roll.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is the gentleman's opinion and, may I say, he has taken a consistent position in that respect. But I believe the House by a large majority has stated that we want

to continue inflation-control, even if in greatly weakened form.

If you believe in continuing it, then give that agency enough money to carry on the job that they have to do, and particularly to carry out the amendments that you put in the bill that forced these price adjustments. You are not going to get good administration or enforcement by denying them the money to do this work.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. All I want to say is "Amen" to what the gentleman has stated. It seems to me that in all probability the new Price Control Act is going to be a much more difficult instrument to enforce than the old one, therefore it is more incumbent on the Congress to provide sufficient funds for the staff now than it was before.

Mr. MONRONEY. The gentleman is correct. I have heard it informally estimated that the changes the Congress has written into the act will require 9,000,000 man-hours to make the price adjustments. Now, here comes an amendment from the Republican side seeking to cut the Budget estimate of \$142,000,000 down to \$80,000,000, almost one-half of the amount required to do this job.

I can't understand the illogical line of reasoning of the gentleman from New York or the members of his party. I ask that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, Mr. TABER.

The question was taken and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 51, noes 68.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Ohio: On page 21, after line 18, insert the following: "Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be spent for publicity or propaganda."

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this amendment does not need much explanation. You understand it. It simply prohibits the OPA from using any of the funds herein appropriated for publicity or propaganda purposes. If there is one thing needed more than any other it is to stop the bureaucrats from using the funds that are appropriated to them to propagandize the country to keep themselves in power.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would the gentleman define exactly what he means by publicity and propaganda? Of course, the OPA has a function to inform the people

about the work of OPA, which is absolutely essential to do the work. I know the gentleman does not have that in mind. It seems to me that the words "publicity" and "propaganda" should be better defined in order to determine what the gentleman is trying to arrive at.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. When Chester Bowles said the country was going to be wrecked if OPA were discontinued, that is plain propaganda. I think everybody understands the meaning of the term "propaganda."

I hope the amendment is adopted.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. THOM. Would the gentleman eliminate the practice of OPA in issuing public statements on price changes and price regulations by his amendment?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. No; I would not eliminate that practice; I would eliminate the OPA.

Mr. THOM. But that is part of publicity.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment, but I do believe that it directs attention to the full question of publicity, information, and propaganda. Obviously, there is something that the Congress is going to have to do about it. It occurs to me that somewhere along the line we are going to have to set up a certain pattern, a certain guide line that shall not be exceeded by administrators with respect to what they call publicity and information. I frankly confess that I do not know exactly what the dividing line is. I tried, in fact, to prepare some amendment to develop mandatory language within the limitations, but in an appropriation bill it is simply too difficult. However, I think everybody who has had any experience with this matter of publicity and information and propaganda recognizes the fact that there ought to be a limitation. I recognize also that in an agency of this kind, and for that matter most every Federal agency, obviously it has to tell its story, but it seems to me that the story ought to be confined, with certain limitations, to facts rather than propaganda, and rather than naked opinion, which is certainly not informational.

Here is one of the radio speeches that Mr. Bowles made, and I will quote you a line:

The forces of organized greed must seem to you oblivious to the public interest, determined to get theirs while the getting is good, and that is not a pleasant picture for you to look upon.

By what virtue does he assail men of integrity who are engaged in business and who generate a little profit to pay taxes for the purpose of defraying the ex-

penses of government? There is a wholesale indictment by a Federal administrator, and I submit to you that notwithstanding what the private citizen may say, that is not within the province or within the functions of an administrator of government. His business is not to render an unsupported opinion and indict people within this country but rather to stay within the limit of facts.

He says another thing in that speech. These are from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, because the speech was inserted over on the Senate side by Senator HICKENLOOPER. I quote further:

So as might be expected the greatest organized lobbying program in the history of our country was launched.

Is that a fair thing for a Federal administrator to say? It is our business to make the law, it is our business to determine the policy, not Mr. Bowles'. It is his business to administer, and to remain scrupulously within the limitations of fact. So it occurs to me that sooner or later Congress is going to have to deal with this matter and delimit or demark the place beyond which the Administrator cannot go.

Here is something that was inserted in the RECORD by the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] on the twenty-eighth of March. This is where they made a determined effort to get out these questionnaires to school children. This is addressed from the Office of Price Administration in northern California to high school principals and teachers. It says,

In an attempt to determine the average student's knowledge of price control and its effect, we are asking the cooperation of the principals and teachers in making a survey.

There is a list of six questions. First it says "Students interviewed" and then "Name of school" and then follows question No. 1:

Was there price control after World War I?

The high school student would be about 16 or 17 years old. World War I concluded about 28 years ago, and this precious youngster was not yet on God's footstool, so they are asking his opinion about World War I, whether there was price control.

Then they say:

Did you know that there were more than 100,000 stores (wholesale and retail) forced out of business by the depression that followed World War I?

But Mr. Bowles did not draw the distinction between those that retired from business and those that went into bankruptcy, and that is an altogether different matter. If they are going to get out this kind of material, they ought to stay by the facts, but who can defend that sort of thing on the ground that that is informational, to quiz the high school youngsters of the country as to whether there was price control after World War I, and all that sort of thing. It directs attention to the fact that sooner or later there must be some legislation of some kind that will deal with this whole matter of information.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the

gentleman be permitted to use the remainder of the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is very kind of the gentleman.

I have submitted to the House before, the informational cost for the fiscal year 1946 as estimated by the Budget Bureau, and if you are interested I suggest that you call up the Senate Committee on Appropriations and ask them to send you a copy of the hearings on the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill. In that hearing, as requested by Senator FERGUSON and also Senator McKELLAR, is a complete list of all the agencies of Government and the estimate of informational cost as determined by the Bureau of the Budget, which is in the executive branch of the Government. And how much is it? It is nearly \$75,000,000, of which about \$2,500,000 was estimated for OPA; \$2,500,000 for one agency is a lot of money with which to tell the story. I am quite in sympathy with the fact that they are entitled to keep informed those people who have an interest in the rules and regulations, the ukases, decrees, and directives, and all those things that emanate in a continuous flow from Washington, but I do say it is not in good taste, it is not proper, and it is not within the proper domain of an administrator of the Government to rush to the radio like Paul Revere of old and to attack lobbies and organized greed, when that is merely naked opinion as distinguished from fact. So I submit to you that this is worthy of your best attention, in the hope that perhaps we can contrive a bill to meet this question of information, publicity, and propaganda.

If you want the rest of the details about the millions of things that have been issued by OPA, I think you will find them on page 801 of the hearings. At the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], all the statistical information was set out, and it does make pretty interesting reading.

As for the pending amendment, I am opposed to it, and I hope it will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, my purpose in rising is to convey to the Members of the House the problem that confronts us today and tomorrow, and to take the Members into my confidence, as I always like to do when I have information to give to the House. We are now on page 21 of this bill and I note there are 67 pages. We must complete this bill in the House today. Conference reports on the following bills are due for consideration before tomorrow night by the House:

Treasury appropriations; State, Justice and Commerce appropriations; Coast Guard appropriation; Navy appropriations; Labor Department appropriations; Government Corporations appropriations; War Department appropriations; District of Columbia appropriations.

Then there is the conference report on the Second War Powers Act.

All of these must be disposed of by tomorrow night. In addition, of course, there is the pending bill which could go over until later, but if it can be disposed of I know it would be advisable to do so. There are two other conference reports available for consideration which, of course, are not urgent as far as the June 30 deadline is concerned, and those are the conference reports on the Public Health Service Act, the bill relating to the Public Health Service, and the naval assistance to China.

I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How many of these conference reports are going to be ready tomorrow? I understand some of these conferences have not been held yet.

Mr. McCORMICK. That is true. But I am just presenting to the House the problem that confronts us. If they are ready, of course, we naturally want to act on them if it is possible. Even though they are not all taken up, which they should be, there is quite a program for tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I would think the problem is in getting the conferees to work. As I understand, only one conference report is ready for action on the part of the House, and that is the conference report on the naval appropriations bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The conference report on the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriations bill will be ready for tomorrow, and we hope to get the District of Columbia appropriation bill conference out of the way tomorrow, and perhaps one other report. It just depends on the cooperation we get from the other body. We are ready to confer at any time, and we hope that we will be able to get most of them out of the way by the end of the week.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What I am trying to bring out is that the House is not to blame if they are not ready to confer with us. We are ready to act.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is correct. The House is well along with its program. The conference report on the naval appropriations bill was filed last night, and we could have taken it up any time today. The conference report on the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill can be taken up any time tomorrow.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. They can be taken up at any time?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; at any time. There are no major controversies involved, and I do not think they will take more than a few minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I would like to observe that my remarks were not at all along the line of placing any blame on the House, because the House has been very cooperative. I just wanted to give the House the information as to the problem which confronts us, knowing that the House and the leadership on the other side always cooperate. I wanted to present to the Members of the House the problem that confronts us as to the work we have to do between now and tomorrow night.

I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The Government corporations appropriation bill has not even been considered in the Senate up to this time.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is true.

Mr. JENSEN. The conferees have not met, so, of course, the conference report could not be ready.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. As I understand it, we have already passed a continuing resolution, so if these conference reports are not ready by the deadline tomorrow no harm will be done.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, if we can get them through, it will be much better.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. In view of what the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations says about getting through with this bill, is it intended when we go into the House to have a roll-call vote on the Dirksen or Taber amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There may be one or two roll calls when we go into the House. I might say also there is every indication that the War Department appropriation bill, Government corporations bill, and the Coast Guard bill will be passed by the Senate today. In that event, we can go to conference on all of them tomorrow.

The Clerk read as follows:

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding," \$5,000.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, of course all of us are interested in seeing that our contribution to the great relief and rehabilitation program is spent properly. None of us wants to see any part of our contribution used for political purposes.

In taking final action on the amendment that was adopted yesterday, I think it is important for us to consider a statement made by Mr. Marshall MacDuffie, New York attorney, who was associated with one of the leading law firms in New York City, Sullivan & Cromwell. He made a statement yesterday contradicting the basic contention of the Congressman advocating curtailment of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's allocations to Russia on the ground that press restrictions made it impossible to check on the disposition and utilization of these funds.

Mr. MacDuffie said he had as full an opportunity as it was possible to have to inspect every section of Russia. He, together with nine other men working as a team, moved from Kiev to eight or nine different provinces and cities ranging in population from 100 to 800,000 people; that he visited all of the rural areas in those republics; that they were in no wise molested, and they were given full and complete information by Russians from cabinet rank to the humblest ration store manager; that no attempt was made to keep from this team any of the information they sought.

To quote Mr. MacDuffie, he states:

There is nothing that we have not been able to see and no place that we have not

been able to visit. In fact, it should be mentioned that some of this territory was opened in May to a party of foreign correspondents, including Drew Middleton, and aside from the escorting officers, which were necessary on account of the shattered transportation and road systems, they experienced no handicaps that I could discover in gathering whatever material they desired. I myself accompanied them to one free market and talked with many natives exclusive of official supervision, through my own interpreter. Therefore I feel that real injustice will be done if these crucially needed funds are withheld on this basis.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I believe every member of the committee had an opportunity on yesterday to examine a very interesting statement that appeared in the Washington News. It was prepared by Parker La Moore, who is one of the Scripps-Howard staff. He comments upon the dismissal of the information officer at Belgrade in Yugoslavia, who was attached to the UNRRA Commission. I shall insert all of the article in connection with my remarks, but I think there are a few items that ought to be mentioned as a comment upon the observations just made by my good friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

In this statement of yesterday is this language, which refers to Mr. Hochstetter, the UNRRA information officer:

Mr. Hochstetter charged in a statement at Belgrade that the Yugoslav public was not being fully informed as to the nature of UNRRA aid.

Subsequently the author remarks as follows:

Hochstetter charges that even news releases prepared by UNRRA headquarters in Washington are censored before they are given to the Yugoslav press.

Freedom is after all an indispensable fabric and you take it or leave it as a whole; you cannot impair it and say there is any principle of freedom in the world. So I think it is time there was a reannouncement and reassertion of free press everywhere.

And in that connection you remember the treatment that was experienced by Reuben H. Markham, for 20 years Balkan correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, in Rumania. I am not insensible of the fact that Rumania is not an UNRRA country, but Rumania is dominated by Soviet representatives and the thing that happened to Markham could happen elsewhere. Mr. Markham is no novice in the newspaper field. He has been in the Balkans for the Monitor for 20 years. Anybody who reads the Monitor knows that it is a paper of the highest character that seeks to render a careful public service.

In that connection Mr. Markham is quoted in an Associated Press dispatch from Athens as saying:

The worst that any tyrant ever did in the way of violence, personal humiliation, the breaking up of meetings, censoring the press, and preventing the expression of public opinion is now being matched by the Communist-dominated governments in Bulgaria and Rumania as I personally saw it.

That is his language. Then finally in the last part of this rather long dispatch, and I shall also include it in my remarks, Mr. Markham said:

In the latter part of March a particularly vicious attack was made on him by a Communist paper "speaking in the name of the Red Army and only with the approval of Moscow," and he subsequently was called to appear before Russian General Vinogradov, the second most important official in Rumania.

Finally, he was forbidden to file any dispatches out of that country. You talk about freedom of the press. Well, there you have it.

I recall, Mr. Chairman, that when the book of William Allen White's son, young Bill White, hit the press and was condensed in the Reader's Digest, a story came out of Moscow that condemned that book and everything that was connected with it. I encountered a correspondent, and a very good one, in Cairo who when he was asked to sign a condemnatory article and would not do it was told to get out. There was a case of pressure on a member of the press to betray his own convictions or forfeit his press card and when a press card is your meal ticket if you have been in that game for most of a lifetime it is very serious. We must have honest reporting.

Make no mistake about it, the best thing this Congress can do is by a ringing vote to reassert the freedom of the press. Join in upholding this amendment. Otherwise we are simply following the course of appeasement.

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. MATHEWS. If the things said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania are true and there is no censorship how can it be said that the amendment offered by the gentleman yesterday would keep food from these people?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Precisely so, and no one can take offense who studies the purport of the amendment.

I am including the two articles referred to in their entirety.

[From Washington Daily News of June 27, 1946]

UNITED STATES UNRRA AIDE OUSTED BY
RUSSIAN, COULD LIFT CURTAIN
(By Parker La Moore)

Colonel Sergeichik, Russian Army officer who heads the UNRRA mission in Yugoslavia, has ousted his American director of public information in a disagreement over censorship of news relating to UNRRA activities.

The American, Leo Hochstetter, has been ordered to return to Washington. On his arrival here he may be able to lift the curtain from one of the blacked-out areas of the UNRRA question.

Yugoslavia was second on the list of UNRRA beneficiaries last year, having received, as of December 31, 976,000 long tons of supplies of various kinds. But even though the country has been up near the front on the breadline, Yugoslavia has been able to finance the most ambitious military program in central Europe.

LINKED TO TRIESTE

It has been charged that Marshal Tito has used part of the proceeds from the sale of UNRRA goods to build the big army currently threatening Italy in the Trieste controversy. UNRRA officials here deny this, insisting that

proceeds from the sale of UNRRA goods must be used to finance further relief and rehabilitation activities.

This denial, however, must be taken with salt. The facts are that the goods are sold and that the money passes into the hands of the local governments. It is charged, and generally believed in central Europe, that most of it is used to finance the local governments. And there is reason to believe that in Yugoslavia it is used to finance military activities.

If this is not true, a documented report showing just how the money has been spent would clarify the situation.

BUYING ILL WILL

Mr. Hochstetter charged in a statement in Belgrade that the Yugoslav public was not being fully informed as to the nature of UNRRA aid. A similar report concerning the distribution in Czechoslovakia was heard some time ago.

It is to the interest of the United States that the full facts concerning the UNRRA operation be made known to the receiving countries, because we are buying ill will due to the prevailing misunderstanding. Consumers are paying what they regard as excessive prices for food and clothing we are giving to their governments, and the people think we are profiting by their misfortune, when the facts are we aren't even getting our initial donation back.

Mr. Hochstetter charges that even news releases prepared by the UNRRA headquarters in Washington are censored before being given to the Yugoslav press. If this is true, it is easy to understand why so much misunderstanding exists with respect to the world relief program.

[From Washington Star of June 27, 1946]

RED BALKAN REPRESSIONS WORST IN HISTORY,
OUSTED WRITER SAYS—COMMUNIST-DOMINATED
BULGARIA AND RUMANIA MATCH GREATEST
TYRANTS, MARKHAM CHARGES

ATHENS, June 27.—Reuben H. Markham, for 20 years Balkan correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor, today said history's worst repressions of freedom were "being matched by the Communist-dominated governments in Bulgaria and Rumania."

Mr. Markham arrived in Athens Monday from Bucharest after his expulsion from Rumania despite vigorous protests by the United States Government. Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced the expulsion and failure of the Government's efforts on Mr. Markham's behalf Tuesday.

Mr. Markham said in an interview today that "the worst that any tyrant ever did in the way of violence, personal humiliation, the breaking up of meetings, censoring the press, and preventing the expression of public opinion is now being matched by the Communist-dominated governments in Bulgaria and Rumania as I personally saw it."

The correspondent, whose most recent Balkan assignment started last August, said he had been under constant attack by the Communist-controlled press because of his dispatches.

(The newspaper Graul Nou, organ of the Soviet Red Army, published in Rumanian in Bucharest, said yesterday that Mr. Markham had been expelled for "repeated violations of the usages of foreign correspondents, such as misrepresenting the situation in Rumania and spreading provocative rumors prejudicial to the cause of unity among the great powers." During the last 3 months Graul Nou has published a series of attacks accusing the United States of expansionist and reactionary tendencies.)

Mr. Markham said his dispatches reported Russian-imposed dictatorial methods of Communist-dominated governments, including concentration camps and executions in the form of legal massacres, the victims of which are placed in unmarked graves in

Bulgaria. Bulgarian courts, he said, are "a travesty of justice and people are killed by the thousands."

Mr. Markham said he talked to hundreds of peasants and delegations in both countries and witnessed a number of terroristic acts.

Around the end of March, Mr. Markham said he was covering a series of opposition party meetings when he was invited to spend the night with the local leader of the Peasant Party in Bucovina, Rumania, after the meeting had been broken up by a band of ruffians.

Later the band of ruffians wearing masks came into the house at midnight and killed the political leader with bursts of machine-gun fire, Mr. Markham said.

On another occasion he was having dinner in Bacau, Rumania, and Ion Mihalache, vice president of the Peasant Party and one of the three strongest opposition leaders in Rumania, when Mihalache was attacked by a band of armed Communists. He and the Rumanian fled across the roof tops, where they were besieged, but finally managed to slip through the cordon during the early morning.

Mr. Markham said a car bearing the number of the Prime Minister's office, carrying a group of Rumanians, kidnaped a young Rumanian working for American military authorities; he had not been released yet.

One meeting Mr. Markham said was actually broken up by Red Army soldiers.

In the latter part of March, Mr. Markham said, a particularly vicious attack was made on him by the Communist paper speaking in the name of the Red Army and only with the approval of Moscow, and he subsequently was called to appear before Russian General Vinogradov, the second most important official in Rumania.

Mr. Markham said General Vinogradov gave him 5 days in which to leave the country without consulting Brig. Gen. Courtland Schuyler, American member of the Allied Control Commission. General Schuyler and Burton Berry, chief of the American political mission, filed protests and the State Department followed with a vigorous note to Moscow and Bucharest.

The Russian General Susaikov, who Mr. Markham said "runs Rumania," advised the American officials only a few hours before Mr. Markham was ready to board a vessel at Constanta for Istanbul that suspension had been temporarily lifted until it was considered on a higher level.

For 3 weeks Mr. Markham was forbidden to file any dispatches. At 7 p. m., June 22, he was advised by General Susaikov that he must leave Bucharest by June 25.

He departed the following morning in the American military attaché's plane for Athens.

Mr. Markham said "in view of the coming election in Rumania, the Communist-dominated government is determined to eliminate or restrict to the narrowest possible limits the work of American reporters and as a part of that action expelled me."

Mr. Markham said that only one American correspondent was now left in Bucharest, Frank O'Brien of the Associated Press.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

(Mr. VORYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

PUBLIC WORKS

No appropriation in this or any other act shall be used for the operation of a testing laboratory of the Highway Department for making tests of materials in connection with any activity of the District government, and the equipment of the existing laboratory, not adaptable to other uses, shall be declared surplus to the War Assets Administration, and such Administration shall undertake the disposal thereof in accordance with surplus

property disposal procedures established by or in pursuance of law, the net proceeds of sale to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HORAN: On page 31, line 11, strike out lines 11 to 22, inclusive.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment on behalf of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]. At the time that we held full hearings on the District appropriation bill at that time this language was in the committee print. We went into this testing laboratory matter and eliminated this language from the bill. This, then, went to the full committee where the language was restored. The bill was brought to the floor of the House and on April 5 we eliminated this language of a majority vote.

The bill then went to the Senate where the language was left out, and we assumed that the matter was finished.

I merely call your attention at this time to what has happened. This was the action of a committee of this House, the Subcommittee on District Appropriations. We were somewhat surprised to see this language that had been eliminated by action of the House reappear in the present deficiency bill.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. As a member of the subcommittee, may I make the observation that the gentleman speaks the exact truth. I am inclined to think that this has been put in the bill through error.

Mr. HORAN. I hope so.

Mr. CANFIELD. The amendment offered by the gentleman should prevail.

Mr. HORAN. I am inclined to believe it is an error and I hope the Committee will sustain the action of your subcommittee of some 6 weeks ago.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this provision is a simple effort to reduce the vast number of people who, somehow or other, get on public pay rolls and, once there, it is very difficult to remove them.

This testing laboratory has not been operated by the District of Columbia, according to my information, since 1933. This provision in the bill sought to be stricken by the amendment as I understand it has been in the bill since 1933.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. Is the gentleman familiar with the fact that the hearings disclose that if this testing laboratory had been in operation in the dozen years since it was built and has stood idle that the District thorough the years would have saved over \$100,000? That should be mentioned at this time because yesterday we delved quite deeply into the operations of the District of Columbia. I want the people of the District and Members of this House to realize that the

action of the subcommittee was in the direction of saving fiscal dollars and not adding to the public pay roll either because the work is being carried on by the Bureau of Standards. There might be a saving of personnel, but not a great deal.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, it was thought fit in 1933 to drop this. I do not know all the figures, but I do know that no city in the United States is so fortunate as Washington in having such an organization as the Bureau of Standards to examine all its material, such as cement, which goes into road and other construction. No other city could get such expert advice so easily, and it seems to the committee, and apparently seemed to every committee since 1933, that it would be very well since the Bureau of Standards has all those facilities, not to start the operation of a building for testing purposes. Washington now has these facilities and can get the job done without putting people on the pay roll, by paying the price to the Bureau of Standards for doing the very work which they seek to do with a permanent force.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Not having had the evidence with reference to this particular subject matter, I, as I think many other Members of the House, would be inclined to rely upon the judgment of the gentleman from Kentucky. But I want to ask him whether or not in his considered opinion the elimination of this language would result in a saving to the District of Columbia or an additional expense?

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] has stated that their studies indicated that. I hardly believe that putting people on the permanent pay roll and opening a building and operating it through 12 months of the year would be a less expensive way of having their raw materials examined than by having it done by the Bureau of Standards here in Washington where the material is to be used.

Mr. TARVER. Then the gentleman is of the opinion that it would be to the interest of the District of Columbia not to eliminate the provision?

Mr. O'NEAL. It is in the interest of the taxpayers of the District of Columbia, in my opinion, from the information I now have, to let the provision stay in the bill and to defeat the amendment.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Is it not true that since this provision was stricken out by the House on April 5th last, no further hearings have been held on the subject by the Subcommittee on Appropriations?

Mr. O'NEAL. There were hearings held, if I recall, this spring, by the Deficiency Subcommittee, or within the last few months. I know that I have attended hearings when the matter has been discussed and possibly testimony taken on it. I do not recall exactly when it was, but there has been testimony long before this committee went into the matter, for 10 years or more. This is

an old, old subject that has been discussed many times by the Committee on Appropriations and not approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it the gentleman's understanding that if the Bureau of Standards does the testing for the District of Columbia that they will have available to them a very much larger range of scientists and people of that sort to look after these things than if they operated a set-up of their own?

Mr. O'NEAL. The finest testing laboratory in America, I think it is generally conceded, is the Bureau of Standards here in Washington.

Mr. TABER. Would that not give them more opportunity to protect themselves in connection with their contract if they had the Bureau of Standards do the work than if they had such a separate set-up?

Mr. O'NEAL. I would think if the Bureau of Standards, an independent agency, not a part of the District of Columbia, stated that the material was faulty, and they had to go to court about it, that the testimony of the Bureau of Standards would be worth more as impartial testimony than that of the District of Columbia employees?

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. That is the important part of this whole thing. The Bureau of Standards exists for the purpose of checking testing laboratories and not to operate them. This idea of this costing the taxpayers of the District of Columbia money, when the record shows that they would have saved over \$100,000 during the years, just does not hold water. This is the routine testing of materials. If you want research, go to the Bureau of Standards, but if you want routine work carried on chiefly, it means that you have to set up a testing laboratory.

Mr. O'NEAL. Has the District of Columbia ever offered to reduce their appropriation by \$100,000 because of the saving made?

Mr. HORAN. This would do it automatically.

Mr. O'NEAL. They have never offered to do that.

Mr. HORAN. This would do it in a saving to the taxpayers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has again expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, the question of the maintenance of the testing laboratory in the District of Columbia has been a highly controversial subject ever since I can remember, both in the Committee on Appropriations and in the legislative committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. Has the testing laboratory ever been operated?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I cannot remember just when it operated.

Mr. HORAN. I cannot see how you can pass judgment on an institution that has never been operated.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me get to that point. The last real exploration of this matter was made in June 1941. That is exactly 5 years ago this month. That is when the Director and a great many of the staff of the Bureau of Standards appeared before the Appropriations Committee on the Commerce bill, which contains estimates for the Bureau of Standards. Here is the substance of the testimony. It is probably the most extended testimony that we had on the subject.

They said first of all they had the authority to test for the District of Columbia. Secondly, they said they could test without charge, but where the work was monumental in proportions, they felt in the very nature of things they had to be reimbursed for the testing that was done. They go way beyond research, and it became a testing laboratory for the District of Columbia. They did work for the District for a period of about 7 years. At that time the averages ran from \$14,500 to \$27,000 a year. Two-thirds of the inspection fees are for cement.

The Bureau of Standards has traveling inspectors. They go to the cement areas like those in Pennsylvania and elsewhere and test right at the mill. The minute the cement goes into a bin it is sealed whether it is for Government account or for the account of the District of Columbia. That is a service you cannot match with equal adequacy and efficiency for less money than what the Bureau of Standards has been doing it for, notwithstanding the fact that there seems to be an apparent saving if the District operates its own laboratory. The reason the saving would be apparent rather than real is that you would get so much less real inspection if they had to do it for themselves, and you would have two different overheads, one for the District laboratory and one for the Bureau of Standards.

I say they have inspectors going about, and two-thirds of all this inspection relates to cement. They do inspection work today for the Navy Department. The Bureau of Standards has its roving inspectors who inspect for the War De-

partment. They inspect the cement that is bought by the Bureau of Reclamation. They make inspections of all kinds, including inspections for the various States, either with or without charge.

If the fees are too high, then the answer is that some effort ought to be made between the District of Columbia and the Bureau of Standards to iron the thing out and determine a pattern of fees that is fair, but they will get infinitely more for their money through the Bureau of Standards by virtue of the staff and the expertness and the efficiency of the staff that they now have on hand. That is the reason I think this thing ought to be stricken, and particularly so since the Bureau of Standards is right here in the District of Columbia and the testing laboratory is also here. If they were several hundred miles apart and you had additional travel and difficulty of communication, it might be quite a different thing, but I am of the opinion, since they inspect for so many other agencies of the Government and for the States, that it is the part of wisdom to resist the amendment and let the action taken by the Deficiency Subcommittee stand.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The gentleman will be good enough to agree that this rider is a contradiction of the prior action taken by the House on April 5?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is quite true. The only explanation for it is that with so many things going through and with so many supply bills, my good friend, being a member of the Appropriations Committee, knows the endless and monumental amount of detail with which we have to contend. Probably that is the reason we did not deal with it at the time.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. Did it get into this deficiency bill by mistake?

Mr. DIRKSEN. As the gentleman knows, the language was sent up here by the Budget Bureau. Usually they draw the language that obtained the year before. But I should want to recheck that observation of mine to be sure.

Mr. HORAN. It was sent up by the Budget?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; it was in the language that arrived. That is my impression.

The minute we encountered it, I think every member of the Deficiency Committee got in on the discussion, and we were unanimous that it ought to be taken care of by this rider.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HORAN) there were—ayes 14, noes 51.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOLEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6835) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Taber amendment limiting the time for UNRRA administration, and on the Wigglesworth amendment with reference to the War Assets Corporation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Dirksen amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 4, line 14, after the colon, strike all of the balance of the line and all of lines 15 to 18.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, on a division there were—ayes, 65, noes 34.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 4, at the end of line 18, add the following proviso:

"Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition, transportation, delivery, or distribution of any supplies, commodities, or equipment to or for any recipient country which fails or refuses to permit the properly accredited representatives of the American press to enter, observe, and report without censorship on the distribution and utilization of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished to such countries."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 228, nays 85, not voting, 119, as follows:

[Roll No. 184]

YEAS—228

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Abernethy | Gifford | Miller, Nebr. |
| Allen, Ill. | Gillette | Mills |
| Allen, La. | Gillie | Mundt |
| Almond | Goodwin | Murray, Tenn. |
| Andersen, | Gordon | Murray, Wis. |
| H. Carl | Gossett | Norblad |
| Andresen, | Graham | O'Brien, Ill. |
| August H. | Grant, Ind. | O'Hara |
| Andrews, Ala. | Griffiths | O'Konski |
| Angell | Gross | Pace |
| Arcnds | Gwinn, N. Y. | Peterson, Fla. |
| Arnold | Gwynne, Iowa | Philbin |
| Barden | Hagen | Phillips |
| Barrett, Wyo. | Hale | Pickett |
| Beall | Hall | Pittenger |
| Beckworth | Leonard W. | Plumley |
| Bender | Halleck | Poage |
| Bennett, Mo. | Hancock | Pratt |
| Bishop | Hand | Price, Fla. |
| Blackney | Hare | Priest |
| Bolton | Hart | Rains |
| Bonner | Hébert | Ramey |
| Brehm | Hendricks | Randolph |
| Brooks | Henry | Reed, Ill. |
| Brown, Ga. | Herter | Reed, N. Y. |
| Brown, Ohio | Heseltan | Rees, Kans. |
| Brumbaugh | Hess | Richards |
| Bryson | Hill | Robison, Ky. |
| Buck | Hinshaw | Rockwell |
| Buffett | Hoffman, Pa. | Roe, Md. |
| Bulwinkle | Holmes, Mass. | Rogers, Fla. |
| Bunker | Holmes, Wash. | Rogers, Mass. |
| Butler | Hope | Russell |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Horan | Ryder |
| Campbell | Howell | Schwabe, Mo. |
| Canfield | Hull | Schwabe, Okla. |
| Carlson | Jarman | Scrivner |
| Case, N. J. | Jenkins | Shafer |
| Chelf | Jennings | Sikes |
| Chenoweth | Jensen | Simpson, Ill. |
| Chiperfield | Johnson, Calif. | Simpson, Pa. |
| Church | Johnson, Ill. | Smith, Maine |
| Clark | Johnson, Ind. | Smith, Ohio |
| Clason | Jones | Smith, Va. |
| Clements | Jonkman | Smith, Wis. |
| Clevenger | Judd | Springer |
| Clippinger | Kean | Stefan |
| Cole, Mo. | Keefe | Sumner, Ill. |
| Cooley | Kelly, Ill. | Summers, Tex. |
| Cooper | Kilburn | Sundstrom |
| Corbett | Kilday | Taber |
| Cravens | Knutson | Talbot |
| Cunningham | Kunkel | Talle |
| Curtis | Landis | Tarver |
| Delaney, | Lanham | Taylor |
| James J. | Larcade | Thomas, N. J. |
| D'Ewart | Lea | Thomas, Tex. |
| Dirksen | LeFevre | Thomason |
| Domengeaux | Lemke | Tibbott |
| Dondero | Lesinski | Towe |
| Earthman | Lewis | Vorvys, Ohio |
| Elliott | Luce | Vursell |
| Ellis | Lyle | Wadsworth |
| Ellsworth | McConnell | Wasielewski |
| Elston | McCowan | Welchei |
| Engle, Calif. | McDonough | White |
| Fallon | McGregor | Whitten |
| Feighan | McMillan, S. C. | Whittington |
| Fellows | McMillen, Ill. | Wigglesworth |
| Fenton | Madden | Wilson |
| Flannagan | Maloney | Winter |
| Fogarty | Manasco | Wolcott |
| Fuller | Mankin | Wolverton, N. J. |
| Fulton | Martin, Iowa | Wood |
| Gamble | Martin, Mass. | Woodruff |
| Gathings | Mathews | Zimmerman |
| Gavin | May | |
| Gearhart | Michener | |

NAYS—85

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Bailey | Crosser | Folger |
| Barry | D'Alesandro | Forand |
| Bates, Ky. | De Lacy | Gary |
| Biemiller | Delaney, | Geelan |
| Bland | John J. | Gore |
| Bloom | Dingell | Gorski |
| Buchanan | Doughton, N. C. | Granahan |
| Cannon, Mo. | Douglas, Calif. | Green |
| Carnahan | Doyle | Gregory |
| Chapman | Fernandez | Harless, Ariz. |
| Combs | Flood | Havener |

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Hays | McGlinchey | Rogers, N. Y. |
| Healy | Marcantonio | Rowan |
| Hobbs | Monroney | Sadowski |
| Hoch | Morgan | Sasser |
| Hook | Murdock | Savage |
| Huber | Neely | Sheppard |
| Johnson, | O'Brien, Mich. | Slaughter |
| Luther A. | O'Neal | Somers, N. Y. |
| Johnson, | O'Toole | Spence |
| Lyndon B. | Outland | Starkey |
| Kelley, Pa. | Patman | Sullivan |
| King | Patterson | Thom |
| Kirwan | Pfeifer | Trimble |
| Kopplemann | Price, Ill. | Voorhis, Calif. |
| LaFollette | Rabaut | Walter |
| Lane | Rabin | Weaver |
| Link | Resa | Woodhouse |
| Lynch | Riley | |
| McCormack | Robertson, Va. | |

NOT VOTING—119

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Adams | Ervin | Morrison |
| Anderson, Calif. | Flsner | Murphy |
| Andrews, N. Y. | Gallagher | Norrell |
| Auchincloss | Gardner | Norton |
| Baldwin, Md. | Gerlach | Patrick |
| Baldwin, N. Y. | Gibson | Peterson, Ga. |
| Barrett, Pa. | Gillespie | Ploesser |
| Bates, Mass. | Granger | Powell |
| Bell | Grant, Ala. | Quinn, N. Y. |
| Bennet, N. Y. | Hall | Rankin |
| Boren | Edwin Arthur | Rayfel |
| Boykin | Harness, Ind. | Reece, Tenn. |
| Bradley, Mich. | Harris | Rich |
| Bradley, Pa. | Hartley | Rivers |
| Buckley | Hedrick | Rizley |
| Byrne, N. Y. | Heffernan | Robertson, |
| Camp | Hoeven | N. Dak. |
| Cannon, Fla. | Hoffman, Mich. | Robinson, Utah |
| Case, S. Dak. | Holifield | Rodgers, Pa. |
| Celler | Izac | Roe, N. Y. |
| Cochran | Jackson | Rooney |
| Coffee | Johnson, Okla. | Sabath |
| Cole, Kans. | Kearney | Sharp |
| Cole, N. Y. | Kee | Sheridan |
| Colmer | Kefauver | Short |
| Courtney | Keogh | Sparkman |
| Cox | Kerr | Stevenson |
| Crawford | Klinzer | Stewart |
| Curley | Klein | Stigler |
| Daughton, Va. | Latham | Stockman |
| Davis | LeCompte | Tolan |
| Dawson | Ludlow | Torrens |
| Dolliver | McGehee | Traynor |
| Douglas, Ill. | McKenzie | Vinson |
| Drewry | Mahon | Welch |
| Durham | Mansfield, | West |
| Dworshak | Mont. | Wickersham |
| Eaton | Mansfield, Tex. | Winstcad |
| Eberharter | Mason | Wolfenden, Pa. |
| Elsaesser | Merrow | Worley |
| Engel, Mich. | Miller, Calif. | |

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Short for, with Mr. Sheridan against.
Mr. Hoffman of Michigan for, with Mr. Klein against.
Mr. Dolliver for, with Mr. Jackson against.
Mr. Ploesser for, with Mr. Powell against.
Mr. Dworshak for, with Mr. Miller of California against.
Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Izac against.
Mr. Hoeven for, with Mr. Holifield against.
Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Coffee against.
Mr. Crawford for, with Mr. Rayfel against.
Mr. Robertson of North Dakota for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.
Mr. Klinzer for, with Mr. Rooney against.
Mr. Vinson for, with Mr. Heffernan against.
Mr. Camp for, with Mr. Quinn of New York against.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia for, with Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania against.
Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Eberharter against.
Mr. Drewry for, with Mr. Torrens against.
Mr. Elsaesser for, with Mr. Celler against.
Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Buckley against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Rankin with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Rich.
Mr. Cox with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Gillespie.
Mr. Mahon with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Harness of Indiana.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Gerlach.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Norrell with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Davis with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mrs. Douglas of Illinois with Mr. Cole of Kansas.

Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. West with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Rizley.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Stockman.
Mr. King with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Boren with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Courtney with Mr. Bennet of New York.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Andrews of New York.
Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. Sharp.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Traynor with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Page 11, line 14, after the word "exceed" strike out "\$435,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$335,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) there were—aye 144, noes 130.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 152, nays 155, not voting 125, as follows:

[Roll No. 185]

YEAS—152

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Allen, Ill. | Elston | Johnson, Calif. |
| Andersen, | Fellows | Johnson, Ill. |
| H. Carl | Fenton | Johnson, Ind. |
| Andresen, | Fuller | Jones |
| August H. | Fulton | Jonkman |
| Angell | Gamble | Judd |
| Arcnds | Gavin | Kean |
| Arnold | Gearhart | Keefe |
| Barrett, Wyo. | Gifford | Kilburn |
| Beall | Gillette | Knutson |
| Bender | Gillie | Kunkel |
| Bennett, Mo. | Goodwin | Landis |
| Bishop | Graham | LeFevre |
| Blackney | Grant, Ind. | Lemke |
| Bolton | Griffiths | Lewis |
| Brehm | Gross | Luce |
| Brown, Ohio | Gwinn, N. Y. | McConnell |
| Brumbaugh | Gwynne, Iowa | McCowan |
| Buck | Hagen | McDonough |
| Buffett | Hale | McGregor |
| Butler | Hall | McMillen, Ill. |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Leonard W. | Martin, Iowa |
| Campbell | Halleck | Martin, Mass. |
| Canfield | Hancock | Mathews |
| Carlson | Hand | May |
| Case, N. J. | Henry | Michener |
| Chenoweth | Herter | Miller, Nebr. |
| Chiperfield | Heseltan | Mundt |
| Church | Hess | Murray, Wis. |
| Clason | Hill | Norblad |
| Clevenger | Hinshaw | O'Hara |
| Clippinger | Hoeven | O'Konski |
| Cole, Mo. | Hoffman, Pa. | Pace |
| Corbett | Holmes, Mass. | Phillips |
| Cunningham | Holmes, Wash. | Pittenger |
| Curtis | Hope | Plumley |
| D'Ewart | Horan | Ramey |
| Dirksen | Howell | Reed, Ill. |
| Dondero | Jenkins | Reed, N. Y. |
| Ellis | Jennings | Rees, Kans. |
| Ellsworth | Jensen | Robison, Ky. |

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Rockwell | Smith, Wis. | Vursell |
| Roe, Md. | Springer | Wadsworth |
| Rogers, Mass. | Stefan | Welchel |
| Schwabe, Mo. | Sumner, Ill. | Wigglesworth |
| Schwabe, Okla. | Sundstrom | Wilson |
| Scrivner | Taber | Winter |
| Shafer | Talbot | Wolcott |
| Simpson, Ill. | Talle | Wolverton, N. J. |
| Simpson, Pa. | Taylor | Wood |
| Smith, Maine | Tibbott | Woodruff |
| Smith, Ohio | Vorys, Ohio | |

NAYS—155

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Abernethy | Forand | Neely |
| Allen, La. | Gary | O'Brien, Ill. |
| Almond | Gathings | O'Brien, Mich. |
| Andrews, Ala. | Geelan | O'Neal |
| Bailey | Gordon | O'Toole |
| Baldwin, Md. | Gore | Outland |
| Barden | Gorski | Patman |
| Barry | Granahan | Peterson, Fla. |
| Bates, Ky. | Gregory | Pfeifer |
| Beckworth | Hare | Philbin |
| Biemiller | Harless, Ariz. | Pickett |
| Bland | Hart | Poage |
| Bloom | Havener | Pratt |
| Bonner | Hays | Price, Fla. |
| Brooks | Healy | Price, Ill. |
| Brown, Ga. | Hébert | Priest |
| Bryson | Hendricks | Rabaut |
| Buchanan | Hobbs | Rabin |
| Bulwinkle | Hoch | Rains |
| Bunker | Hook | Randolph |
| Cannon, Mo. | Huber | Resa |
| Carnahan | Hull | Richards |
| Chapman | Jarman | Riley |
| Chelf | Johnson | Robertson, Va. |
| Clark | Luther A. | Rogers, Fla. |
| Clements | Johnson | Rogers, N. Y. |
| Combs | Lyndon B. | Rowan |
| Cooley | Kelley, Pa. | Russell |
| Cooper | Kelly, Ill. | Ryder |
| Cravens | Kilday | Sadowski |
| Crosser | King | Sasser |
| D'Alesandro | Kirwan | Savage |
| De Lacy | Kopplemann | Sheppard |
| Delaney | LaFollette | Sikes |
| James, J. | Lane | Slaughter |
| Delaney | Lanham | Smith, Va. |
| John J. | Larcade | Somers, N. Y. |
| Dingell | Lea | Spence |
| Domengeaux | Lesinski | Starkey |
| Doughton, N. C. | Link | Sullivan |
| Douglas, Calif. | Lyle | Tarver |
| Douglas, Ill. | Lynch | Thom |
| Doyle | McCormack | Thomas, Tex. |
| Durham | Madden | Thomason |
| Earthman | Maloney | Trimble |
| Elliott | Manasco | Voorhis, Calif. |
| Engle, Calif. | Mankin | Walter |
| Fallon | Marcantonio | Wasielewski |
| Feighan | Mills | White |
| Flannagan | Monroney | Whitten |
| Flood | Morgan | Whittington |
| Fogarty | Murdock | Woodhouse |
| Folger | Murray, Tenn. | Zimmerman |

NOT VOTING—125

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Adams | Ervin | Mahon |
| Anderson, Calif. | Fernandez | Mansfield |
| Andrews, N. Y. | Fisher | Mont. |
| Auchincloss | Gallagher | Mansfield, Tex. |
| Baldwin, N. Y. | Gardner | Mason |
| Barrett, Pa. | Gerlach | Merrow |
| Bates, Mass. | Gibson | Miller, Calif. |
| Bell | Gillespie | Morrison |
| Bennet, N. Y. | Gossett | Murphy |
| Boren | Granger | Norrell |
| Boykin | Grant, Ala. | Norton |
| Bradley, Mich. | Green | Patrick |
| Bradley, Pa. | Hall | Patterson |
| Buckley | Edwin Arthur | Peterson, Ga. |
| Byrne, N. Y. | Harness, Ind. | Ploeser |
| Camp | Harris | Powell |
| Cannon, Fla. | Hartley | Quinn, N. Y. |
| Case, S. Dak. | Hedrick | Rankin |
| Celler | Heffernan | Rayfield |
| Cochran | Hoffman, Mich. | Reece, Tenn. |
| Coffee | Hollfield | Rich |
| Cole, Kans. | Izac | Rivers |
| Cole, N. Y. | Jackson | Rizley |
| Colmer | Johnson, Okla. | Robertson, |
| Courtney | Kearney | N. Dak. |
| Cox | Kee | Robinson, Utah |
| Crawford | Kefauver | Rodgers, Pa. |
| Curley | Keogh | Roc, N. Y. |
| Daughton, Va. | Kerr | Rooney |
| Davis | Kinzer | Sabath |
| Dawson | Klein | Sharp |
| Dolliver | Latham | Sheridan |
| Drewry | LeCompte | Short |
| Dworshak | Ludlow | Sparkman |
| Eaton | McGehee | Stevenson |
| Eberharter | McGlinchey | Stewart |
| Elsaesser | McKenzie | Stigler |
| Engel, Mich. | McMillan, S. C. | Stockman |

| | | |
|---------------|---------|----------------|
| Sumners, Tex. | Traynor | Wickersham |
| Thomas, N. J. | Vinson | Winstead |
| Tolan | Weaver | Wolfenden, Pa. |
| Torrens | Welch | Worley |
| Towe | West | |

So the amendment was rejected.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:
Mr. Hoffman of Michigan for, with Mr. Klein against.
Mr. Dolliver for, with Mr. Jackson against.
Mr. Dworshak for, with Mr. Miller of California against.
Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Izac against.
Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Coffee against.
Mr. Crawford for, with Mr. Rayfield against.
Mr. Robertson of North Dakota for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.
Mr. Kinzer for, with Mr. Rooney against.
Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Eberharter against.
Mr. Short for, with Mr. Sheridan against.
Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Vinson against.
Mr. Elsaesser for, with Mr. Camp against.
Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Powell against.
Mr. Gillespie for, with Mr. Hollifield against.
Mr. Harness of Indiana for, with Mr. Quinn of New York against.
Mr. Bradley of Michigan for, with Mr. Hefernan against.
Mr. Rogers of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania against.
Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. McGlinchey against.
Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Green against.
Mr. Cole of Kansas for, with Mr. Peterson of Georgia against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Rankin with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Rich.
Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Mahon with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. West with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Stockman.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Davis with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Fernandez with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. Sharp.
Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Rizley.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Gerlach.
Mr. Boren with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Andrews of New York.
Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.
Mr. Traynor with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Courtney with Mr. Bennet of New York.

Mr. Brooks changed his vote from "aye" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to correct typographical errors and section numbers in the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORTS ON GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on tomorrow to consider various reports on general appropriations bills, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2, rule XXVIII.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who have spoken on the bill be permitted to extend their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Gathing, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5716) entitled "An act to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6042) entitled "An act to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes."

STATE, COMMERCE, AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight in which to file a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Commerce, Justice, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 13, 54, 77 and 78.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 43, 45, 48, 49, 53, 55, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 75, 79, and 80, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

H. R. 6885

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURDOCK to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

- 1 Bureau of Reclamation, Provost River project, Utah:
- 2 For an additional amount for construction, \$1,756,960,
- 3 from the reclamation fund, special fund, to remain available
- 4 until expended.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURDOCK to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6885

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 29 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any
4 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to
5 supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal
6 year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to
7 provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year
8 ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the

1 fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes,
2 namely:

3 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

4 LEGISLATIVE

5 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

6 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

7 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
8 of \$250 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident
9 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of
10 the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$109,500, to remain available
11 until June 30, 1947.

12 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

13 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

14 Capitol Buildings: The appropriation "Capitol Building
15 and repairs, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch
16 Appropriation Act, 1942, and made available until expended
17 under the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation
18 Act, 1944, to pay the balance outstanding on contract entered
19 into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Westinghouse
20 Electric and Manufacturing Company November 7, 1941,
21 for furnishing the materials and performing the work for
22 making changes to two motor generator sets of the Senate
23 Office Building substation to increase their output capacity,
24 is hereby made available also for the payment of an addi-
25 tional amount of \$2,977.51 for extra emergency work per-

1 formed under such contract, by order of the Architect of
2 the Capitol, during the month of August 1945.

3 Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year
4 1946, for "Capitol Buildings", including the objects speci-
5 fied under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation
6 Act, 1946, \$10,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

7 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal
8 year 1946, for maintenance, including the objects specified
9 under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation
10 Act, 1946, \$16,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

11 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

12 Working capital and congressional printing and binding:
13 The limitation in the appropriation "Working capital and
14 congressional printing and binding" in the Legislative Branch
15 Appropriation Act, 1946, upon the amount which may be
16 expended for printing, binding, and distribution of the
17 Federal Register is hereby increased from "\$500,000" to
18 "\$550,000".

19 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

20 EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

21 UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

22 ADMINISTRATION

23 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administra-
24 tion: For an additional amount to enable the President to
25 carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944

1 (Public Law 267), as amended, to be consolidated with
2 the appropriations for the same purpose in the United
3 Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participa-
4 tion Appropriation Act, 1945, the United Nations Relief
5 and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946,
6 and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$465,-
7 000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*,
8 That said consolidated funds may be expended without
9 regard to the limitations in the proviso clause of the first
10 paragraph of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
11 Administration Participation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That
12 none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the
13 acquisition, transportation delivery or distribution of any
14 supplies, commodities or equipment to or for any recipient
15 country which fails or refuses to permit the properly ac-
16 credited representatives of the American press to enter,
17 observe and report without censorship on the distribution,
18 and utilization of relief and rehabilitation supplies and serv-
19 ices furnished to such country.

20 DEFENSE AID—LEND-LEASE

21 Liquidation: Not to exceed \$5,500,000 of the funds
22 made available by title II of the Second Deficiency Approp-
23 riation Act, 1945, and other Acts mentioned in said title
24 for carrying out the provisions of an Act to promote the

1 defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, are
2 hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1947 for
3 the liquidation of the activities under said Act of March 11,
4 1941, said sum to be derived from the amounts appropriated
5 for the several categories for which appropriations have been
6 made as may be determined by the Secretary of State, or
7 such official as he may designate: *Provided*, That the amount
8 named herein shall not be available for any expense incident
9 to the shipment abroad of any commodities after December
10 31, 1946.

11 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

12 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

13 Office of Alien Property Custodian: The Alien Property
14 Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or
15 other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him
16 all necessary expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the
17 Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with
18 the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S.
19 C. App.): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall
20 be available for the entire fiscal year 1947 for the general
21 administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property
22 Custodian, including the salary of the Alien Property Custodian at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to
23 exceed \$8,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury

1 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
2 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; rent in the District
3 of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for the temporary
4 employment of persons or organizations by contract or
5 otherwise for special services without regard to the civil
6 service and classification laws and section 3709, Revised
7 Statutes; personal services in the District of Columbia and
8 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; law-
9 books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals;
10 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles;
11 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated
12 services; traveling expenses, including expenses of attend-
13 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work
14 of the agency; and all other necessary general administrative
15 expenses: *Provided further*, That on or before November
16 1, 1946, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report
17 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
18 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
19 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in
20 connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property
21 Custodian.

22 CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

23 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
24 Civilian Production Administration, fiscal year 1947, includ-
25 ing salary of the Administrator at \$12,000 per annum, and

1 salaries of six principal officials at \$10,000 per annum each
2 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
3 elsewhere; the employment of aliens; the employment of
4 expert witnesses; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and
5 uncompensated services; not to exceed \$10,000 for the tem-
6 porary employment of persons or organizations, by contract
7 or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classifica-
8 tion laws; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks,
9 book of reference, and periodicals; reimbursement at not to
10 exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred
11 by them in performance of official travel in privately owned
12 automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to
13 exceed \$2,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel to
14 and from their homes or regular places of business in accord-
15 ance with the Standardized Travel Regulations, including
16 travel in privately owned automobile (and including per
17 diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of per-
18 sons employed intermittently away from their homes or reg-
19 ular places of business as compliance commissioners and
20 receiving compensation on a per diem when actually em-
21 ployed basis and expenses of attendance at meetings of
22 organizations concerned with the work of the Administration;
23 not to exceed \$157,850 for deposit in the general fund of the
24 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of
25 the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); not to exceed

1 \$494,000 for printing and binding; and the rental, main-
2 tenance, and operation of passenger automobiles and one
3 airplane; \$18,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
4 priation shall be available for the maintenance or operation
5 of an airplane or for the payment of rental of any airplane.

6 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

7 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
8 the Office of Defense Transportation, fiscal year 1947,
9 including salary of the Director at not to exceed \$12,000,
10 and the Deputy Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses
11 (not to exceed \$50,000), including reimbursement, at not
12 to exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees or others rendering
13 service to said Office for official travel performed by them
14 in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their
15 official stations and attendance at meetings of organizations
16 concerned with the work of the agency; personal services
17 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract steno-
18 graphic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference,
19 newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation and
20 repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization
21 of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and bind-
22 ing (not to exceed \$10,000); not to exceed \$4,000 for
23 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
24 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
25 (Public Law 364); payment, at rates not in excess of those

1 fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts
2 (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of
3 witnesses appearing at hearings held by the Office of Defense
4 Transportation in connection with the performance of its
5 functions; \$525,000; *Provided*, That the payment of sub-
6 sistence to witnesses shall be subject to certification by the
7 Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his
8 designee, as to the necessity therefor: *Provided further*,
9 That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the
10 Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license
11 or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes
12 such lines would have been obligated to pay had they con-
13 tinued in operation under the control of the owners thereof.

14 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

15 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
16 the Office of Economic Stabilization, fiscal year 1947, in-
17 cluding salaries of the Director at \$15,000 per annum and
18 one assistant to the Director at \$9,800 per annum and
19 other personal services in the District of Columbia and
20 elsewhere; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
21 newspapers; temporary employment (not to exceed \$2,193)
22 of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without
23 regard to civil-service and classification laws; not to exceed
24 \$3,750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for

1 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
2 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; traveling expenses
3 including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
4 concerned with the work of the Office (not to exceed
5 \$8,000) ; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of pas-
6 senger automobile ; and printing and binding (not to exceed
7 \$8,000) ; \$200,000.

8 OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

9 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses for
10 liquidating the activities of the Office of Scientific Research
11 and Development, fiscal year 1947, including personal serv-
12 ices in the District of Columbia ; maintenance, operation,
13 and repair of passenger automobiles ; acceptance and utiliza-
14 tion of voluntary and uncompensated services ; purchase of
15 reports, documents, plans, or specifications ; printing and
16 binding ; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile,
17 of employees and others rendering service to the Govern-
18 ment, for expenses incurred by them in performance of official
19 travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of
20 their official stations ; the cost of a compartment or such other
21 accommodation as may be authorized by the Director for
22 security when authorized personnel are required to transport
23 secret documents or hand baggage containing highly tech-
24 nical and valuable equipment ; and not to exceed \$2,000
25 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of

1 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
2 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; \$575,000: *Provided*, That the
3 Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell,
4 lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and
5 conditions as it may deem advisable, devices, scientific or
6 technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty,
7 developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the
8 performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except
9 articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts
10 from such dispositions shall be covered into the Treasury
11 as miscellaneous receipts.

12 WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

13 Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated
14 from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided
15 for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to
16 exceed \$435,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947 for all neces-
17 sary expenses of the War Assets Administration established
18 by Executive Order 9689; for allocation or reimbursement
19 by the War Assets Administrator to Government agen-
20 cies designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by
21 or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944; for pay-
22 ment to Government agencies designated by the Admin-
23 istrator for rendering special services in connection with
24 the disposal of surplus property in such amounts as shall
25 be approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for alloca-

1 tion or reimbursement to owning agencies in such amounts
2 and upon such basis as shall be approved by the Bureau of
3 the Budget, for the care and handling (including pay and
4 allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel)
5 of surplus property subsequent to the filing of a declaration
6 of surplus covering such property with a disposal agency
7 designated by the Administrator, or, if the Administrator
8 prescribes procedures whereby declarations of surplus are
9 made at approximately the time of disposal or removal,
10 subsequent to notice by the owning agency to the disposal
11 agency that property has been determined to be surplus and
12 is subject to such procedures, such funds to be available
13 for personal services in the District of Columbia; fees and
14 mileage of witnesses at rates provided by law for witnesses
15 attending in the United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c);
16 temporary (not in excess of one year) or intermittent serv-
17 ices of experts or consultants or organizations thereof, includ-
18 ing stenographic reporting services, by contract or otherwise,
19 without regard to the civil-service and classification laws;
20 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals;
21 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated
22 services; printing and binding; travel expenses, including
23 reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, to em-
24 ployees for expenses incurred by them in performance of
25 official travel in privately owned automobiles within the

1 limits of their official stations; expenses of attendance at
2 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
3 Administration; procurement of supplies, equipment, reports,
4 and services in connection with the care, handling, and
5 disposition of surplus property without regard to the pro-
6 visions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41
7 U. S. C. 5) upon determination by the Administrator
8 or by any official designated by him for this purpose that
9 such method of procurement is necessary; purchase and
10 procurement of reports of experts or consultants or or-
11 ganizations thereof; advertising, including radio time; pur-
12 chase, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger
13 automobiles; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft
14 in the Territories and possessions in connection with dis-
15 posal activities and, in the continental limits of the
16 United States in connection with the disposition of air-
17 craft and airports; acquisition of buildings, lands, lease-
18 holds, and other interests therein, and temporary use
19 thereof for the care, handling, and disposition of surplus
20 property; payments to States or political subdivisions
21 thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accru-
22 ing against real property declared surplus to the Admin-
23 istration by Government corporations; authority to ad-
24 vance money to Administration cashiers and collection
25 officials upon furnishing bond, for the purpose of handling

1 cash transactions and making change at surplus property
2 sales: *Provided*, That the Administrator may delegate to
3 any official in the War Assets Administration the authority
4 to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate
5 to any subordinate official the authority to make other de-
6 terminations necessary for the conduct of the administrative
7 management within said Administration: *Provided further*,
8 That any employee of the War Assets Administration is
9 authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Admin-
10 istrator, to administer to or take from any person an oath,
11 affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in
12 connection with the performance of the functions or ac-
13 tivities of the War Assets Administration: *Provided further*,
14 That the Administration may procure by contract or other-
15 wise and furnish to Governmental employees and employees
16 of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof
17 food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency
18 medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment,
19 laundry service, and sanitation facilities; and erect tempo-
20 rary structures and make alterations in existing structures
21 necessary for these purposes, when such employees are
22 engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the prep-
23 aration for such disposal, at locations where such supplies,
24 services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable,
25 the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appro-

1 priation: *Provided further*, That the provisions of subpar-
2 agraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 14 (a) of the
3 Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390)
4 shall not apply with respect to officers and employees of
5 the War Assets Administration.

6 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT—GENERAL

7 PROVISIONS

8 (a) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to
9 any official in such agency the authority to make appoint-
10 ments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official
11 in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make
12 other determinations necessary for the conduct of the admin-
13 istrative management within such agency.

14 (b) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is
15 authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head of
16 such agency, to administer to or take from any person an
17 oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is re-
18 quired in connection with the performance of the functions or
19 activities of such agency.

20 (c) The head of any of the constituent agencies is
21 authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency,
22 to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims
23 against the United States in accordance with the Act of
24 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate
25 certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December

1 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the head of any other
2 agency to designate employees of such agency as certifying
3 officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the
4 constituent agency concerned.

5 OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

6 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
7 the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the pro-
8 visions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as
9 amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App.
10 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55
11 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act,
12 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or sup-
13 plementing such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and
14 functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of
15 Price Administration, including personal services in the
16 District of Columbia and elsewhere; lawbooks, books of ref-
17 erence, newspapers, and periodicals; expenses of in-service
18 training of employees, including salaries and traveling
19 expenses of instructors; not to exceed \$55,000 for the em-
20 ployment of aliens; not to exceed \$30,000 for the temporary
21 employment of persons or organizations, by contract or other-
22 wise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
23 or the civil-service and classification laws; contract steno-
24 graphic reporting services without regard to said section
25 3709; witness fees; printing and binding (not to exceed

1 \$790,290, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of
2 forms prescribed for use of trade or public, instructions,
3 regulations, coupon books, price lists, and printing
4 required for the conduct of litigation); not to exceed
5 \$300,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or
6 ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in
7 each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Adminis-
8 trator, regional administrator, or the district director in the
9 region or district in which the purchase is contemplated;
10 traveling expenses (not to exceed \$7,674,330), including
11 reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, of em-
12 ployees for expenses incurred by them on official travel in
13 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their offi-
14 cial stations, expenses of appointees from point of induction
15 in continental United States to their first post of duty in
16 the Territories and return and expenses of attendance at
17 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
18 Office of Price Administration; hire, maintenance, operation,
19 and repair of passenger automobiles; not to exceed \$2,509,-
20 000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
21 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
22 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); fiscal year 1947, \$106,-
23 650,000: *Provided*, That the aggregate of expenditures of
24 any kind directly incident to informational functions shall

1 not exceed for the period of the fiscal year \$1,750,000: *Pro-*
2 *vided further*, That within thirty days after the enactment
3 of legislation extending the termination date of the Office
4 of Price Administration beyond June 30, 1946, the Director
5 of the Bureau of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate
6 of appropriation contained in House Document Numbered
7 653, Seventy-ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty
8 days make such revision (in no case upward) of the com-
9 ponent parts and within the total amount thereof as would,
10 in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of
11 such legislation, and such revision shall be published
12 promptly in the Federal Register and shall be binding upon
13 the Office of Price Administration: *Provided further*, That
14 obligations in pursuance of such revision, if justified thereby,
15 may be incurred at quarterly rates not exceeding (except
16 for liquidation expenses and the added cost of the Federal
17 Employees Pay Act of 1946) those that would have been
18 permissible under an appropriation made in accordance with
19 the estimate of appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned
20 House Document Numbered 653: *Provided further*, That no
21 part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation
22 of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United
23 States who shall divulge or make known in any manner what-
24 ever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus
25 of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the dis-

1 charge of his official duties, or the amount or source of ineome,
2 profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set
3 forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or
4 document, required or requested to be filed by order or regu-
5 lation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire,
6 report, return, or document or eopy thereof or any book eon-
7 taining any abstraet or partieulars thereof to be seen or ex-
8 amined by any person execept as provided by law; nor for any
9 person who shall print or publish in any manner what-
10 ever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire,
11 report, return, or document or any part thereof or souree
12 of ineome, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing
13 business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or
14 document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions
15 shall not be eonstrued to prevent or prohibit the publication
16 or diselosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents
17 of like general eharacter wherein individual statisties or the
18 source thereof is not disclosed or identified direetly or in-
19 direetly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the
20 War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States
21 Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be
22 requested by them for use in the performance of their offieial
23 duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
24 tion shall be available for making any subsidy payments:
25 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall

1 be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any
2 agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or
3 manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agri-
4 cultural commodity, including milk and its products and
5 livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agricul-
6 ture has determined and published for such agricultural
7 commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the
8 Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Pub-
9 lic Law 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2)
10 in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commod-
11 ity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings
12 and determined and published such comparable price in the
13 manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended;
14 and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after
15 investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or
16 prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, in-
17 cluding milk and its product and livestock, will reflect to the
18 producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conform-
19 ity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided*
20 *further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform
21 in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law
22 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided fur-*
23 *ther*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration
24 is authorized and empowered, when designated for the pur-
25 pose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from

1 any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such in-
2 strument is required in connection with the performance of the
3 functions or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That
4 no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly
5 used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person
6 who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum
7 price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity
8 unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person
9 shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or com-
10 merce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Adminis-
11 trator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in con-
12 sidering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies,
13 maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared
14 in compliance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the
15 funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary
16 or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different
17 kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables
18 which are described in terms of specifications or standards,
19 unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such
20 order, in general use.

21 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

22 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

23 American Battle Monuments Commission: The appro-
24 priation American Battle Monuments Commission in the
25 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby

1 made available for travel expenses in the amount of \$15,100,
2 notwithstanding section 105 of said Act.

3 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000; *Provided*,
6 That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
7 Appropriation Act, 1947, on the amount which may be
8 expended for penalty mail costs is hereby increased from
9 \$5,000 to \$6,000.

10 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
11 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000.

12 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
14 Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion in carrying
15 out the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1944 (Public
16 Law 458), and all other powers, duties, and functions which
17 may be lawfully vested in the Office of War Mobilization
18 and Reconversion, including personal services in the District
19 of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting
20 services; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncom-
21 pensated services; fees and expenses of witnesses; lawbooks,
22 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and
23 binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger
24 automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attend-
25 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work

1 of this agency; and not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the
2 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
3 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
4 Law 364) ; \$725,000.

5 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

6 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

7 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
8 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-
9 tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
10 approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375), as amended
11 by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, approved
12 April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40), and the First Deficiency
13 Appropriation Act, 1946, approved December 28, 1945
14 (Public Law 269), are hereby continued available until
15 June 30, 1947, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be
16 available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year
17 1947.

18 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

19 Site and building, west central heating plant, Wash-
20 ington, District of Columbia: For an additional amount
21 for "Site and building, west central heating plant, Washing-
22 ton, District of Columbia", including the objects specified
23 under this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions
24 Appropriation Act, 1941, and as authorized by the Act of

1 December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856), \$2,600,000, to remain
2 available until expended.

3 General administrative expenses: For an additional
4 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General administrative ex-
5 penses", including the objects specified under this head in
6 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, \$282,000,
7 of which amount not to exceed \$79,635 may be expended
8 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$144,920
9 for personal services in the field, and \$50,000 for travel
10 expenses, which limitations shall be in addition to those
11 specified under said head.

12 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
13 side the District of Columbia: For an additional amount,
14 fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings
15 and grounds outside the District of Columbia", including
16 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
17 Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, \$1,448,000.

18 Veterans' decentralization allowances: For expenses of
19 packing, crating, drayage, transportation, temporary storage
20 (not to exceed thirty days), unpacking and uncrating house-
21 hold goods and personal effects (not exceeding seven
22 thousand pounds if uncrated and eight thousand seven
23 hundred and fifty pounds if crated) in accordance, unless
24 otherwise specified herein, with the Act of October 10,
25 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder or any

1 amendments thereto, of employees transferred from Wash-
2 ington in order to be restored pursuant to the provisions
3 of section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of
4 1940, as amended, to positions in certain activities of de-
5 partments and establishments, which positions were removed
6 from the seat of government under the President's program
7 of decentralization during 1941-1944, and for payment to
8 such employees of special allowances of \$5 per day for
9 not to exceed fifteen days after arrival at destination subject
10 to conditions hitherto prescribed with respect to such special
11 allowances, \$57,000, to remain available until June 30,
12 1948: *Provided*, That such sums as may be determined
13 by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to be necessary
14 therefor may be transferred to other agencies concerned for
15 the payment of such expenses and allowances.

16 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

17 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
18 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
19 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The
20 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
21 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair
22 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
23 stantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by
24 any other agency of the Government, and so forth," as fully

1 set forth in House Document Numbered 586, Seventy-ninth
2 Congress, \$64,942.28.

3 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

4 Notwithstanding the provisions to the contrary under
5 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
6 1947, the unobligated balances of the funds appropriated in
7 the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for con-
8 struction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, and
9 Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, and
10 the funds made available by the Navy Department for con-
11 struction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett Field,
12 California, shall remain available for obligation until June
13 30, 1947.

14 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

15 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
16 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
17 of 1946, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$800,000 shall
18 be for all necessary expenses of the War Damage Commis-
19 sion, including personal services in the District of Columbia
20 and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed twelve), mainte-
21 nance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; pur-
22 chase of lawbooks; printing and binding; and contract
23 stenographic reporting services: *Provided*, That no payment
24 shall be made under the provisions of such title of such Act
25 to any person the Commission is not convinced did not col-

1 laborate with the enemy or commit any act involving dis-
2 loyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the
3 Philippines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
4 priation shall be available for engaging in any phase of
5 activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized
6 by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would
7 result in obligating the Government of the United States in
8 any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in
9 excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such
10 Act.

11 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

12 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
13 the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service
14 System as authorized by the Selective Training and Service
15 Act of 1940 (50 U. S. C. App. 301); including not to
16 exceed \$330,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed
17 \$125,000 for expenditure through other Federal agencies,
18 and through State agencies without regard to section 3648
19 of the Revised Statutes, for gathering of medical and social
20 history information on registrants; personal services in the
21 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
22 reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers,
23 and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed sixty), main-
24 tenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; not
25 to exceed \$875,000 for deposit in the general fund of

1 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required
2 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law
3 364) ; expenses incident to the granting of nonmonetary
4 awards, including citations, insignia, emblems, and devices,
5 to civilian employees of the Selective Service System
6 and others rendering service to the System in recog-
7 nition of faithful and meritorious services; and, under such
8 rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Director
9 of Selective Service, expenses of emergency medical care,
10 including hospitalization, of registrants who suffer illness or
11 injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains
12 of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders
13 issued under the selective-service law but such burial
14 expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one case;
15 \$27,750,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may
16 be necessary shall be available for the planning, directing,
17 and operation of a program of work of national importance
18 under civilian direction, either independently or in coopera-
19 tion with governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and
20 the assignment and delivery thereto of individuals found
21 to be conscientiously opposed to participation in work of
22 the land or naval forces, which cooperation with other
23 agencies may include the furnishing of funds to and accept-
24 ance of money, services, or other forms of assistance from
25 such nongovernmental agencies for the more effectual accom-

1 plishment of the work; and for the pay and allowances of
2 such individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons
3 inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System,
4 and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Pro-*
5 *vided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the
6 administration of the Selective Service System, including
7 commissioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army,
8 Navy, Marine Corps, or their reserve components, including
9 not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings of societies
10 or associations for the purpose of obtaining or imparting
11 information concerning functions of the Selective Service
12 System and reimbursement at not to exceed 4 cents per
13 mile of employees or others rendering service to the Gov-
14 ernment for expenses incurred by them in performance of
15 official travel in privately owned automobiles within the
16 limits of their official stations, may be ordered by the Director
17 or by such persons as he may authorize: *Provided further*,
18 That no person traveling hereunder shall be allowed travel
19 expenses on the mileage basis unless such expenses are
20 authorized by regulation of the service to which he belongs:
21 *Provided further*, That within thirty days after the enact-
22 ment of legislation extending the Selective Training and
23 Service Act of 1940, as amended, the Director of the Bureau
24 of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate of appropriation
25 contained in House Document Numbered 641, Seventy-

1 ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty days make
2 such revision (in no case upward) of the component parts
3 and within the total amount thereof as would, in his judg-
4 ment, enable compliance with the provisions of such legis-
5 lation, and such revision shall be published promptly in the
6 Federal Register and shall be binding upon the Selective
7 Service System: *Provided further*, That obligations in pur-
8 suance of such revision, if justified thereby, may be incurred
9 at quarterly rates not exceeding (except for liquidation
10 expenses and the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay
11 Act of 1946) those that would have been permissible under
12 an appropriation made in accordance with the estimate of
13 appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned House Docu-
14 ment Numbered 641.

15 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

16 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
17 "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United
18 States," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified
19 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
20 Act, 1946, \$5,200.

21 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

22 FISCAL SERVICE

23 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
24 1945, for "Collector's office", including the objects specified

1 for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation
2 Act, 1945, \$13,463.54.

3 COURTS

4 United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal
5 year 1945, for the appropriation "United States Courts",
6 \$21,944.12.

7 PUBLIC WELFARE

8 MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

9 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount,
10 fiscal year 1945, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", including
11 the objects specified under this head in the District of Colum-
12 bia Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,910.

13 PUBLIC WORKS

14 No appropriation in this or any other Act shall be used
15 for the operation of a testing laboratory of the Highway
16 Department for making tests of materials in connection with
17 any activity of the District government, and the equipment
18 of the existing laboratory, not adaptable to other uses, shall
19 be declared surplus to the War Assets Administration, and
20 such Administration shall undertake the disposal thereof in
21 accordance with surplus property disposal procedures estab-
22 lished by or in pursuance of law, the net proceeds of sale
23 to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the
24 credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

1 NATIONAL GUARD

2 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
3 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, National Guard", in-
4 cluding the objects specified under this head in the District
5 of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, \$35,080, including
6 compensation to the commanding general at the rate of
7 \$3,600 per annum.

8 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

9 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
10 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
11 the act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
12 \$7,478.05: *Provided*, That no part of such appropriation in
13 excess of 10 per centum, respectively, of the amount of any
14 claim embraced thereby shall be paid or delivered to or
15 received by any agent or attorney on account of services
16 rendered in connection with any claim the appropriation
17 covers, and any larger payment to any agent or attorney shall
18 be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.
19 Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be deemed
20 guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall
21 be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

22 JUDGMENTS

23 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
24 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
25 Numbered 630, together with such further sum as may be

1 necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum
2 per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from
3 the date the same became due until the date of payment.
4 \$1,759.59.

5 AUDITED CLAIMS

6 For the payment of the following claims, certified to
7 be due by the accounting officers of the District of Colum-
8 bia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of
9 which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund
10 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
11 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal
12 year 1943 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

13 District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1943,
14 \$66.58;

15 Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1943,
16 \$12.12;

17 Public schools, repairs and improvements to buildings
18 and grounds, District of Columbia, 1940, \$1.55;

19 In all, \$80.25.

20 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

21 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
22 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
23 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
24 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

3 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

4 Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount,
5 fiscal year 1947, for "Inspection and quarantine," including
6 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
7 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, \$56,000.

8 FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

9 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority
10 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation
11 Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby con-
12 tinued through June 30, 1947, for carrying out the purposes
13 of said Act, as amended, and, in addition to the amount
14 hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the
15 sum of \$12,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with
16 the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$3,-
17 000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among
18 the several States in the manner and for the purposes speci-
19 fied in section 2 of said Act, and of the amount so appor-
20 tioned, not more than \$50,000 may be expended by the
21 State agricultural extension services for the construction of
22 labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2.
23 In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for
24 administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said

1 Act there is hereby made available out of said funds, the
2 sum of \$280,000 for such purposes.

3 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

5 Census of Agriculture: The appropriations under the
6 head "Census of Agriculture" in the Department of Com-
7 merce Appropriation Act, 1945, as supplemented by the
8 Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 6), are hereby continued
9 available until June 30, 1947.

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

11 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

12 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
13 Solid Fuels Administration for War in performing its
14 functions as prescribed in Executive Order Numbered 9332
15 of April 19, 1943, including the employment, without regard
16 to civil-service and classification laws, of a Deputy Admin-
17 istrator at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and not to
18 exceed twenty-eight technical employees; other personal
19 services in the District of Columbia; printing and bind-
20 ing; traveling expenses, including attendance at meet-
21 ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this
22 appropriation; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per
23 mile of employees for expenses incurred by them in official
24 travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of

1 their official stations; contract stenographic reporting serv-
2 ices; newspapers (not to exceed \$300) ; books and periodi-
3 cals; office supplies; furniture and equipment; maintenance,
4 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and
5 the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompen-
6 sated services; \$2,950,000.

7 NAVY DEPARTMENT

8 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
11 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
12 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy
13 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
14 the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims
15 uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28,
16 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully
17 set forth in House Document Numbered 600, Seventy-ninth
18 Congress, \$1,224.89.

19 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

20 PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

21 Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: Appropria-
22 tions heretofore made under this head shall be available for
23 the acquisition of land, including such improvements as there
24 may be thereon, situated at or in the areas of the following

1 places, and at costs not exceeding those indicated after such
 2 places: Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, \$798,840; Silver Spring,
 3 Maryland, \$39,250; Key West, Florida, \$60,000; Pasadena,
 4 California, \$70,000; Inyokern, California, \$70,000; Water-
 5 bury, Connecticut, \$10,800; Portsmouth, Virginia, \$4,370;
 6 Mojave, California, \$500; Montauk, Long Island, New York,
 7 \$63,300; Bloodsworth Island, Dorchester County, Mary-
 8 land, \$120,000; Port Hueneme, California, \$140,000; Camp
 9 Pendleton, California, \$17,500; Port San Pedro, Marin
 10 County, California, \$750; San Francisco, California,
 11 \$75,000, and Morro Bay, California, \$12,500.

12 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

13 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

14 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

15 Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$7,500 of
 16 the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal year
 17 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates
 18 designated from the Post Office Department by the Post-
 19 master General to the Fifth Congress of the Postal Union
 20 of the Americas and Spain, to be expended in the discretion
 21 of the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate,
 22 which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the
 23 sum therein expressed to have been expended.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

Pay period of employees: Until July 1, 1947, the Secretary of State may, under such regulations as he may prescribe, compute and pay on a biweekly basis (one twenty-sixth of the annual rate) the annual or monthly compensation of employees of the Department of State, including the foreign service, outside the continental limits of the United States who are paid in accordance with local native wage rates for the area in which employed, and when a pay period for such employees begins in the fiscal year 1946 and ends in the fiscal year 1947, the gross amount of the earnings for such pay period may be regarded as a charge against the appropriation or allotment current at the end of such pay period. This provision shall be considered as effective from July 1, 1945.

Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$647,850.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
2 Appropriation Act, 1947, \$133,450.

3 Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service: For an
4 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Cost-of-living allow-
5 ances, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under
6 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
7 1947, \$180,000.

8 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount,
9 fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign Service quarters", including
10 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
11 State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$36,500.

12 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
13 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Transportation, Foreign Serv-
14 ice", including the objects specified under this head in the
15 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$147,000.

16 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
17 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Contingent expenses, Foreign
18 Service", including the objects specified under this head in
19 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$396,000.

20 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

21 United States contributions to international commissions,
22 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal
23 year 1946, for "United States contributions to international
24 commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: Interna-
25 tional Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration, \$10,945.14;

1 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, \$800;
2 International Hydrographic Bureau, \$5,031.18; Convention
3 Relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa, \$66.38; in all,
4 \$16,842.70.

5 United States participation in United Nations: For an
6 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States par-
7 ticipation in United Nations," including the objects specified
8 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
9 Act, 1947, and including the purchase of two (one at not to
10 exceed \$3,000) passenger automobiles, \$660,000.

11 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
12 Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional
13 amount for "Special and technical investigations, Interna-
14 tional Joint Commission, United States and Canada," fiscal
15 year 1947, including the objects specified under this head
16 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, and
17 including the purchase of four additional passenger automo-
18 biles, \$70,000.

19 Philippine rehabilitation: For all expenses necessary
20 to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philip-
21 pine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (hereinafter called the
22 Act), without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
23 Statutes, including personal services in the District of Colum-
24 bia or elsewhere, and employment of personnel outside the
25 continental United States without regard to civil-service

1 and classification laws; temporary services of experts or
2 consultants by contract or otherwise; purchase (not to exceed
3 sixty-nine passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, opera-
4 tion, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn pas-
5 senger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four),
6 hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; not to
7 exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treas-
8 ury for cost of handling penalty mail as required by section
9 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing
10 and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of
11 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of lawbooks,
12 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; travel ex-
13 penses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of
14 organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes
15 hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philip-
16 pine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and
17 publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
18 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
19 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings
20 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and
21 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees
22 of the United States Government, including military per-
23 sonnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322
24 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
25 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and

1 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts
2 as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections
3 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$33,000,000;
4 (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,
5 and 311 of said title III, \$10,918,000; and (c) for carry-
6 ing out the provisions of title V of the Act, \$4,000,000;
7 in all, \$47,918,000, to be available on July 1, 1946, and
8 to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That
9 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
10 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of
11 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
12 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the
13 United States in any sense or respect to the future payment
14 of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appro-
15 priated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation
16 be available for expanding any facility authorized by law
17 to be replaced or rehabilitated: *Provided further*, That the
18 total amount that may be obligated for the entire accom-
19 plishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall
20 not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further*, That the Sec-
21 retary of State, or such official as he may designate, is
22 authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing amounts
23 to any department or independent establishment of the Gov-
24 ernment for participation in the foregoing programs, sums
25 for expenditure by such department or establishment for

1 the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred shall be avail-
2 able for expenditure in accordance with the provisions hereof
3 and, to the extent determined by the Secretary of State,
4 in accordance with the law governing expenditures of the
5 department or establishment to which transferred: *Provided*
6 *further*, That transfers of funds to participating agencies for
7 the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act
8 shall be approved by the President prior to such transfers:
9 *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable
10 appropriation may be transferred directly to and merged
11 with the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b)
12 of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for ex-
13 penditures therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular
15 establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands
16 shall be without regard to the proviso contained in twenty-
17 two United States Code 295a.

18 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Sec-
21 retary of the Treasury to make the refunds during the fiscal
22 year 1947, including refunds for prior years, required by
23 section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recompu-
24 tation of the amortization deduction) and by the last
25 sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inven-

1 tories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount
2 finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously
3 collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral
4 determination of excessive profits, with such interest thereon
5 (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may
6 be adjudged or determined to be owing in law or equity;
7 \$15,000,000, together with the unused portion of the
8 \$15,000,000 authorized for this purpose in the First De-
9 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1945: *Provided*, That to the
10 extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive
11 profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained
12 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its
13 subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the
14 appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation:
15 *Provided further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment
16 Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the
17 amount of any refund to be made in pursuance hereof to
18 the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment
19 upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might
20 otherwise be required.

21 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

22 Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office
23 of the Chief Clerk", fiscal year 1947, including the objects
24 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Ap-
25 propriation Act, 1947, \$11,500.

COAST GUARD

Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard:

For an additional amount for "Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Navy Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,000.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury Department: For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury Department," fiscal year 1946, \$16,625.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Medals for General Marshall and Admiral King: For carrying out the provisions of the House joint resolution approved March 22, 1946, (Private Law 438), fiscal years 1946 and 1947, \$4,500.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Strategic and critical materials: The appropriation "Strategic and critical materials, Procurement Division, Act of June 7, 1939", is hereby made available in addition to the purposes for which appropriated, for all necessary expenses of care and handling, including putting into forms best suited for storage and use for the common defense, of

1 surplus strategic minerals, metals, and materials transferred
2 to the Procurement Division under section 22 of the Sur-
3 plus Property Act of 1944: *Provided*, That any amount
4 in excess of the amount required for the purposes for which
5 this appropriation is hereby made available, shall, upon
6 ascertainment, be carried to the surplus fund and covered
7 into the Treasury.

8 WAR DEPARTMENT

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
11 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
12 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War
13 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
14 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-
15 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by
16 military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise in-
17 cident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army",
18 approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b) as fully set
19 forth in House Document Numbered 579, Seventy-ninth
20 Congress, \$108,638.

21 CIVIL FUNCTIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

22 RIVERS AND HARBORS

23 Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount, fiscal year
24 1946, for "Rivers and harbors", including the objects speci-
25 fied under this head in the War Department Civil Appropria-

1 tion Act, 1946, \$2,500,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 FLOOD CONTROL

4 Flood control, general: For an additional amount,* fiscal
5 year 1946, for "Flood control, general", including the objects
6 specified under this head in the War Department Civil
7 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,500,000, to remain available
8 until expended.

9 THE JUDICIARY

10 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

11 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Ap-
12 peals for the District of Columbia: The unexpended balance
13 on June 30, 1946, of the appropriation of \$11,000 carried
14 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,
15 1946, is hereby continued available for the same purposes
16 until June 30, 1947.

17 TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION

18 RESCISSIONS

19 Appropriations of the departments and agencies available
20 in the fiscal year 1946, and prior-year unreverted appropri-
21 tions for the Navy Department and the naval service, are
22 hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums
23 to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the
24 Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 Office for Emergency Management:

3 Office of Scientific Research and Development:

4 Salaries and expenses, \$1,825,000.

5 War Shipping Administration:

6 Revolving fund, \$50,000,000.

7 State marine schools, \$70,000.

8 Marine and war-risk insurance fund, revolving
9 fund, \$30,000,000.

10 EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

11 Defense aid—lend-lease, \$672,000,000, to be deducted
12 from such of the categories specified in the various appro-
13 priation Acts as may be determined by the Secretary of the
14 Treasury, or such official as he shall designate, in consultation
15 with the Department of State.

16 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

17 Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses,
18 \$1,100,000.

19 United States Employees' Compensation Commission:

20 Employees' compensation fund, \$1,100,000.

21 Wage accruals, \$2,000,000.

22 United States Maritime Commission: Construction fund,
23 Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund, \$378,460,000.

Federal Works Agency:

Office of the Administrator: War public works
(community facilities), \$350,172.

Public Buildings Administration: Emergency safe-
guarding of public buildings and property, \$50,000.

Public Roads Administration: Access roads,
\$641,193.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Department of the Interior: Government in the Terri-
tories: Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions
(national defense), \$550,000.

Department of State: Office of International Informa-
tion and Cultural Affairs, Inter-American affairs functions,
Department of State, \$112,000.

War Department:

Military Establishment:

General Staff Corps: Special field exercises,
Army, 1942-1946, \$1,252,000.

Finance Department: Finance Service, Army,
1942-1946, \$1,902,500, and subappropriations un-
der this head are hereby decreased as follows:

(1) Expenses of the courts martial, \$300,000;

(2) apprehension of deserters, \$179,500; (3)

claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-

erty, or personal injury, or death, \$1,125,000; and
(4) claims of military and civilian personnel of the
War Department, \$298,000.

Quartermaster Corps: Quartermaster Service,
Army, 1942-1946, \$21,175,000, and subappro-
priations under this head are hereby decreased as
follows: (1) Welfare of enlisted men, \$2,000,000;
and (2) clothing and equipage, \$19,175,000.

Signal Corps: Signal Service of the Army,
1942-1946, \$12,364,000.

Air Corps: Air Corps, Army, 1942-1946,
\$1,507,959,000.

Medical Department: Medical and Hospital
Department, Army, 1942-1946, \$6,051,000.

Corps of Engineers:

Engineer Service, Army, 1942-1946,
\$2,756,000, and subappropriations under this
head are hereby decreased as follows: (1)
Military posts, \$2,756,000.

Repair of arsenals, Army, 1942-1946,
\$90,305.

Acquisition of land, Act June 26, 1940,
no year, \$71,918.

Acquisition of land for military purposes,
national defense, no year, unexpended balance.

1 Acquisition of land, Ogden Ordnance Depot,
2 Utah, no year, unexpended balance.

3 Construction of buildings, utilities, and ap-
4 purtenances at military posts, no year, \$793,-
5 845.

6 Office buildings and appurtenances, War
7 Department, Arlington County, Virginia, no
8 year, unexpended balance.

9 Chemical Warfare Service: Chemical Warfare
10 Service, Army, 1942-1946, \$4,881,000.

11 Seacoast defenses:

12 Seacoast defenses, general, no year, \$18,-
13 885.

14 Seacoast defenses, no year, \$149.

15 Seacoast defenses, Insular Departments, no
16 year, unexpended balance.

17 Citizens' Military Training: Reserve Officers'
18 Training Corps, 1942-1946, \$1,308,000.

19 National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice,
20 Army: Promotion of rifle practice, 1942-1946,
21 \$1,500.

22 Inter-American relations, War Department:
23 Inter-American Relations, War Department, 1943-
24 1946, \$10,000.

1 Office of the Secretary: Printing and binding,
2 War Department, 1942-1946, \$2,243,000.

3 So much of title 2 of the Second Supplemental Surplus
4 Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, as reads, "Emergency
5 fund for the President, national defense (allotment to War),
6 1942-1946, \$10,000,000", is hereby repealed.

7 Navy Department:

8 Naval Establishment:

9 Office of the Secretary:

10 Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1945, \$289,-
11 519.

12 Naval emergency fund, 1945, \$1,167,926.

13 Operation and conservation of naval pe-
14 troleum reserves, 1945, \$185,912.

15 Ocean and lake surveys, 1945, \$22,749.

16 Bureau of Naval Personnel:

17 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode
18 Island, 1945, \$5,801.

19 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia,
20 1945, \$200,000.

21 Naval training station, Lake Pend Oreille,
22 Idaho, 1945, \$100,000.

23 Naval training station, Lake Seneca, New
24 York:

1 Fiscal year 1945, \$28,130.

2 Fiscal year 1946, \$120,279.

3 Fleet training, Navy:

4 Fiscal year 1945, \$22,577.

5 Fiscal year 1946, \$30,000.

6 Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval
7 Personnel, 1945, \$1,417.

8 Naval Reserve, 1945, \$9,326,196.

9 Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1945,
10 \$2,009.

11 Bureau of Ships:

12 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: Fiscal year
13 1945, \$150,000,000.

14 Bureau of Ordnance:

15 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy:

16 Fiscal year 1945, \$66,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 1946, \$38,223,994.

18 Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

19 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Ac-
20 counts, 1945, \$14,230,000.

21 Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945,
22 \$30,000,000.

23 Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical De-
24 partment, Navy, 1946, \$2,589,847.

- 1 Bureau of Aeronautics: Aviation, Navy, 1945,
2 \$24,960,434.
- 3 Marine Corps:
- 4 Pay, Marine Corps:
- 5 Fiscal year 1945, \$15,000,000.
- 6 Fiscal year 1946, \$7,361,946.
- 7 Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Re-
8 pair facilities, Navy, \$3,952,950.
- 9 Coast Guard:
- 10 Salaries, Office of Commandant, United
11 States Coast Guard, 1945, \$1,825.
- 12 Pay and allowances, Coast Guard:
- 13 Fiscal year 1945, \$6,000,000.
- 14 Fiscal year 1946, \$3,468,244.
- 15 General expenses, Coast Guard, 1945,
16 \$164,107.
- 17 Civilian employees, Coast Guard, 1945,
18 \$5,594.
- 19 Establishing and improving aids to navi-
20 gation, Coast Guard, \$528.
- 21 Salaries and expenses, merchant marine in-
22 spection, Coast Guard:
- 23 Fiscal year 1945, \$29,731.
- 24 Fiscal year 1946, \$48,412.

1 Special projects, vessels, Coast Guard
2 (Navy), \$655.

3 Special projects, aids to navigation, Light-
4 house Service, Coast Guard (Navy),
5 \$983.

6 Construction of vessels and shore facilities,
7 Coast Guard (lend-lease) (Navy),
8 \$34,102.

9 Maritime training fund, Coast Guard,
10 \$274,325.

11 Navy Department:

12 Salaries:

13 Salaries, General Board, Navy Department,
14 1946, \$2,542.

15 Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey,
16 Navy Department, 1946, \$670.

17 Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1945,
18 \$7,182.

19 Contingent expenses:

20 Contingent expenses, Navy Department,
21 1946, \$71,000.

22 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses,
23 Hydrographic Office, 1945, \$13,058.

1 TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS

2 Transfers of amounts shall be made between appropria-
3 tions as follows:

4 From "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1946", to "Pay
5 and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$15,000,000.

6 From "Aviation, Navy, 1946", to "Pay and subsistence
7 of naval personnel, 1946", \$25,000,000.

8 From "Medical Department, Navy, 1946", to "Pay and
9 subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$4,410,153.

10 From "Pay, Marine Corps, 1946", to—

11 "Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944", \$2,222,110.

12 "Welfare and recreation, Navy, 1945", \$282,816.

13 "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1945",
14 \$91,128.

15 "Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1944", \$42,000.

16 From "General expenses, Marine Corps, 1946", to "Pay
17 and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$80,000,000.

18 From "Aviation, Navy, 1945", to—

19 "Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps", 1945,
20 \$39,566.

21 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval per-
22 sonnel, 1945", \$100,000,000.

23 From "Increase and replacement of naval vessels, con-
24 struction and machinery", to "Pay and subsistence of naval
25 personnel, 1946", \$100,000,000.

1 From "Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emer-
2 gency construction", to—

3 "Contingent, Navy, 1946", \$25,000.

4 "Pay, Naval Academy, 1946", \$13,000.

5 "Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1946", \$84,600.

6 "Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1946",
7 \$8,856.

8 "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946",
9 \$30,589,847.

10 "Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
11 1946", \$99,100,000.

12 "Fuel, Navy, 1946", \$27,312,000.

13 From "Clothing and small stores fund" to "Pay and
14 subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$45,000,000.

15 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon re-
16 quest of the Secretary of the Navy, to transfer sums from
17 any annual naval appropriation available prior to the fiscal
18 year ending June 30, 1946, having an unobligated surplus,
19 to any other annual naval appropriation available prior to
20 said fiscal year with respect to which a deficiency was in-
21 curred, but the amount transferred from any one appropria-
22 tion shall not exceed \$10,000.

23 REDUCTIONS IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

24 Contract authorizations of the departments and agencies

1 available in the fiscal year 1946 are hereby reduced in the
2 sums hereinafter set forth:

3 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

4 United States Maritime Commission: Construction fund,
5 Act June 29, 1936, revolving fund, \$173,678,000.

6 Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration:
7 Access roads, \$500,000.

8 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as the "Third Sup-
9 plemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946".

10 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
11 CLAIMS

12 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

13 SEC. 301. For the payment of claims for damages to
14 or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
15 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
16 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled
17 "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
18 arising against the Government of the United States in
19 the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved
20 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
21 in House Document Numbered 592, Seventy-ninth Congress,
22 as follows:

23 Federal Security Agency, \$78.50;

24 Federal Works Agency, \$1,000.00;

25 National Housing Agency, \$114.70;

1 Department of Commerce, \$53.00;
2 Department of the Interior, \$176.00;
3 Department of Justice, \$49.07;
4 Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues),
5 \$738.53;
6 Department of State, \$324.50;
7 Treasury Department, \$299.58;
8 In all, \$2,833.88;

9 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

10 SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of judgments rendered
11 against the Government of the United States by United
12 States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled
13 "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in ad-
14 miralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered
15 to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for
16 other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.
17 787), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth
18 Congress in House Document Numbered 580, under the
19 following agencies:

20 Navy Department, \$36,287.93;

21 War Department, \$10,000;

22 In all, \$46,287.93; together with such amount as may
23 be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in such
24 judgments.

25 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption

1 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
2 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
3 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

4 (c) Payment or interest wherever provided for judg-
5 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for
6 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

7 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

8 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by
9 the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Con-
10 gress in House Document Numbered 577, under the following
11 agencies, namely:

12 Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Adminis-
13 tration, \$91,654.67;

14 National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing
15 Authority, \$42,306.34;

16 Department of Agriculture, \$30,091.50;

17 Navy Department, \$20,325.00;

18 Treasury Department, \$34,562.51;

19 War Department, \$5,895.22;

20 In all, \$224,835.24; together with such amount as
21 may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in
22 the judgments.

23 (b) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
24 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired,

1 except such as has become final and conclusive against the
2 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

3 AUDITED CLAIMS

4 SEC. 304. For the payment of claims certified to be
5 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
6 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
7 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
8 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
9 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
10 year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which
11 have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act
12 of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
13 House Document Numbered 578, Seventy-ninth Congress,
14 there is appropriated the sum of \$5,556,545.30, together
15 with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange
16 as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency
17 and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the
18 General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted
19 for as a single fund, and \$28,393.64 payable from postal
20 revenues, in all, \$5,584,938.94.

21 SEC. 305. For the payment of claims allowed by the
22 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
23 Act granting travel pay and allowances to certain soldiers
24 of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who
25 were discharged in the Philippine Islands", approved De-

1 cember 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247, Seventy-ninth
2 Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
3 ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
4 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in House
5 Document Numbered 581, \$748.60.

6 SEC. 306. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
7 General Accounting Office under the Navy Department pur-
8 suant to the provisions of section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
9 (5 U. S. C. 266), and which has been certified to the
10 Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 582,
11 \$394.20.

12 SEC. 307. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
13 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
14 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
15 service of the United States mustered into service for the
16 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Phil-
17 ippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
18 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
19 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which has been
20 certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of
21 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War
22 Department in House Document Numbered 583, \$382.12.

23 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
25 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any

1 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
2 the United States or who is a member of an organization
3 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
4 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
5 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
6 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
7 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
8 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
9 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this
10 section engaged in a strike against the Government of the
11 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-
12 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
13 Government of the United States, or that such person does
14 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
15 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
16 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any per-
17 son who engages in a strike against the Government of the
18 United States or who is a member of an organization of
19 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
20 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
21 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
22 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
23 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
24 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
25 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined

1 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
2 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
3 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
4 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
5 That the provisions of this section shall apply to all appro-
6 priations or funds available for obligation during the fiscal
7 year 1947, however made available, if not heretofore made
8 applicable (any exclusions made in any other Act excepted)
9 to such appropriations or funds in the respects herein
10 provided.

11 SEC. 402. Nothing contained in this or any other Act
12 shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner what-
13 soever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings estab-
14 lished by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act
15 of 1946 (Public Law Numbered 390), nor to authorize
16 the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the
17 number provided for in the aforesaid Act. In the case of
18 any activity within the purview of such Act whose personnel
19 may be and is increased in consequence of appropriations or
20 funds made available in or in pursuance of this or any other
21 Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recom-
22 mend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such
23 other activity or activities as he may deem advisable as
24 will offset any such increase in personnel: *Provided*, That
25 if the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall find and

1 so certify to the President that any such offsetting reduction
2 would be inimical to the public interest, such offsetting
3 reduction, subject to the President's approval, may be waived
4 in whole or in part in writing by the Director of the Bureau
5 of the Budget, and such action by such official shall be pub-
6 lished promptly in the Federal Register with a statement
7 of the reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That there may
8 be excluded from the aggregate personnel ceilings estab-
9 lished by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay
10 Act of 1946, in addition to any exclusions otherwise pro-
11 vided, not more than six thousand five hundred and seventy-
12 three positions, to the extent that all or any part of such
13 number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau
14 of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the
15 Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, the Federal
16 Airport Act, and the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946,
17 and to enabling the rendition of essential service by the
18 Public Buildings Administration to the Veterans' Admin-
19 istration and the War Assets Administration.

20 SEC. 403. Appropriations and funds available during the
21 fiscal year 1947 to the executive departments and inde-
22 pendent establishments, including corporations, for personal
23 services shall be available for the payment of increased
24 compensation, not above rates comparable to those provided
25 for employees under the Classification Act of 1923, as

1 amended by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, to
2 those groups of employees not covered by such Act but for
3 which the head of the agency concerned is authorized to
4 establish rates of pay by administrative action, and the
5 additional expense of such increased compensation may be
6 included in making apportionments of appropriations or
7 funds available in pursuance of this Act or otherwise as
8 required by the antideficiency law (31 U. S. C. 665).
9 The availability of funds for the payment of those groups
10 of employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted
11 from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by
12 wage boards or other similar administrative authority serv-
13 ing the same purpose shall not be affected hereby.

14 SEC. 404. The appropriations and authority with respect
15 to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for the fiscal
16 year 1946 shall be available from and including July 1, 1945,
17 for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations
18 and authority. All obligations incurred during the period
19 between June 30, 1945, and the date of the enactment of
20 this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority
21 are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the
22 terms thereof.

23 SEC. 405. The appropriations and authority with re-
24 spect to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for
25 the fiscal year 1947 shall be available from and including

1 July 1, 1946, for the purposes respectively provided in such
2 appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during
3 the period between June 30, 1946, and the date of the
4 enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations
5 and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accord-
6 ance with the terms thereof.

7 SEC. 406. This Act may be cited as the "Third Defi-
8 ciency Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives June 28, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 29 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

H. R. 6885

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 5, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place, under the subhead "Senate", insert the following:

- 1 Public Law 479, the Legislative Branch Appropriation
- 2 Act, 1947, is hereby amended by striking out, under the
- 3 heading "Senate", subhead "Office of the Secretary", the
- 4 words "special officer, \$2,460; special officer, \$2,280" and
- 5 inserting in lieu thereof the words "two special officers at
- 6 \$2,460 each".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Johnston of South Carolina to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JULY 5, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 13, 1946
For actions of July 12, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 136

CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Appropriation.....2,4,5,6,8 | Grain.....1 | Purchasing.....19 |
| Atomic energy.....12 | Housing.....14 | Relief, foreign.....2,20 |
| Cotton.....1 | Irrigation.....15 | Reorganization.....3 |
| Farm credit.....22 | Land, public.....16 | Subsidies.....13 |
| Fertilizer.....8 | Land, reclamation.....15 | Sugar.....1 |
| Food shortage.....9 | Loans, foreign.....11 | Tobacco.....1 |
| Foreign relations.....10,18 | Price control.....1,21 | Trade, foreign.....20 |
| Forestry.....1 | | Veterans.....7 |

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed price control. President approved bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans. Senate committee reported 3rd deficiency appropriation bill. Senate insisted, 23-53, on its amendment to strike out provision excluding packing-canning employees from NLRB. Senate agreed to McCarran motion to make President's reorganization plan unfinished business. House agreed to conference report on Government corporations appropriation bill; insisted on disagreement to Senate amendment authorizing TVA fertilizer plant. House laid on table resolution requesting Secretary to report on Mass. food-feed shortage. House Committee reported proposed Foreign Service Act sponsored by State Department.

SENATE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Passed 62-15. H. J. Res. 371, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 8955-9010).

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Sen. Overton, La., to prohibit price ceilings on grain for which Grain Standards Act standards have been set and livestock or poultry feed processed therefrom; by a 42-36 vote (pp. 8960-3). This amendment was a substitute for the amendment offered by Sen. Bridges, N. H., which was then agreed to, as amended by the Overton substitute, by a 45-34 vote (pp. 8963-4).
- By Sen. Hoey, N. C., to prohibit ceilings on tobacco and its products (p. 8964).
- By Sen. Johnston, S. C., to prohibit ceilings on cotton textiles on the basis of determining the basic grey goods cost or the finished woven fabrics cost to which a mark-up is to be applied based on the degree of integration of the seller (p. 8966).
- By Sen. Russell, Ga., to make pulpwood ceilings uniform throughout the country (pp. 8966-8).
- By Sen. Murdock, Utah, to prohibit CCC or any other Government agency from absorbing increases paid for Cuban sugar over 3.675 cents a pound (pp. 8968-9).

Rejected the following amendments:

- By Sen. Robertson, Wyo., to eliminate all price controls except on rents; by a 12-61 vote (pp. 8972-7).
- By Sen. Wherry, Nebr., to prohibit ceilings for any commodity below the level

necessary to afford dealer but the margins in effect in 1940; by a 29-46 vote (pp. 8977-83).

By Sen. Pepper, Fla., to restore most of the price-control law as it was before July 1; by a 23-52 vote (pp. 8983-9001).

Sens. Wagner, Barkley, Radcliffe, Downey, Tobey, Taft, and Millikin were appointed conferees (p. 9005).

The measure, as amended, is printed in the Record (pp. 9005-10).

2. **THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.** The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6885 (S. Rept. 1708) (p. 8934). Provisions of the bill will be shown in Monday's Digest.

Sen. Cordon, Oreg., gave notice of intention to propose an amendment to authorize CCC to purchase surplus potatoes produced in 1946 and to dispose of such potatoes to any foreign country or UNRRA for foreign relief (p. 8935).

3. **REORGANIZATION.** On a motion by Chairman McCarran of the Judiciary Committee, made the President's reorganization plan 3 the unfinished business (p. 9010). The plans had been discussed earlier in the day by Sens. Wiley, Barkley, and others (pp. 8935-6, 8964-6).

4. **LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to an additional conference report on this bill, H. R. 6739; and further conferees were appointed (pp. 8936-50). Insisted, 23-53, on striking out the Elliott amendment prohibiting NLRB orders, etc., regarding packing and canning employees (pp. 8938-50). House conferees were appointed also (p. 8932).

5. **TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Considered an amendment in disagreement regarding this bill (on silver prices, etc.); conferees were appointed for a further conference (pp. 8950-5).

6. **WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Completed action on amendments in disagreement regarding this bill, H. R. 6837 (p. 8959). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. **VETERANS; TERMINAL LEAVE.** H. R. 4051 (as reported July 11) provides for payment to enlisted members of the armed services for leave computed at the rate of 2-1/2 days per month, but not to exceed 90 days, less any leave taken, such payments to be made \$50 in cash and the balance in U. S. bonds to mature at 5 years, unless discharge occurred before Jan. 1, 1943, in which case payment will be all cash.

HOUSE

8. **GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6777 (p. 8862). The House further insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment authorizing a TVA fertilizer plant near Mobile, Ala.; after rejecting, 126-204, a motion by Rep. Whitten, Miss., to recede and concur with an amendment (pp. 8863-74). During the debate, Rep. Cooley, N. C., stated, "I have a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture and one from the master of the National Grange, both taking the position that this matter should be deferred until further consideration can be given it" (p. 8863).

9. **FOOD SHORTAGE.** Laid on the table H. Res. 565, requesting the Secretary to submit to the House a report on the food and feed shortage in Mass. (p. 8876). The motion was made by Chairman Flannagan of the Agriculture Committee, since he had received a letter from the Secretary on the situation. Rep. Rogers, Mass., said she was "not satisfied with what the Department of Agriculture has done in the distribution of food" (p. 8876). The resolution had been reported by the

until tomorrow, July 13, 1946, at 10 o'clock a. m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 698. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Un-American Activities to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearings held before said committee relative to the investigation of un-American propaganda activities in the Communist Party; without amendment (Rept. No. 2502). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 697. Resolution authorizing the printing as a House document the report on the international control of atomic energy, prepared by a board of consultants to the Department of State; without amendment (Rept. No. 2503). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 700. Resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of the proceedings of the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Poland, and providing for the printing of additional copies thereof; without amendment (Rept. No. 2504). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WHITE: Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. H. R. 2377. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of Iowa into the Union as a State; without amendment (Rept. No. 2505). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WHITE: Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. H. R. 6528. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the life and perpetuate the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington; without amendment (Rept. No. 2506). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. House Resolution 676. Resolution requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to submit information on shortage of food and feed in Massachusetts; without amendment (Rept. No. 2507). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. KEE: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 6967. A bill to improve, strengthen, and expand the Foreign Service of the United States and to consolidate and revise the laws relating to its administration; with amendments (Rept. No. 2508). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LYLE: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 2000. A bill to provide for the carrying of mail on star routes, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2509). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 7016. A bill to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 23, 1945; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PRICE of Florida:

H. R. 7017. A bill to reenact and amend the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 relating to maximum rent controls; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 7018. A bill relating to the pay and allowances of officers of the retired list of the Regular Navy and Coast Guard performing active duty in the rank of rear admiral; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana:

H. R. 7019. A bill to provide for the adjustment of repayment contracts, cancellation of irrigation charges, and amendment of certain provisions of the act of May 10, 1926 (44 Stat. 464), and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and for other purposes, Flathead irrigation project, Montana; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 7020. A bill to provide for the acquisition by exchange of non-Federal property within the Glacier National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RANDOLPH (by request):

H. J. Res. 330. Joint resolution to exempt officers and employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue from the provisions of section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, relating to personnel ceilings; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. Res. 702. Resolution to provide for a select committee to study and investigate prices in violation of antitrust laws; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 703. Resolution to provide for expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 702; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 7021. A bill for the relief of Dr. Gisela Perl (Krausz); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. EARTHMAN:

H. R. 7022. A bill for the relief of the city of Manchester, Tenn.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GARDNER:

H. R. 7023. A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Elsie Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GIFFORD:

H. R. 7024. A bill for the relief of the estate of Manuel Santos Barros; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 7025. A bill for the relief of Luther G. Rainey and Mrs. Esther Rainey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 7023. A bill for the relief of Rose Irene Archie, nee Rose Alaimo, also known as Irene Lombardo; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 7027. A bill for the relief of Ikumori Sakihara; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 7023. A bill for the relief of Dora Greenbaum (Brenner); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PRICE of Florida:

H. R. 7029. A bill for the relief of James A. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2085. By Mr. FULTON: Petition of James P. Murphy, secretary, Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2086. By Mr. KEARNEY: Petition containing signatures of citizens of Schenectady, N. Y., calling for the abolishment of OPA rent control in the Schenectady area; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2087. Also, petition containing the signatures of 76 citizens of the Thirty-first Congressional District, State of New York, protesting against the enactment of any and all legislation which would reestablish further controls; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2088. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution adopted by members of the Tavern League, of Edgerton, Wis., requesting the Federal agencies having control of the allocation of grain for alcoholic beverages to re-examine the entire program and ascertain the true economic facts with the view that brewers and distillers of America be given increased allocations which will benefit the entire country as a whole; to the Committee on Agriculture.

take it that by no prior reference can the motion be debated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has not been made.

Mr. BARKLEY. A motion which is not debatable may be discussed before it is made. We can talk about anything before a motion concerning it is made.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield for a question.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Am I correct in understanding that the dead-line date on the so-called reorganization concurrent resolution is Monday at midnight?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is what I understand.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It would be possible, then, if we finished the OPA measure this week, that those of us who may have something to say about reorganization could take it up on Monday. Is not that correct?

Mr. BARKLEY. It can be taken up at any time before midnight Monday night. I have no disposition to delay consideration of that matter. It is not for the purpose of delaying consideration of it, or taking any advantage of a dead line, but in order that we may proceed in an orderly way on the measure we now have before us, that I have felt at liberty to make this statement before the motion is made.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is it also correct that on tomorrow or Monday any motion to bring up any one of the reorganization plans, if we should finish consideration of the OPA measure, would be a privileged question?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And would be considered immediately?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is also correct.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following conference report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 32.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 19, 20, 20½, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31, 33, 36, 40, 41, 42, and 43, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$953,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$711,316"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,154,007"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$653,596"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,907,793"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,081,827"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$840,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$477,535"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$834,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "60"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$123,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,157,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "fifteen"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,931,625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,448,162"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the

amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,972,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$279,617"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$615,765"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 38, 38½, and 39.

PAT McCARRAN,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ABE MURDOCK,
JAS. M. MEAD,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

BUTLER B. HARE,
MALCOLM C. TARVER,
M. M. NEELY,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the conference report be agreed to.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, is this the conference report containing the amendment of the Senate relative to House action known as the Elliott rider?

Mr. McCARRAN. No. I shall bring that up presently and make a motion about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6739, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
July 11, 1946.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38 of the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and concur therein:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$46,875."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$671,415."

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

JULY 12 (legislative day, JULY 5), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6885]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House----- \$724, 571, 909. 33

Increase by Senate (net)----- 2, 059, 553, 065. 35

Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- 2, 784, 124, 974. 68

Total estimates considered, including \$1,982,682,-

624.92 submitted in Senate documents-----¹ 2, 893, 567, 112. 97

The bill is under the estimates----- 109, 442, 138. 29

¹ In addition to the House documents, estimates were considered in Senate Documents 210-229, 233, and 235-239.

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

General appropriations—title I:

Legislative:

Senate:

Office of the Secretary:

Clerk, in lieu of an assistant in the Secretary's
Office provided by S. Res. 181, agreed to
Dec. 13, 1929-----

\$3, 380. 00

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Legislative—Continued

Senate—Continued

Office of the Secretary—Continued

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Clerk from \$2,400 to \$2,700----- | \$300. 00 |
| Assistant to the press door from \$1,900 to \$2,000----- | 100. 00 |

Document Room:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Superintendent from \$5,000 to \$5,500----- | 500. 00 |
|---|---------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Clerical assistance to Senators----- | 254, 100. 00 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS .

For additional clerical and messenger services for each Senator from any State which has a population of five million or more, at the rate of \$5,040 per annum, \$64,680, and for additional clerical and messenger services for each Senator from any State which has a population of less than five million, at the rate of \$2,520 per annum, \$189,420; in all, from August 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, fiscal year 1947, \$254,100.

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Readjustment of salaries----- | 27, 440. 00 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND
DOORKEEPER

Beginning July 1, 1946, the following salary rates shall be effective in lieu of those provided for the same positions in the Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, which hereby is amended accordingly:

Assistant doorkeeper, \$3,040; messengers—three acting as assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,560 each; one at \$2,140; twenty-nine (including four for minority) at \$1,900 each; four at \$1,780 each; one at card door, \$2,800 and \$240 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; janitor, \$2,600 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; Radio Press Gallery, Superintendent, \$3,660, and one Assistant Superintendent, \$2,400.

Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Captain, \$3,300; two lieutenants at \$2,200 each; two special officers at \$2,200 each; four sergeants at \$2,120 each; sixty privates at \$2,000 each.

Post office: Assistant postmaster, \$3,080; chief clerk, \$2,660; wagon master, \$2,480; assistant, \$1,940; twenty-six mail carriers at \$1,940 each.

For paying such increases during the fiscal year 1947, \$27,440.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Legislative—Continued

Senate—Continued

Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Miscellaneous items----- | \$60,000.00 |
| Stationery----- | 24,250.00 |

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Total, Senate----- | 370,070.00 |
|--------------------|------------|

House of Representatives:

Salaries, officers and employees, as provided in
House Resolutions Nos. 90 and 691, adopted
July 2, 1946-----

54,560.80

Contingent expenses of the House:

Attending physician's office:

The committee recommend that the
following provision be added to the bill:

*Attending physician's office: The
compensation (including retired pay)
of the technical assistant in the office of
the attending physician, appointed
pursuant to authority contained in the
First Deficiency Appropriation Act,
1946, shall not be diminished by rea-
son of any change subsequent to such
appointment in his retired status.*

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Joint Committee on Printing----- | 3,600.00 |
|----------------------------------|----------|

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Joint Committee on the Economic Report----- | 50,000.00 |
|---|-----------|

Commission to represent the United States at the
Philippine Independence Ceremonies:

The committee recommend that the following
provision be added to the bill:

COMMISSION TO REPRESENT THE UNITED
STATES AT THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE
CEREMONIES

*The appropriation for traveling and other
expenses of the Commission to represent the
United States at the Philippine Independence
Ceremonies contained in Public, Numbered
419, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June
21, 1946, shall be available until August 31,
1946, and the Secretary of the Senate is author-
ized to make such advances therefrom to the
Chairman of the Commission or his order as
may be necessary.*

Architect of the Capitol:

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Capitol buildings----- | 3,365.00 |
|------------------------|----------|

Certain items contained in Legislative Branch Approp-
riation Act, 1947:

The committee recommend that the following
paragraph be added to the bill:

*Items contained in the Legislative Branch
Appropriation Act, 1947, Public Law Num-
bered 479, approved July 1, 1946, which are
specified as immediately available shall be
available for liquidation of obligations in-
curred under such appropriations during the
fiscal year 1946.*

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Total, legislative----- | 481,595.80 |
|-------------------------|------------|

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be amended as indicated:

: Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition, ~~transportation~~ transportation, delivery or distribution of any supplies, commodities or equipment to or for any recipient country which fails or refuses to permit the properly accredited representatives of the American press to enter, observe and report without censorship on the distribution, and utilization of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished to such country without any deletions or modifications by censorship of their reports dealing with such subjects

The purpose of the Senate amendments to this proviso is to make it clear that the proviso does not attempt to deny the sovereign right of any Nation to require all outgoing press dispatches to be submitted for censorship, but to deny the use of the funds appropriated by the United States to furnish relief to any country which by censorship deletes or modifies press reports dealing with the handling and distribution of such relief supplies.

The committee recommend that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition, transportation, delivery, or distribution of any supplies, commodities, or equipment to or for any recipient country until such country shall provide for the prompt distribution of such supplies, commodities, and equipment

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Surplus property, care and handling----- | \$120, 000, 000. 00 |
|--|---------------------|

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING

Surplus property, care and handling: To enable the President, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, through the War and Navy Departments, to carry out the provisions of paragraph 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, in connection with the disposal of surplus property in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, \$120,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 shall be for expenditure by the War Department and \$20,000,000 for expenditure by the Navy Department: Provided, That expenses hereunder shall include pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel: Provided further, That current naval appropriations shall be available for the care and handling of property declared surplus to disposal agencies pending actual reimbursement from them.

This amendment is to provide funds for transfer to the Army and Navy for the care and handling of surplus property abroad as recommended by the President in H. Doe. No. 658.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Civilian Production Administration:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | \$2, 000, 000. 00 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|

Federal Trade Commission:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | 150, 000. 00 |
|----------------------------|--------------|

The Budget estimate for an additional appropriation, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," Federal Trade Commission, is in the amount of \$850,000. The House allowed an additional appropriation of \$250,000, and the committee recommend that the amount be increased to \$400,000.

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion:

The committee recommend that the following language in the bill be amended as indicated:

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, *including the Office of Contract Settlement*, in carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1944 (Public Law 458), *the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 395)*, and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully vested in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; * * *

The purpose of the amendments proposed by the committee is to provide for the expenses of the continuation of the Office of Contract Settlement in the fiscal year 1947, and are necessary for the proper functioning of that Office. When the 1947 estimate for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion were submitted, it was anticipated that the functions of the Office of Contract Settlement would be transferred to the Office of War Mobilization by July 1, 1946, under the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1945.

Federal Works Agency:

Bureau of Community Facilities:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Veterans' educational facilities----- | 100, 000, 000. 00 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|

The committee recommend that the following provision estimated for in S. Doc. 238 be added to the bill:

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Veterans' educational facilities: For carrying out the provisions of section 504 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend title V of the Act entitled 'An Act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with the national defense, and for other purposes', approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to provide needed educational facilities, other than housing, to educational institutions furnishing courses of training or education to persons under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended" (S. 2085 or H. R. 6952, Seventy-ninth Congress), \$100,000,000, to remain available until

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Federal Works Agency—Continued

expended of which amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including travel expenses and the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): Provided, That there may be excluded from the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law Numbered 390) in addition to other exclusions provided by law, not more than six hundred positions to the extent that all or part of such number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the provisions of said section 504. This appropriation shall not be available for obligation until the enactment into law of said S. 2085 or H. R. 6952.

Public Roads Administration:

Damage claims-----

\$1, 107, 908. 39

Total, Federal Works Agency-----

101, 107, 908. 39

Selective Service System:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be amended as indicated:

: Provided further, That within thirty days after the enactment of legislation extending the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate of appropriation contained in House Document Numbered 641, Seventy-ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty days make such revision (in no case upward) of the component parts and within the total amount thereof as would, in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of such legislation, and such revision shall be published promptly in the Federal Register and shall be binding upon the Selective Service System: Provided further, That obligations in pursuance of such revision, if justified thereby, may be incurred at quarterly rates not exceeding (except for liquidation expenses and the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946) those that would have been permissible under an appropriation made in accordance with the estimate of appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned House Document Numbered 641.

The committee recommend the deletion of the words "the component parts and within" because it is considered that such words could possibly be interpreted as a direction to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there be set forth and published in the Federal Register limitations on each individual item of expenditure to be made from the amount to be appropriated.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

United States Maritime Commission:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Receipts from operations of any functions of the War Shipping Administration which are transferred to the United States Maritime Commission under the terms of title II of Public Law 492, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, shall be available until March 1, 1947, for obligation by the United States Maritime Commission in carrying out any such transferred operating functions as the Commission shall deem necessary, including personnel and other administrative expenses necessary to conduct such operations.

Veterans' Administration:

Readjustment benefits-----

\$1, 843, 000, 000. 00

The estimate for this appropriation is contained in S. Doc. 212. The estimate states as follows:

The specific purposes of this appropriation are to provide for the tuition, subsistence allowances, and incidental costs for veterans receiving education and training; to cover first year's interest and losses on guaranteed and insured loans to veterans; and to provide for unemployment and self-employment allowances to eligible veterans.

For each of these major purposes additional funds are required. Veterans are availing themselves of the opportunities and benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act in much greater numbers than was estimated even a few months ago. It is also true that previous estimates for these purposes were made before the enactment on December 28, 1945, of Public Law 268, Seventy-ninth Congress, which increased subsistence allowances for veterans receiving educational benefits. Principally because of these two factors, this supplemental estimate is made necessary.

The following table shows the total obligations under this appropriation and the additional requirements, fiscal year 1947:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Veterans' Administration—Continued

Supplemental estimate, readjustment benefits, Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1947

| | Fiscal year 1946 revised obligations | Fiscal year 1947 revised obligations | Grand total |
|----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| 1. Education and training: | | | |
| Subsistence allowance | \$218,336,000 | \$1,120,422,000 | \$1,338,758,000 |
| Tuition, fees, supplies, etc. | 113,678,170 | 398,760,000 | 512,438,170 |
| Total education | 332,014,170 | 1,519,182,000 | 1,851,196,170 |
| 2. Loans: | | | |
| Interest | 4,950,000 | 100,000,000 | 104,950,000 |
| Guarantee losses | 135,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,135,000 |
| Total loans | 5,085,000 | 115,000,000 | 120,085,000 |
| 3. Readjustment allowances | 999,640,733 | 1,315,996,905 | 2,315,637,638 |
| Grand total obligations | 1,336,739,903 | 2,950,178,905 | 4,286,918,808 |
| Less amount available | 795,000,000 | 1,648,387,000 | 2,443,387,000 |
| Additional requirements | 541,739,903 | 1,301,791,905 | 1,843,531,808 |
| Round off | | | 1,843,000,000 |

Operation of canteens

\$5,000,000.00

The estimate for this item is contained in S. Doc. 212, and the estimate states as follows:

Legislation has been introduced and is now under consideration by the Congress, to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish a Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration for the primary purposes of making merchandise and services more readily available at reasonable prices to patients hospitalized or domiciled in hospitals and homes of the Veterans' Administration. The submission of an estimate of appropriation, prior to the enactment of authorizing legislation, is necessary because of the anticipated early adjournment of the Congress.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

Operation of canteens: For all expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of a Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes" (H. R. 6836 or S. 2354), \$5,000,000, which shall be available to provide adequate working capital for each canteen and for the Service as a whole for (a) the acquisition of necessary furniture, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of canteens, warehouses, and storage depots, (b) for the procurement of merchandise, supplies, and services for sale at canteens at stations of the Veterans' Administration, in accordance with the provisions

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Veterans' Administration—Continued

of the Act, and (c) for the employment of personnel and other expenses necessary for the operation of the canteens: Provided, That the amount appropriated and the proceeds of canteen operations shall be deposited in the Treasury or other depositories selected by the Administrator in a special account which shall be available for the continued operation of canteens: Provided further, That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon the enactment of H. R. 6836 or S. 2354.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Total, Veterans' Administration----- | \$1, 848, 000, 000. 00 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|

District of Columbia:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Collector's Office----- | 136, 645. 91 |
|-------------------------|--------------|

This amount is recommended to make the payment authorized in Public Law 430, 79th Cong., approved June 24, 1946. This act authorizes the refunding to the American National Red Cross of any inheritance and estate taxes paid by it under protest. The American National Red Cross has paid under protest inheritance and estate taxes to the District of Columbia on certain properties transferred to it, in the amount of \$136,645.91, and the committee was advised that an audited voucher in that amount is now pending in the office of the Auditor of the District of Columbia.

Regulator agencies:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Office of Administrator of Rent Control----- | 45, 200. 00 |
|--|-------------|

Congress has recently passed a measure extending District of Columbia rent control until Dec. 31, 1947. The amount recommended by the committee is the additional amount required for the fiscal year 1947. The prior appropriation covered the period July 1 through Dec. 31, 1946.

Public Works:

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

PUBLIC WORKS

No appropriation in this or any other Act shall be used for the operation of a testing laboratory of the Highway Department for making tests of materials in connection with any activity of the District government, and the equipment of the existing laboratory, not adaptable to other uses, shall be declared surplus to the War Assets Administration, and such Administration shall undertake the disposal thereof in accordance with surplus property disposal procedures established by or in pursuance of law, the net proceeds of sale to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

National Guard:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | 70, 160. 00 |
|----------------------------|-------------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Total, District of Columbia----- | 252, 005. 91 |
|----------------------------------|--------------|

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Agriculture:

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Inspection and quarantine-----

\$85, 000. 00

The purpose of this appropriation is to provide funds to establish and operate on Swan Island an international animal-quarantine station, in cooperation with other American Republics and with breeders' organizations and similar organizations and individuals within the United States. This will provide a means for the United States, as well as Mexico and countries of Central America and the West Indies, to permit importations of livestock from any country under conditions which will assure that such stock will not be the means of introducing a foreign animal plague into this country. Livestock interests in these countries are particularly desirous of introducing into their herds the blood lines of Zebu cattle, for which Brazil and India, countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, are the principal sources of supply.

House Joint Resolution 364, which has passed the House and been favorably reported to the Senate, without amendment, provides for the establishment of an international animal-quarantine station on Swan Island, and to permit the entry thereon of animal of any country and the subsequent importation of such animal into other parts of the United States.

The committee has added a provision that no part of this \$85,000 shall be available for expenditure until the enactment into law of House Joint Resolution 364.

Bureau of Dairy Industry:

Salaries and expenses-----

10, 000. 00

The funds proposed will permit the carrying out of the provisions of Public Law 427, Seventy-ninth Congress, which directs the Secretary of Agriculture to cause inspections to be made of ingredients intended for use in the manufacture of process or renovated butter, of the manufactured product, and of factories; and to destroy ingredients and process butter found to be unfit for human food. All process or renovated butter is to be inspected, and that found to be clean, wholesome, healthful, and otherwise fit for human food will be marked "U. S. inspected and passed." Under previous law, the authority of the Department was limited to the condemnation of process or renovated butter found to contain ingredients rendering the finished product unfit for human food. At the present time there are five factories, located in Atlanta and Cedartown, Ga.; Birmingham and Cullman, Ala.; and Baltimore, Md., which manufacture process butter.

Total, Department of Agriculture--

95, 000. 00

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce:

Bureau of the Census:

Compiling census reports, etc.:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Compiling census reports, and so forth:

The appropriation "Compiling census reports and so forth" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, as amended, is hereby made available for the transfer of not to exceed \$300,000 to the National Bureau of Standards, to be available until expended for the objects specified under the aforesaid appropriation.

The purpose of the foregoing proposed provision is to authorize the expenditure of \$300,000 for the construction of an electronic numerical integrator and computer for mass statistical operations at the Bureau of the Census. Research carried on during the war with funds of the War Department resulted in the highly successful development of electronic techniques for mathematical computations, with demonstrated speed and accuracy far in excess of the capacity of any general-purpose calculating machine previously built. It has been further demonstrated that an electronic machine can be used in other stages of statistical processing such as sorting, tabulating, and printing with resultant savings of time and expense. Inasmuch as the National Bureau of Standards has been intimately associated with these developments, it is proposed that arrangements for the construction of an electronic machine, suitable for census purposes, shall be made and carried out by that Bureau. Design of the machine and procurement and assembly of the component parts will require from 1 to 2 years and it is imperative that the work be started at once in order that the machine may be available for use in connection with the next decennial census.

It is also recommended by the committee that the following provision be added to the bill:

Compiling census reports, and so forth:

The appropriations under the heading "Compiling census reports, and so forth" in the Department of Commerce Appropriations Act, 1947, are hereby made available for expenditure at the seat of Government on and after October 1, 1946, for the compilation of Foreign Trade Statistics within a limitation of \$1,200,000.

The language in the Commerce Department Appropriation Act, 1947, which this amendment seeks to amend reads as follows:

: Provided, That on and after October 1, 1946, all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York, New York: Provided further, That not to exceed \$950,000 shall be expended for this purpose.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Continued

It was pointed out to the committee that the removal of the Division of Foreign Trade Statistics to New York would disrupt the flow of foreign trade statistics at a most inopportune moment, uproot and scatter the highly trained and experienced staff now living and working in Washington, deprive the Government and business of much needed information concerning our trade with other countries, hamper the operations of other Federal agencies directly responsible for shipping and transport programs, including the Maritime Commission and render impossible close liaison with the many governmental agencies whose needs the foreign trade data are designed to serve.

Interior Department:

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Irrigation and drainage:

Maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project,
Gila River Reservation, Ariz.-----

\$50, 000. 00

The estimate for this appropriation is contained in S. Doc. 216. The purpose of the additional appropriation is to provide funds for the purchase of additional power and for the operation of Diesel electric generating units in order to supply a deficit of hydroelectric power which has resulted from a shortage of stored water due to extreme drought conditions in the Southwest.

Bureau of Reclamation:

Reclamation fund:

Construction:

Boise project, Idaho, Anderson ranch---

1, 612, 525. 00

In the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, there was appropriated for this project \$1,234,475, the Budget estimate being in the amount of \$2,847,000. The committee was advised that present funds will allow only for closing down the construction operations and that this will represent an added expense to the project and the Government. The construction operations and installations of equipment have been programed in such a manner that the project should be completed in the calendar year 1948.

Provo River project, Utah-----

1, 756, 960. 00

The 1947 Budget estimate for this project was in the amount of \$3,102, 000. The 1947 Interior Department Appropriation Act carried an appropriation of \$1,345,040. The committee was advised that the additional funds proposed are urgently needed for the continuation and early completion of this project, and that on the basis of present funds

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Interior Department—Continued

it may be necessary to shut the project down in about April or May of 1947 if operations are to continue in the most efficient manner on the features programed for construction.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Total, Reclamation fund, construction----- | \$3, 369, 485. 00 |
| Colorado River front work and levee system---- | 500, 000. 00 |
| The estimate for this item is contained in S. Doc. 237 and is in the amount of \$1,086,000. The committee has allowed \$500,000 of the estimate. Public Law 469, approved June 28, 1946, amends the laws authorizing the performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma project and Boulder Dam. The estimate was based on the need of funds for the acquisition of equipment, the initiation of work in the reach between Needles and Topock, and for undertaking necessary surveys and studies. | |
| Total, Bureau of Reclamation----- | 3, 869, 485. 00 |
| Total, Interior Department----- | 3, 919, 485. 00 |

Navy Department:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Office of the Secretary: | |
| Damage claims----- | 1, 365. 07 |
| Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: | |
| Transportation of things, Navy----- | 28, 750, 000. 00 |

This estimate for this item is contained in S. Doc. 213. The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Transportation of things, Navy: For an additional amount for "Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1947, including the charter and hire of tankers and cargo-carrying vessels and including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947, \$28,750,000.

The purpose of the proposed additional appropriation is set forth in the estimate as follows:

The 1947 estimates for the Navy Department did not contain either the necessary language or funds for the Navy to charter and hire vessels for the purpose of transporting dry cargo and petroleum. Subsequent to the transmission of the Navy budget, the Navy Department was advised that beginning July 1, 1946, they would be required to reimburse the War Shipping Administration for all charges related to the

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Navy Department—Continued

transportation of cargo and petroleum as incurred by the War Shipping Administration. The proposed provision would allow the funds in the 1947 Navy budget for the charter and hire of vessels used in the transportation of an average of 100,000 barrels of petroleum per day and the use of 60 dry cargo ships for an average of 50 days.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

Medical Department:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation "Medical Department, Navy", for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, shall be available for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, civil-service or classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), for the purpose of making a general administrative and operational survey of naval hospitals.

The necessity for this language has arisen due to the desire of the Navy Department that an administrative procedure examination of the naval hospitals be conducted by a qualified firm of experts in this field. The purpose of a survey is to develop a well-rounded-out pattern of administrative procedures for the operation of the hospitals which will result in the saving of money. The study would include procedures governing the admission and discharge of patients, hospital records and reports system, local personnel practices and procedures, local finance and property records and procedures, and, finally, the operation of commissaries, laundries, and general maintenance.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks:

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS
AND DOCKS

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: Appropriations heretofore made under this head shall be available for the acquisition of land, including such improvements as there may be thereon, situated at or in the areas of the following places, and at costs not exceeding those indicated after such places: Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, \$798,840, Silver

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Navy Department—Continued

Spring, Maryland, \$39,250; Key West, Florida, \$60,000; Pasadena, California, \$70,000; Inyokern, California, \$70,000; Waterbury, Connecticut, \$10,800; Portsmouth, Virginia, \$4,370; Mojave, California, \$500; Montauk, Long Island, New York, \$63,300; Bloodsworth Island, Dorchester County, Maryland, \$120,000; Port Hueneme, California, \$140,000; Camp Pendleton, California, \$17,500; Port San Pedro, Marin County, California, \$750; San Francisco, California, \$75,000, and Morro Bay, California, \$12,500.

Total, Navy Department----- \$28, 751, 365. 07

Post Office Department:

Office of the Postmaster General:

Salaries-----

8, 179. 00

The amount recommended is for the employment in the Office of the Postmaster General of a Safety Director who will be responsible for the development of a comprehensive safety program for the postal service along the lines indicated by the Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council. The estimate for this item is contained in S. Doc. 214.

State Department:

International obligations:

International Office of Public Health-----

20, 418. 72

This amount is proposed in accordance with the estimate therefor contained in H. Doc. 591.

International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy-----

339, 853. 60

The amount recommended by the committee is to be used only for the liquidation of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, by Jan. 1, 1947.

Philippine rehabilitation:

The committee recommend that the following proviso be amended as indicated:

: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the United States in any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act; ~~nor shall any part of this appropriation be available for expanding any facility authorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated~~

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

State Department—Continued

With respect to the language proposed by the committee to be deleted, General Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, advised the committee as follows:

It is believed that this language may restrict the Public Roads Administration in the reconstruction of highways and bridges to the most economical standards and as to their proper location so as to avoid traffic congestion.

The destruction of the roads and bridges on the main islands of the Philippines was so great that it is in some instances impracticable and uneconomical to rebuild these facilities on the same location or to previous standards. This situation is particularly true in the Manila area on Luzon Island. The streets of Manila are only 10 feet above mean sea level, which required the laying of water and sewer mains very close to the surface of the highways. This construction was satisfactory for horse-drawn vehicles and very light automobile traffic, but the heavy vehicles of the Army using Manila streets break the water and sewer lines. To remedy these structural defects and to improve traffic facilities, the engineers of the Philippine Government have been working for some time on a study of traffic facilities and in Manila an over-all plan has been partially developed for realignment of streets.

The Public Roads Administration does not contemplate an expansion of the Philippine Islands highway system under the program to be carried out pursuant to the Philippine Rehabilitation Act. The work to be done will be the restoration of highway facilities that existed before the war, but it is felt that part of the proviso in H. R. 6885 specifically denying the use of the appropriation for expanding any facilities authorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated is subject to an interpretation that would not permit Public Roads to restore the highway facilities to the most economical standards on the best locations to relieve traffic congestion.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Total, State Department----- | \$360, 272. 32 |
|------------------------------|----------------|

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Treasury Department:

Coast Guard:

General expenses:

The following language was proposed in S. Doc. 193, which the committee recommend be included in the bill:

The appropriation "General expenses, Coast Guard", fiscal years 1946 and 1947, shall be available for the payment of claims authorized under section 1 of Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, as amended by Public Law 327, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved March 20, 1946.

Procurement Division:

Strategic and critical materials:

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

Strategic and critical materials:

The appropriation "Strategic and critical materials, Procurement Division, Act of June 7, 1939", is hereby made available in addition to the purposes for which appropriated, for all necessary expenses of care and handling, including putting into forms best suited for storage and use for the common defense, of surplus strategic minerals, metals, and materials transferred to the Procurement Division under section 22 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944: ~~Provided, That any amount in excess of the amount required for the purposes for which this appropriation is hereby made available, shall, upon ascertainment, be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.~~

In connection with this proviso recommended by the committee to be deleted, the following letter was received from the Army and Navy Munitions Board:

It is the desire of this Board that funds previously appropriated under the act of June 7, 1939, for the procurement of strategic materials be made available for the care and handling of surplus strategic materials transferred to the national defense stock pile pursuant to section 22 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. The proposed wording of the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, accomplishes this purpose. However, it contains a proviso reading as follows:

"Provided, That any amount in excess of the amount required for the purposes for which this appropriation is hereby made avail-

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Treasury Department—Continued

able, shall, upon ascertainment, be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury”.

If this becomes law it will mean that funds now available for procurement will be lost for this purpose.

This Board believes that in the interest of national security purchase of urgently needed strategic materials should proceed promptly in accordance with the stock-pile program formulated by the Board. It is requested that the above-mentioned proviso be deleted in order that appropriations under the act of June 7, 1939, may remain available for procurement.

War Department:

Office of the Secretary:

Damage claims-----

\$289, 767. 94

Finance Department:

Finance Service, Army:

Pay of the Army:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

Pay of the Army: The appropriation for "Pay of the Army" in the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby made available to pay mustering-out payments, as authorized by the "Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944", Public Law 225, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, as amended, to members of the armed forces who were or may be denied such payments because they resigned from the armed forces to enter the United States Military Academy or the United States Naval Academy and subsequently left either of such Academies without completing the prescribed course.

Civil functions, Corps of Engineers:

Rivers and harbors:

Two harbors (Agate Bay Harbor), Minn-----

1, 000, 000. 00

The authorization for this project is contained in Public Law 213, 79th Cong., 1st sess.

Channel from Puget Sound into Lake Crockett (Keystone Harbor), Wash-----

300, 000. 00

The authorization for this project is contained in Public Law 14, 79th Cong., 1st sess.

Total, War Department-----

1, 589, 767. 94

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Surplus appropriation rescissions—title II:**Federal Works Agency:****Public Roads Administration:****Access roads:**

The committee recommend that the proposed rescission of \$641,193 in the appropriation "Access roads" be stricken from the bill. This proposed reduction in the amount for rescission in the appropriation for "Access roads" is to enable the Federal Works Administration to continue maintenance operations as requested by the Housing Expediter.

Navy Department:**Coast Guard:****Maritime training fund:**

The committee recommend that the amount for rescission be reduced from \$274,325, as proposed by the House, to \$199,000, a reduction of \$75,325 in the amount for rescission. The committee was advised that during the month of June, adjustments made in the obligations under this fund have reduced the unobligated balance to \$199,000.

Judgments and authorized claims—title III:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Property damage claims----- | \$10,452.85 |
| Judgments, United States Courts----- | 21,619.13 |
| Judgments, Court of Claims----- | 2,369,549.74 |
| General Accounting Office claims----- | 435,864.20 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total, judgments and authorized claims--- | 2,837,485.92 |
|---|--------------|

General provisions—title IV:**Section 406:**

The committee recommend that the following section be added to the bill:

SEC. 406. Subsection (a) of section 202 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby amended by striking therefrom the figures "\$1,050" and substituting therefor the figures "\$1,300."

Section 407:

The committee recommend that the following section be added to the bill:

SEC. 407. Wherever an appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 is made available for the purchase of passenger automobiles and such availability is specifically limited to used or surplus vehicles, such limitation is hereby repealed.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Total increase----- | 2,109,553,065.35 |
|---------------------|------------------|

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

General appropriations—title I:

Office of Price Administration:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | \$50,000,000.00 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|

The committee recommend that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay the salary of any person engaged in preparing or disseminating general propaganda in support of price control or any price control program

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Net increase----- | 2,059,553,065.35 |
|-------------------|------------------|

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Amount of bill as reported to the Senate----- | 2,784,124,974.68 |
|---|------------------|



Calendar No. 1743

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6885

[Report No. 1708]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 29 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 12 (legislative day, JULY 5), 1946

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any
4 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to
5 supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal
6 year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to
7 provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year
8 ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the

1 fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes,
2 namely:

3 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

4 LEGISLATIVE

5 SENATE

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 *For a clerk in the Office of the Secretary at the rate*
8 *of \$3,380 per annum, in lieu of an assistant in the Secre-*
9 *tary's Office provided by S. Res. 181, agreed to December*
10 *13, 1929, fiscal year 1947, \$3,380, and the Legislative*
11 *Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby*
12 *is amended accordingly.*

13 *For an amount necessary to increase the salary of one*
14 *clerk under the Office of the Secretary from \$2,400 to*
15 *\$2,700, fiscal year 1947, \$300, and the Legislative Branch*
16 *Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended*
17 *accordingly.*

18 *For an amount necessary to increase the salary of the*
19 *assistant to the press door from \$1,900 to \$2,000, fiscal*
20 *year 1947, \$100, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation*
21 *Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.*

22 DOCUMENT ROOM

23 *For an amount required to increase the compensation*
24 *of the Superintendent of the Senate Document Room from*
25 *\$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the position is held*

1 *by the present incumbent to \$3,960 and \$1,540 additional so*
 2 *long as the position is held by the present incumbent, fiscal*
 3 *year 1947, \$500, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation*
 4 *Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.*

5 *CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS*

6 *For additional clerical and messenger services for each*
 7 *Senator from any State which has a population of five mil-*
 8 *lion or more, at the rate of \$5,040 per annum, \$64,680, and*
 9 *for additional clerical and messenger services for each Sena-*
 10 *tor from any State which has a population of less than five*
 11 *million, at the rate of \$2,520 per annum, \$189,420; in all,*
 12 *from August 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, fiscal year 1947,*
 13 *\$254,100.*

14 *OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER*

15 *Beginning July 1, 1946, the following salary rates shall*
 16 *be effective in lieu of those provided for the same positions in*
 17 *the Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch*
 18 *for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, which hereby is*
 19 *amended accordingly:*

20 *Assistant doorkeeper, \$3,040; messengers—three (acting*
 21 *as assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,560 each; one at \$2,140;*
 22 *twenty-nine (including four for minority) at \$1,900 each;*
 23 *four at \$1,780 each; one at card door, \$2,800 and \$240*
 24 *additional so long as the position is held by the present in-*
 25 *cumbent; janitor, \$2,600 and \$300 additional so long as the*

1 position is held by the present incumbent; Radio Press Gal-
 2 lery, superintendent, \$3,660, and one assistant superintend-
 3 ent, \$2,400.

4 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Cap-
 5 tain, \$3,300; two lieutenants at \$2,200 each; two special
 6 officers at \$2,200 each; four sergeants at \$2,120 each; sixty
 7 privates at \$2,000 each.

8 Post office: Assistant postmaster, \$3,080; chief clerk,
 9 \$2,660; wagon master, \$2,480; assistant, \$1,940; twenty-six
 10 mail carriers at \$1,940 each.

11 For paying such increases during the fiscal year 1947,
 12 \$27,440.

13 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

14 Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount, fiscal
 15 year 1946, for "Miscellaneous items", exclusive of labor,
 16 \$60,000.

17 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
 18 of \$250 for each Senator and the President of the Senate,
 19 for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$24,-
 20 250, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

21 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

22 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

23 Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representa-
 24 tives: To enable the Clerk of the House to carry out the pro-

visions of House Resolutions Numbered 90 and 691, adopted July 2, 1946, fiscal year, 1947, \$52,720.

Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives: To enable the Clerk of the House to carry out the provision of House Resolution Numbered 90, adopted July 2, 1946, fiscal years 1945-1946, \$1,840.80.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$250 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$109,500, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

Attending physician's office: The compensation (including retired pay) of the technical assistant in the office of the attending physician, appointed pursuant to authority contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, shall not be diminished by reason of any change subsequent to such appointment in his retired status.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

For an assistant clerk at \$3,600 per annum, fiscal year 1947, \$3,600.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report created by section 5 of Public Law

1 *Numbered 304, Seventy-ninth Congress, entitled "An Act*
 2 *to declare a national policy on employment, production, and*
 3 *purchasing power, and for other purposes", approved*
 4 *February 20, 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$50,000.*

5 COMMISSION TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT THE
 6 PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES

7 *The appropriation for traveling and other expenses of*
 8 *the Commission to represent the United States at the*
 9 *Philippine Independence Ceremonies contained in Public,*
 10 *Numbered 419, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 21,*
 11 *1946, shall be available until August 31, 1946, and the Sec-*
 12 *retary of the Senate is authorized to make such advances*
 13 *therefrom to the Chairman of the Commission or his order*
 14 *as may be necessary.*

15 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

16 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

17 Capitol Buildings: The appropriation "Capitol Building
 18 and repairs, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch
 19 Appropriation Act, 1942, and made available until expended
 20 under the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation
 21 Act, 1944, to pay the balance outstanding on contract entered
 22 into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Westinghouse
 23 Electric and Manufacturing Company November 7, 1941,
 24 for furnishing the materials and performing the work for
 25 making changes to two motor generator sets of the Senate

1 Office Building substation to increase their output capacity,
 2 is hereby made available also for the payment of an addi-
 3 tional amount of \$2,977.51 for extra emergency work per-
 4 formed under such contract, by order of the Architect of
 5 the Capitol, during the month of August 1945.

6 Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 7 1946, for "Capitol Buildings", including the objects speci-
 8 fied under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation
 9 Act, 1946, \$10,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

10 *Capitol Buildings: For alterations and improvements to*
 11 *the barber shop in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building,*
 12 *including replacement of equipment, fiscal year 1947, \$3,365,*
 13 *to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol.*

14 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal
 15 year 1946, for maintenance, including the objects specified
 16 under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation
 17 Act, 1946, \$16,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

18 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

19 Working capital and congressional printing and binding:
 20 The limitation in the appropriation "Working capital and
 21 congressional printing and binding" in the Legislative Branch
 22 Appropriation Act, 1946, upon the amount which may be
 23 expended for printing, binding, and distribution of the
 24 Federal Register is hereby increased from "\$500,000" to
 25 "\$550,000".

1 *Items contained in the Legislative Branch Appropria-*
2 *tion Act, 1947, Public Law Numbered 479, approved July*
3 *1, 1946, which are specified as immediately available shall*
4 *be available for liquidation of obligations incurred under*
5 *such appropriations during the fiscal year 1946.*

6 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7 EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

8 UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

9 ADMINISTRATION

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administra-
tion: For an additional amount to enable the President to
carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944
(Public Law 267), as amended, to be consolidated with
the appropriations for the same purpose in the United
Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participa-
tion Appropriation Act, 1945, the United Nations Relief
and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946,
and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$465,-
000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947: *Provided,*
That said consolidated funds may be expended without
regard to the limitations in the proviso clause of the first
paragraph of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
Administration Participation Act, 1946: *Provided,* That
none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the
acquisition, ~~transportation~~ *transportation*, delivery or dis-

1 tribution of any supplies, commodities or equipment to or
2 for any recipient country which fails or refuses to permit
3 the properly accredited representatives of the American press
4 to enter, observe and report ~~without censorship~~ on the dis-
5 tribution, and utilization of relief and rehabilitation supplies
6 and services furnished to such country *without any deletions*
7 *or modifications by censorship of their reports dealing with*
8 *such subjects: Provided further, That none of the funds*
9 *herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition, trans-*
10 *portation, delivery, or distribution of any supplies, com-*
11 *modities, or equipment to or for any recipient country until*
12 *such country shall provide for the prompt distribution of*
13 *such supplies, commodities, and equipment.*

14 DEFENSE AID—LEND-LEASE

15 Liquidation: Not to exceed \$5,500,000 of the funds
16 made available by title II of the Second Deficiency Appro-
17 priation Act, 1945, and other Acts mentioned in said title
18 for carrying out the provisions of an Act to promote the
19 defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, are
20 hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1947 for
21 the liquidation of the activities under said Act of March 11,
22 1941, said sum to be derived from the amounts appropriated
23 for the several categories for which appropriations have been
24 made as may be determined by the Secretary of State, or

1 such official as he may designate: *Provided*, That the amount
 2 named herein shall not be available for any expense incident
 3 to the shipment abroad of any commodities after December
 4 31, 1946.

5 *SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING*

6 *Surplus property, care and handling: To enable the*
 7 *President, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,*
 8 *through the War and Navy Departments, to carry out the*
 9 *provisions of paragraph 8 of Executive Order 9630 of*
 10 *September 27, 1945, in connection with the disposal of*
 11 *surplus property in accordance with the provisions of the*
 12 *Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, \$120,000,000,*
 13 *of which \$100,000,000 shall be for expenditure by the War*
 14 *Department and \$20,000,000 for expenditure by the Navy*
 15 *Department: Provided, That expenses hereunder shall include*
 16 *pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval*
 17 *personnel: Provided further, That current naval appropria-*
 18 *tions shall be available for the care and handling of property*
 19 *declared surplus to disposal agencies pending actual reim-*
 20 *bursement from them.*

21 *OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT*

22 *OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN*

23 *Office of Alien Property Custodian: The Alien Property*
 24 *Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or*
 25 *other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him*

1 all necessary expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the
2 Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with
3 the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S.
4 C. App.) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall
5 be available for the entire fiscal year 1947 for the general
6 administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property
7 Custodian, including the salary of the Alien Property Custodian at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to
8 exceed \$8,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
9 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
10 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; rent in the District
11 of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for the temporary
12 employment of persons or organizations by contract or
13 otherwise for special services without regard to the civil
14 service and classification laws and section 3709, Revised
15 Statutes; personal services in the District of Columbia and
16 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; law-
17 books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals;
18 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles;
19 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated
20 services; traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work
21 of the agency; and all other necessary general administrative
22 expenses: *Provided further*, That on or before November
23
24
25

1 1, 1946, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report
2 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
3 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
4 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in
5 connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property
6 Custodian.

7 CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

8 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
9 Civilian Production Administration, fiscal year 1947, includ-
10 ing salary of the Administrator at \$12,000 per annum, and
11 salaries of six principal officials at \$10,000 per annum each
12 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
13 elsewhere; the employment of aliens; the employment of
14 expert witnesses; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and
15 uncompensated services; not to exceed \$10,000 for the tem-
16 porary employment of persons or organizations, by contract
17 or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classifica-
18 tion laws; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks,
19 book of reference, and periodicals; reimbursement at not to
20 exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred
21 by them in performance of official travel in privately owned
22 automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to
23 exceed \$2,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel to
24 and from their homes or regular places of business in accord-
25 ance with the Standardized Travel Regulations, including

1 travel in privately owned automobile (and including per
2 diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of per-
3 sons employed intermittently away from their homes or reg-
4 ular places of business as compliance commissioners and
5 receiving compensation on a per diem when actually em-
6 ployed basis and expenses of attendance at meetings of
7 organizations concerned with the work of the Administration;
8 not to exceed \$157,850 for deposit in the general fund of the
9 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of
10 the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); not to exceed
11 \$494,000 for printing and binding; and the rental, main-
12 tenance, and operation of passenger automobiles and one
13 airplane; ~~\$18,000,000~~ \$20,000,000: *Provided*, That no part
14 of this appropriation shall be available for the maintenance
15 or operation of an airplane or for the payment of rental of
16 any airplane.

17 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

18 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
19 the Office of Defense Transportation, fiscal year 1947,
20 including salary of the Director at not to exceed \$12,000,
21 and the Deputy Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses
22 (not to exceed \$50,000), including reimbursement, at not
23 to exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees or others rendering
24 service to said Office for official travel performed by them
25 in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their

1 official stations and attendance at meetings of organizations
2 concerned with the work of the agency; personal services
3 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract steno-
4 graphic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference,
5 newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation and
6 repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization
7 of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and bind-
8 ing (not to exceed \$10,000); not to exceed \$4,000 for
9 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
10 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
11 (Public Law 364); payment, at rates not in excess of those
12 fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts
13 (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of
14 witnesses appearing at hearings held by the Office of Defense
15 Transportation in connection with the performance of its
16 functions; \$525,000; *Provided*, That the payment of sub-
17 sistence to witnesses shall be subject to certification by the
18 Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his
19 designee, as to the necessity therefor: *Provided further*,
20 That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the
21 Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license
22 or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes
23 such lines would have been obligated to pay had they con-
24 tinued in operation under the control of the owners thereof.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization, fiscal year 1947, including salaries of the Director at \$15,000 per annum and one assistant to the Director at \$9,800 per annum and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; temporary employment (not to exceed \$2,193) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; not to exceed \$3,750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); traveling expenses including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office (not to exceed \$8,000); hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobile; and printing and binding (not to exceed \$8,000); \$200,000.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses for liquidating the activities of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, fiscal year 1947, including personal services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utiliza-

1 tion of voluntary and uncompensated services; purchase of
2 reports, documents, plans, or specifications; printing and
3 binding; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile,
4 of employees and others rendering service to the Govern-
5 ment, for expenses incurred by them in performance of official
6 travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of
7 their official stations; the cost of a compartment or such other
8 accommodation as may be authorized by the Director for
9 security when authorized personnel are required to transport
10 secret documents or hand baggage containing highly tech-
11 nical and valuable equipment; and not to exceed \$2,000
12 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
13 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
14 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; \$575,000: *Provided*, That the
15 Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell,
16 lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and
17 conditions as it may deem advisable, devices, scientific or
18 technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty,
19 developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the
20 performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except
21 articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts
22 from such dispositions shall be covered into the Treasury
23 as miscellaneous receipts.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to exceed \$435,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947 for all necessary expenses of the War Assets Administration established by Executive Order 9689; for allocation or reimbursement by the War Assets Administrator to Government agencies designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944; for payment to Government agencies designated by the Administrator for rendering special services in connection with the disposal of surplus property in such amounts as shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies in such amounts and upon such basis as shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, for the care and handling (including pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel) of surplus property subsequent to the filing of a declaration of surplus covering such property with a disposal agency designated by the Administrator, or, if the Administrator prescribes procedures whereby declarations of surplus are

1 made at approximately the time of disposal or removal,
2 subsequent to notice by the owning agency to the disposal
3 agency that property has been determined to be surplus and
4 is subject to such procedures, such funds to be available
5 for personal services in the District of Columbia; fees and
6 mileage of witnesses at rates provided by law for witnesses
7 attending in the United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c);
8 temporary (not in excess of one year) or intermittent serv-
9 ices of experts or consultants or organizations thereof, includ-
10 ing stenographic reporting services, by contract or otherwise,
11 without regard to the civil-service and classification laws;
12 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals;
13 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated
14 services; printing and binding; travel expenses, including
15 reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, to em-
16 ployees for expenses incurred by them in performance of
17 official travel in privately owned automobiles within the
18 limits of their official stations; expenses of attendance at
19 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
20 Administration; procurement of supplies, equipment, reports,
21 and services in connection with the care, handling, and
22 disposition of surplus property without regard to the pro-
23 visions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41
24 U. S. C. 5) upon determination by the Administrator
25 or by any official designated by him for this purpose that

1 such method of procurement is necessary; purchase and
2 procurement of reports of experts or consultants or or-
3 ganizations thereof; advertising, including radio time; pur-
4 chase, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger
5 automobiles; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft
6 in the Territories and possessions in connection with dis-
7 posal activities and, in the continental limits of the
8 United States in connection with the disposition of air-
9 craft and airports; acquisition of buildings, lands, lease-
10 holds, and other interests therein, and temporary use
11 thereof for the care, handling, and disposition of surplus
12 property; payments to States or political subdivisions
13 thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accru-
14 ing against real property declared surplus to the Admin-
15 istration by Government corporations; authority to ad-
16 vance money to Administration cashiers and collection
17 officials upon furnishing bond, for the purpose of handling
18 cash transactions and making change at surplus property
19 sales: *Provided*, That the Administrator may delegate to
20 any official in the War Assets Administration the authority
21 to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate
22 to any subordinate official the authority to make other de-
23 terminations necessary for the conduct of the administrative
24 management within said Administration: *Provided further*,
25 That any employee of the War Assets Administration is

1 authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Admin-
2 istrator, to administer to or take from any person an oath.
3 affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in
4 connection with the performance of the functions or ac-
5 tivities of the War Assets Administration: *Provided further,*
6 That the Administration may procure by contract or other-
7 wise and furnish to Governmental employees and employees
8 of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof
9 food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency
10 medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment,
11 laundry service, and sanitation ~~facilities~~; *facilities*, and erect
12 temporary structures and make alterations in existing struc-
13 tures necessary for these purposes, when such employees are
14 engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the prep-
15 aration for such disposal, at locations where such supplies,
16 services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable,
17 the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appro-
18 priation: *Provided further,* That the provisions of subpar-
19 agraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 14 (a) of the
20 Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390)
21 shall not apply with respect to officers and employees of
22 the War Assets Administration.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT—GENERAL

PROVISIONS

(a) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to any official in such agency the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within such agency.

(b) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head of such agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of such agency.

(c) The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims against the United States in accordance with the Act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the head of any other agency to designate employees of such agency as certifying

1 officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the
2 constituent agency concerned.

3 OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
5 the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the pro-
6 visions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as
7 amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App.
8 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55
9 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act,
10 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or sup-
11 plementing such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and
12 functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of
13 Price Administration, including personal services in the
14 District of Columbia and elsewhere; lawbooks, books of ref-
15 erence, newspapers, and periodicals; expenses of in-service
16 training of employees, including salaries and traveling
17 expenses of instructors; not to exceed \$55,000 for the em-
18 ployment of aliens; not to exceed \$30,000 for the temporary
19 employment of persons or organizations, by contract or other-
20 wise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
21 or the civil-service and classification laws; contract steno-
22 graphic reporting services without regard to said section
23 3709; witness fees; printing and binding (not to exceed
24 \$790,290, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of
25 forms prescribed for use of trade or public, instructions,

1 regulations, coupon books, price lists, and printing
2 required for the conduct of litigation); not to exceed
3 \$300,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or
4 ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in
5 each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Adminis-
6 trator, regional administrator, or the district director in the
7 region or district in which the purchase is contemplated;
8 traveling expenses (not to exceed \$7,674,330), including
9 reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, of em-
10 ployees for expenses incurred by them on official travel in
11 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their offi-
12 cial stations, expenses of appointees from point of induction
13 in continental United States to their first post of duty in
14 the Territories and return and expenses of attendance at
15 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
16 Office of Price Administration; hire, maintenance, operation,
17 and repair of passenger automobiles; not to exceed \$2,509,-
18 000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
19 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
20 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); fiscal year 1947, ~~\$106,650,000~~
21 ~~\$56,650,000~~: *Provided*, That the aggregate of expenditures
22 of any kind directly incident to informational functions shall
23 not exceed for the period of the fiscal year, \$1,750,000: *Pro-*
24 *vided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this*
25 *paragraph shall be used to pay the salary of any person*

1 *engaged in preparing or disseminating general propaganda*
2 *in support of price control or any price-control program: Pro-*
3 *vided further, That within thirty days after the enactment*
4 *of legislation extending the termination date of the Office*
5 *of Price Administration beyond June 30, 1946, the Director*
6 *of the Bureau of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate*
7 *of appropriation contained in House Document Numbered*
8 *653, Seventy-ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty*
9 *days make such revision (in no case upward) of the com-*
10 *ponent parts and within the total amount thereof as would,*
11 *in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of*
12 *such legislation, and such revision shall be published*
13 *promptly in the Federal Register and shall be binding upon*
14 *the Office of Price Administration: Provided further, That*
15 *obligations in pursuance of such revision, if justified thereby,*
16 *may be incurred at quarterly rates not exceeding (except*
17 *for liquidation expenses and the added cost of the Federal*
18 *Employees Pay Act of 1946) those that would have been*
19 *permissible under an appropriation made in accordance with*
20 *the estimate of appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned*
21 *House Document Numbered 653: Provided further, That no*
22 *part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation*
23 *of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United*
24 *States who shall divulge or make known in any manner what-*
25 *ever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus*

1 *adjustment Act of 1944, as amended*" (S. 2085 or H. R.
 2 6952, *Seventy-ninth Congress*), \$100,000,000, to remain
 3 *available until expended of which amount not to exceed*
 4 *\$4,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses,*
 5 *including travel expenses and the objects specified under the*
 6 *head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the*
 7 *Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint*
 8 *resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371):*
 9 *Provided, That there may be excluded from the aggregate*
 10 *maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of*
 11 *the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law Num-*
 12 *bered 390) in addition to other exclusions provided by law,*
 13 *not more than six hundred positions to the extent that all or*
 14 *part of such number may be determined by the Director of*
 15 *the Bureau of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of*
 16 *the provisions of said section 504. This appropriation shall*
 17 *not be available for obligation until the enactment into law of*
 18 *said S. 2085 or H. R. 6952.*

19 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

20 Notwithstanding the provisions to the contrary under
 21 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
 22 1947, the unobligated balances of the funds appropriated in
 23 the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for con-
 24 struction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, and

1 Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, and
2 the funds made available by the Navy Department for con-
3 struction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett Field,
4 California, shall remain available for obligation until June
5 30, 1947.

6 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

7 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
8 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act
9 of 1946, *fiscal year 1947*, \$10,000,000, of which not to ex-
10 ceed \$800,000 shall be for all necessary expenses of the War
11 Damage Commission, including personal services in the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed
13 twelve), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger
14 automobiles; purchase of lawbooks; printing and binding; and
15 contract stenographic reporting services: *Provided*, That no
16 payment shall be made under the provisions of such title of
17 such Act to any person the Commission is not convinced did
18 not collaborate with the enemy or commit any act involving
19 disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the
20 Philippines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
21 priation shall be available for engaging in any phase of
22 activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized
23 by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would
24 result in obligating the Government of the United States in
25 any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in

1 excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such
2 Act.

3 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

4 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for
5 the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service
6 System as authorized by the Selective Training and Service
7 Act of 1940 (50 U. S. C. App. 301); including not to
8 exceed \$330,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed
9 \$125,000 for expenditure through other Federal agencies,
10 and through State agencies without regard to section 3648
11 of the Revised Statutes, for gathering of medical and social
12 history information on registrants; personal services in the
13 District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic
14 reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers,
15 and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed sixty), main-
16 tenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; not
17 to exceed \$875,000 for deposit in the general fund of
18 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required
19 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law
20 364); expenses incident to the granting of nonmonetary
21 awards, including citations, insignia, emblems, and devices,
22 to civilian employees of the Selective Service System
23 and others rendering service to the System in recog-
24 nition of faithful and meritorious services; and, under such
25 rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Director

1 of Selective Service, expenses of emergency medical care,
2 including hospitalization, of registrants who suffer illness or
3 injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains
4 of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders
5 issued under the selective-service law but such burial expenses
6 shall not exceed \$150 in any one case; *fiscal year 1947*,
7 \$27,750,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may
8 be necessary shall be available for the planning, directing,
9 and operation of a program of work of national importance
10 under civilian direction, either independently or in coopera-
11 tion with governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and
12 the assignment and delivery thereto of individuals found
13 to be conscientiously opposed to participation in work of
14 the land or naval forces, which cooperation with other
15 agencies may include the furnishing of funds to and accept-
16 ance of money, services, or other forms of assistance from
17 such nongovernmental agencies for the more effectual accom-
18 plishment of the work; and for the pay and allowances of
19 such individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons
20 inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System,
21 and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the
23 administration of the Selective Service System, including
24 commissioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army,
25 Navy, Marine Corps, or their reserve components, including

1 not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings of societies
2 or associations for the purpose of obtaining or imparting
3 information concerning functions of the Selective Service
4 System and reimbursement at not to exceed 4 cents per
5 mile of employees or others rendering service to the Gov-
6 ernment for expenses incurred by them in performance of
7 official travel in privately owned automobiles within the
8 limits of their official stations, may be ordered by the Director
9 or by such persons as he may authorize: *Provided further,*
10 That no person traveling hereunder shall be allowed travel
11 expenses on the mileage basis unless such expenses are
12 authorized by regulation of the service to which he belongs:
13 *Provided further,* That within thirty days after the enact-
14 ment of legislation extending the Selective Training and
15 Service Act of 1940, as amended, the Director of the Bureau
16 of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate of appropriation
17 contained in House Document Numbered 641, Seventy-
18 ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty days make
19 such revision (in no case upward) of ~~the component parts~~
20 ~~and within~~ the total amount thereof as would, in his judg-
21 ment, enable compliance with the provisions of such legis-
22 lation, and such revision shall be published promptly in the
23 Federal Register and shall be binding upon the Selective
24 Service System: *Provided further,* That obligations in pur-
25 suance of such revision, if justified thereby, may be incurred

1 at quarterly rates not exceeding (except for liquidation
2 expenses and the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay
3 Act of 1946) those that would have been permissible under
4 an appropriation made in accordance with the estimate of
5 appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned House Docu-
6 ment Numbered 641.

7 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

8 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
9 "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United
10 States," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified
11 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
12 Act, 1946, \$5,200.

13 UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

14 *Receipts from operations of any functions of the War*
15 *Shipping Administration which are transferred to the United*
16 *States Maritime Commission under the terms of title II of*
17 *Public Law 492, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session,*
18 *shall be available until March 1, 1947, for obligation by*
19 *the United States Maritime Commission in carrying out*
20 *any such transferred operating functions as the Commission*
21 *shall deem necessary, including personnel and other admin-*
22 *istrative expenses necessary to conduct such operations.*

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits, Veterans' Administration," \$1,843,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Operation of canteens: For all expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of a Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes" (H. R. 6836 or S. 2354), \$5,000,-

000, which shall be available to provide adequate working

capital for each canteen and for the Service as a whole for

(a) the acquisition of necessary furniture, furnishings, fix-

tures, and equipment for the establishment, maintenance, and

operation of canteens, warehouses, and storage depots, (b)

for the procurement of merchandise, supplies, and services

for sale at canteens at stations of the Veterans' Administra-

tion, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and

(c) for the employment of personnel and other expenses

necessary for the operation of the canteens: Provided, That

the amount appropriated and the proceeds of canteen oper-

ations shall be deposited in the Treasury or other depositaries

selected by the Administrator in a special account which

1 *shall be available for the continued operation of canteens:*
 2 *Provided further, That the availability of this appropriation*
 3 *is contingent upon the enactment of H. R. 6836 or S. 2354.*

4 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

5 FISCAL SERVICE

6 Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 7 1945, for "Collector's office", including the objects specified
 8 for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation
 9 Act, 1945, \$13,463.54.

10 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Col-*
 11 *lector's Office", including the objects specified for this purpose*
 12 *in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947,*
 13 *\$136,645.91.*

14 REGULATORY AGENCIES

15 *Office of Administrator of Rent Control: For an addi-*
 16 *tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Administrator*
 17 *of Rent Control", including the objects specified under this*
 18 *head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947,*
 19 *\$45,200.*

20 COURTS

21 United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal
 22 year 1945, for the appropriation "United States Courts",
 23 \$21,944.12.

PUBLIC WELFARE

MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,910.

PUBLIC WORKS

No appropriation in this or any other Act shall be used for the operation of a testing laboratory of the Highway Department for making tests of materials in connection with any activity of the District government, and the equipment of the existing laboratory, not adaptable to other uses, shall be declared surplus to the War Assets Administration, and such Administration shall undertake the disposal thereof in accordance with surplus property disposal procedures established by or in pursuance of law; the net proceeds of sale to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL GUARD

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, National Guard", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, ~~\$35,080~~ \$105,240,

1 including compensation to the commanding general at the
2 rate of \$3,600 per annum.

3 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

4 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved
5 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of
6 the act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),
7 \$7,478.05: *Provided*, That no part of such appropriation in
8 excess of 10 per centum, respectively, of the amount of any
9 claim embraced thereby shall be paid or delivered to or
10 received by any agent or attorney on account of services
11 rendered in connection with any claim the appropriation
12 covers, and any larger payment to any agent or attorney shall
13 be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.
14 Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be deemed
15 guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall
16 be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

17 JUDGMENTS

18 For the payment of final judgments, rendered against
19 the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document
20 Numbered 630, *Seventy-ninth Congress*, together with such
21 further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not
22 exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as
23 provided by law, from the date the same became due until
24 the date of payment, \$1,759.59.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1943 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1943, \$66.58;

Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1943, (*payable from water fund*), \$12.12;

Public schools, repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1940, \$1.55;

In all, \$80.25.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Inspection and quarantine," including

1 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
2 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, ~~\$56,000~~ and for
3 carrying out the provisions of H. J. Res. 364, Seventy-ninth
4 Congress, \$141,000: Provided, That \$85,000 of this amount
5 shall not be available for obligation until the enactment of
6 said H. J. Res. 364.

7 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

8 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
9 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", including the
10 objects specified under this head in the Department of Agri-
11 culture Appropriation Act, 1947, \$10,000.

12 FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

13 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority
14 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation
15 Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby con-
16 tinued through June 30, 1947, for carrying out the purposes
17 of said Act, as amended, and, in addition to the amount
18 hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the
19 sum of \$12,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with
20 the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$3,-
21 000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among
22 the several States in the manner and for the purposes speci-
23 fied in section 2 of said Act, and of the amount so appor-
24 tioned, not more than \$50,000 may be expended by the
25 State agricultural extension services for the construction of

1 labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2.
2 In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for
3 administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said
4 Act there is hereby made available out of said funds, the
5 sum of \$280,000 for such purposes.

6 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

7 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

8 *Compiling census reports, and so forth: The appropria-*
9 *tion "Compiling census reports and so forth" in the Depart-*
10 *ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, as amended,*
11 *is hereby made available for the transfer of not to exceed*
12 *\$300,000 to the National Bureau of Standards, to be avail-*
13 *able until expended for the objects specified under the afore-*
14 *said appropriation.*

15 *Compiling census reports, and so forth: The appropria-*
16 *tions under the heading "Compiling census reports, and so*
17 *forth," in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,*
18 *1947, are hereby made available for expenditure at the seat*
19 *of Government on and after October 1, 1946, for the com-*
20 *pilation of Foreign Trade Statistics within a limitation of*
21 *\$1,200,000.*

22 Census of Agriculture: The appropriations under the
23 head "Census of Agriculture" in the Department of Com-
24 merce Appropriation Act, 1945, as supplemented by the

1 Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 6) , are hereby continued
2 available until June 30, 1947.

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

5 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
6 Solid Fuels Administration for War in performing its
7 functions as prescribed in Executive Order Numbered 9332
8 of April 19, 1943, including the employment, without regard
9 to civil-service and classification laws, of a Deputy Admin-
10 istrator at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and not to
11 exceed twenty-eight technical employees; other personal
12 services in the District of Columbia; printing and bind-
13 ing; traveling expenses, including attendance at meet-
14 ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this
15 appropriation; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per
16 mile of employees for expenses incurred by them in official
17 travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of
18 their official stations; contract stenographic reporting serv-
19 ices; newspapers (not to exceed \$300) ; books and periodi-
20 cals; office supplies; furniture and equipment; maintenance,
21 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and
22 the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompen-
23 stated services; *fiscal year 1947*, \$2,950,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila River Reservation, Arizona: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, \$50,000 (power revenues), from which total amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND

Construction: For additional amounts for construction of the following projects including the objects specified under the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, to be expended from the reclamation fund, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Projects:

Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$1,612,525;

Provo River project, Utah, \$1,756,960;

Total, from the reclamation fund, \$3,369,485.

1 *COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM*

2 *For operating and maintaining the Colorado River front*
 3 *work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and California;*
 4 *constructing, improving, extending, operating, and maintain-*
 5 *ing protection and drainage works and systems along the*
 6 *Colorado River; controlling said river and improving, modi-*
 7 *fying, straightening, and rectifying the channel thereof; and*
 8 *conducting investigations and studies in connection therewith;*
 9 *as authorized by Public Law 469, approved June 28, 1946;*
 10 *\$500,000, to remain available until expended.*

11 *NAVY DEPARTMENT*12 *NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT*13 *OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY*

14 *Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage*
 15 *to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or*
 16 *death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy*
 17 *under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide*
 18 *the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims*
 19 *uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28,*
 20 *1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully*
 21 *set forth in Senate Document Numbered 222 and House*
 22 *Document Numbered 600, Seventy-ninth Congress,*
 23 *~~\$1,224.89~~ \$2,589.96.*

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Transportation of things, Navy: For an additional amount for "Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1947, including the charter and hire of tankers and cargo-carrying vessels and including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947, \$28,750,000.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation "Medical Department, Navy", for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, shall be available for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, civil-service or classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), for the purpose of making a general administrative and operational survey of naval hospitals.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: Appropriations heretofore made under this head shall be available for the acquisition of land, including such improvements as there may be thereon, situated at or in the areas of the following

1 places; and at costs not exceeding those indicated after such
 2 places: Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, \$798,840; Silver Spring,
 3 Maryland, \$39,250; Key West, Florida, \$60,000; Pasadena,
 4 California, \$70,000; Inyokern, California, \$70,000; Water-
 5 bury, Connecticut, \$10,800; Portsmouth, Virginia, \$4,370;
 6 Mojave, California, \$500; Montauk, Long Island, New York,
 7 \$63,300; Bloodsworth Island, Dorchester County, Mary-
 8 land, \$120,000; Port Hueneme, California, \$140,000; Camp
 9 Pendleton, California, \$17,500; Port San Pedro, Marin
 10 County, California, \$750; San Francisco, California,
 11 \$75,000, and Morro Bay, California, \$12,500.

12 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

13 *(Out of the postal revenues)*

14 *POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF*
 15 *COLUMBIA*

16 *OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL*

17 *Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,*
 18 *for "salaries", \$8,179.*

19 **FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**

20 **OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL**

21 Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$7,500 of
 22 the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal year
 23 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates
 24 designated from the Post Office Department by the Post-

1 master General to the Fifth Congress of the Postal Union
2 of the Americas and Spain, to be expended in the discretion
3 of the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate,
4 which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the
5 sum therein expressed to have been expended.

6 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

7 FOREIGN SERVICE

8 Pay period of employees: Until July 1, 1947, the Sec-
9 retary of State may, under such regulations as he may pre-
10 scribe, compute and pay on a biweekly basis (one twenty-
11 sixth of the annual rate) the annual or monthly compensation
12 of employees of the Department of State, including the for-
13 eign service, outside the continental limits of the United
14 States who are paid in accordance with local native wage
15 rates for the area in which employed, and when a pay period
16 for such employees begins in the fiscal year 1946 and ends
17 in the fiscal year 1947, the gross amount of the earnings for
18 such pay period may be regarded as a charge against the
19 appropriation or allotment current at the end of such pay
20 period. This provision shall be considered as effective from
21 July 1, 1945.

22 Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel,
23 Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
24 for "Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel,

1 Foreign Service”, including the objects specified under this
2 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947.
3 \$647,850.

4 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for “Miscellane-
6 ous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service”, including the
7 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
8 Appropriation Act, 1947, \$133,450.

9 Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service: For an
10 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for “Cost-of-living allow-
11 ances, Foreign Service”, including the objects specified under
12 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
13 1947, \$180,000.

14 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount,
15 fiscal year 1947, for “Foreign Service quarters”, including
16 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
17 State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$36,500.

18 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
19 amount, fiscal year 1947, for “Transportation, Foreign Serv-
20 ice”, including the objects specified under this head in the
21 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$147,000.

22 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
23 amount, fiscal year 1947, for “Contingent expenses, Foreign-
24 Service”, including the objects specified under this head in
25 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$396,000.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: *International Office of Public Health*, \$20,418.72; *International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration*, \$10,945.14; *Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco*, \$800; *International Hydrographic Bureau*, \$5,031.18; *Convention Relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa*, \$66.38; in all, ~~\$16,842.70~~ \$37,261.42.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: *International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy*, \$339,853.60, to be used only for the liquidation of the Institute by January 1, 1947.

United States participation in United Nations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States participation in United Nations," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, and including the purchase of two (one at not to exceed \$3,000) passenger automobiles, \$660,000.

Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional amount for "Special and technical investigations, Interna-

1 tional Joint Commission, United States and Canada," fiscal
2 year 1947, including the objects specified under this head
3 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, and
4 including the purchase of four additional passenger automo-
5 biles, \$70,000.

6 Philippine rehabilitation: For all expenses necessary
7 to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philip-
8 pine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (hereinafter called the
9 Act), without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
10 Statutes, including personal services in the District of Colum-
11 bia or elsewhere, and employment of personnel outside the
12 continental United States without regard to civil-service
13 and classification laws; temporary services of experts or
14 consultants by contract or otherwise; purchase (not to exceed
15 sixty-nine passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, opera-
16 tion, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn pas-
17 senger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four),
18 hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; not to
19 exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treas-
20 ury for cost of handling penalty mail as required by section
21 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; printing
22 and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of
23 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; purchase of lawbooks,
24 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; travel ex-
25 penses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of

1 organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes
2 hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philip-
3 pine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and
4 publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
5 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
6 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings
7 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and
8 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees
9 of the United States Government, including military per-
10 sonnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322
11 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
12 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and
13 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts
14 as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections
15 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$33,000,000;
16 (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,
17 and 311 of said title III, \$10,918,000; and (c) for carry-
18 ing out the provisions of title V of the Act, \$4,000,000;
19 in all, \$47,918,000, to be available on July 1, 1946, and
20 to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That
21 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
22 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of
23 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
24 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the
25 United States in any sense or respect to the future payment

1 of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appro-
2 priated in such Act, ~~nor shall any part of this appropriation~~
3 ~~be available for expanding any facility authorized by law~~
4 ~~to be replaced or rehabilitated:~~ *Provided further,* That the
5 total amount that may be obligated for the entire accom-
6 plishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall
7 not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further,* That the Sec-
8 retary of State, or such official as he may designate, is
9 authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing amounts
10 to any department or independent establishment of the Gov-
11 ernment for participation in the foregoing programs, sums
12 for expenditure by such department or establishment for
13 the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred shall be avail-
14 able for expenditure in accordance with the provisions hereof
15 and, to the extent determined by the Secretary of State,
16 in accordance with the law governing expenditures of the
17 department or establishment to which transferred: *Provided*
18 *further,* That transfers of funds to participating agencies for
19 the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act
20 shall be approved by the President prior to such transfers:
21 *Provided further,* That sums from the foregoing applicable
22 appropriation may be transferred directly to and merged
23 with the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b)
24 of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for ex-
25 penditures therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided*

Corps of Engineers:

Engineer Service, Army, 1942-1946,
\$2,756,000, and subappropriations under this
head are hereby decreased as follows: (1)
Military posts, \$2,756,000.

Repair of arsenals, Army, 1942-1946,
\$90,305.

Acquisition of land, Act June 26, 1940,
no year, \$71,918.

Acquisition of land for military purposes,
national defense, no year, unexpended balance.

Acquisition of land, Ogden Ordnance Depot,
Utah, no year, unexpended balance.

Construction of buildings, utilities, and ap-
purtenances at military posts, no year, \$793,-
845.

Office buildings and appurtenances, War
Department, Arlington County, Virginia, no
year, unexpended balance.

Chemical Warfare Service: Chemical Warfare
Service, Army, 1942-1946, \$4,881,000.

Seacoast defenses:

Seacoast defenses, general, no year, \$18,-
885.

1 Seacoast defenses, no year, \$149.

2 Seacoast defenses, Insular Departments, no
3 year, unexpended balance.

4 Citizens' Military Training: Reserve Officers'
5 Training Corps, 1942-1946, \$1,308,000.

6 National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice,
7 Army: Promotion of rifle practice, 1942-1946,
8 \$1,500.

9 Inter-American relations, War Department:
10 Inter-American Relations, War Department, 1943-
11 1946, \$10,000.

12 Office of the Secretary: Printing and binding,
13 War Department, 1942-1946, \$2,243,000.

14 So much of title 2 of the Second Supplemental Surplus
15 Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, as reads, "Emergency
16 fund for the President, national defense (allotment to War),
17 1942-1946, \$10,000,000", is hereby repealed.

18 Navy Department:

19 Naval Establishment:

20 Office of the Secretary:

21 Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1945, \$289,-
22 519.

- 1 Naval emergency fund, 1945, \$1,167,926.
- 2 Operation and conservation of naval pe-
- 3 troleum reserves, 1945, \$185,912.
- 4 Ocean and lake surveys, 1945, \$22,749.
- 5 Bureau of Naval Personnel:
- 6 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode
- 7 Island, 1945, \$5,801.
- 8 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia,
- 9 1945, \$200,000.
- 10 Naval training station, Lake Pend Oreille,
- 11 Idaho, 1945, \$100,000.
- 12 Naval training station, Lake Seneca, New
- 13 York:
- 14 Fiscal year 1945, \$28,130.
- 15 Fiscal year 1946, \$120,279.
- 16 Fleet training, Navy:
- 17 Fiscal year 1945, \$22,577.
- 18 Fiscal year 1946, \$30,000.
- 19 Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval
- 20 Personnel, 1945, \$1,417.
- 21 Naval Reserve, 1945, \$9,326,196.
- 22 Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1945,
- 23 \$2,009.

Bureau of Ships:

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: Fiscal year
1945, \$150,000,000.

Bureau of Ordnance:

Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy:

Fiscal year 1945, \$66,000,000.

Fiscal year 1946, \$38,223,994.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Ac-
counts, 1945, \$14,230,000.

Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945,
\$30,000,000.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical De-
partment, Navy, 1946, \$2,589,847.

Bureau of Aeronautics: Aviation, Navy, 1945,
\$24,960,434.

Marine Corps:

Pay, Marine Corps:

Fiscal year 1945, \$15,000,000.

Fiscal year 1946, \$7,361,946.

Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Re-
pair facilities, Navy, \$3,952,950.

Coast Guard:

Salaries, Office of Commandant, United States Coast Guard, 1945, \$1,825.

Pay and allowances, Coast Guard:

Fiscal year 1945, \$6,000,000.

Fiscal year 1946, \$3,468,244.

General expenses, Coast Guard, 1945, \$164,107.

Civilian employees, Coast Guard, 1945, \$5,594.

Establishing and improving aids to navigation, Coast Guard, \$528.

Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection, Coast Guard:

Fiscal year 1945, \$29,731.

Fiscal year 1946, \$48,412.

Special projects, vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), \$655.

Special projects, aids to navigation, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (Navy), \$983.

Construction of vessels and shore facilities,

1 Coast Guard (lend-lease) (Navy),
 2 \$34,102.

3 Maritime training fund, Coast Guard,
 4 ~~\$274,325~~ \$199,000.

5 Navy Department:

6 Salaries:

7 Salaries, General Board, Navy Department,
 8 1946, \$2,542.

9 Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey,
 10 Navy Department, 1946, \$670.

11 Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1945,
 12 \$7,182.

13 Contingent expenses:

14 Contingent expenses, Navy Department,
 15 1946, \$71,000.

16 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses,
 17 Hydrographic Office, 1945, \$13,058.

18 TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS

19 Transfers of amounts shall be made between appropria-
 20 tions as follows:

21 From "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1946", to "Pay
 22 and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$15,000,000.

23 From "Aviation, Navy, 1946", to "Pay and subsistence
 24 of naval personnel, 1946", \$25,000,000.

1 From "Medical Department, Navy, 1946", to "Pay and
2 subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$4,410,153.

3 From "Pay, Marine Corps, 1946", to—

4 "Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944", \$2,222,110.

5 "Welfare and recreation, Navy, 1945", \$282,816.

6 "Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1945",
7 \$91,128.

8 "Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1944", \$42,000.

9 From "General expenses, Marine Corps, 1946", to "Pay
10 and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$80,000,000.

11 From "Aviation, Navy, 1945", to—

12 "Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps", 1945,
13 \$39,566.

14 "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval per-
15 sonnel, 1945", \$100,000,000.

16 From "Increase and replacement of naval vessels, con-
17 struction and machinery", to "Pay and subsistence of naval
18 personnel, 1946", \$100,000,000.

19 From "Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emer-
20 gency construction", to—

21 "Contingent, Navy, 1946", \$25,000.

22 "Pay, Naval Academy, 1946", \$13,000.

23 "Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1946", \$84,600.

1 “Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1946”,
2 \$8,856.

3 “Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946”,
4 \$30,589,847.

5 “Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
6 1946”, \$99,100,000.

7 “Fuel, Navy, 1946”, \$27,312,000.

8 From “Clothing and small stores fund” to “Pay and
9 subsistence of naval personnel, 1946”, \$45,000,000.

10 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon re-
11 quest of the Secretary of the Navy, to transfer sums from
12 any annual naval appropriation available prior to the fiscal
13 year ending June 30, 1946, having an unobligated surplus,
14 to any other annual naval appropriation available prior to
15 said fiscal year with respect to which a deficiency was in-
16 curred, but the amount transferred from any one appropria-
17 tion shall not exceed \$10,000.

18 REDUCTIONS IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

19 Contract authorizations of the departments and agencies
20 available in the fiscal year 1946 are hereby reduced in the
21 sums hereinafter set forth:

22 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

23 United States Maritime Commission: Construction fund,
24 Act June 29, 1936, revolving fund, \$173,678,000.

1 Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration:
2 Access roads, \$500,000.

3 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as the "Third Sup-
4 plemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946".

5 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
6 CLAIMS

7 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

8 SEC. 301. For the payment of claims for damages to
9 or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
10 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
11 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled
12 "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
13 arising against the Government of the United States in
14 the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved
15 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
16 in House Document Numbered 592, Seventy-ninth Congress,
17 as follows:

18 Federal Security Agency, \$78.50;
19 Federal Works Agency, \$1,000.00;
20 National Housing Agency, \$114.70;
21 Department of Commerce, \$53.00;
22 Department of the Interior, \$176.00;
23 Department of Justice, \$49.07;

1 Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues),
2 \$738.53;

3 Department of State, \$324.50;

4 Treasury Department, \$299.58;

5 In all, \$2,833.88;

6 *(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
7 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by*
8 *the following respective departments and independent offices,*
9 *under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide*
10 *a method for the settlement of claims arising against the*
11 *Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding*
12 *\$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922*
13 *(31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document*
14 *Numbered 227, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:*

15 *Executive Office of the President:*

16 *Office for Emergency Management:*

17 *War Shipping Administration, \$69.10;*

18 *Office of Price Administration, \$15;*

19 *Independent offices:*

20 *General Accounting Office, \$74.50;*

21 *United States Maritime Commission, \$60;*

22 *Veterans' Administration, \$2,977;*

23 *Federal Security Agency, \$92.50;*

24 *Federal Works Agency, \$150;*

1 *National Housing Agency, \$64;*

2 *Department of Agriculture, \$1,860.53;*

3 *Department of Commerce, \$362;*

4 *Department of the Interior, \$86.53;*

5 *Department of Justice, \$67;*

6 *Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues),*

7 *\$4,149.60;*

8 *Department of State, \$40;*

9 *Treasury Department, \$385.09;*

10 *In all, \$10,452.85.*

11 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

12 SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of judgments, in-
 13 *cluding costs of suits, rendered against the Government*
 14 *of the United States by United States district courts*
 15 *under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act au-*
 16 *thorizing suits against the United States in admiralty*
 17 *for damage caused by and salvage services rendered*
 18 *to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for*
 19 *other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.*
 20 *787), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth*
 21 *Congress in Senate Document Numbered 220 and House*
 22 *Document Numbered 580, under the following agencies:*

23 *Navy Department, ~~\$36,287.93~~ \$36,777.93;*

24 *War Department, ~~\$10,000~~ \$14,040.82;*

1 In all, ~~\$46,287.93~~ \$50,818.75; together with such
 2 amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when
 3 specified in such judgments.

4 *(b) For the payment of final judgments, including costs*
 5 *of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of*
 6 *the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide*
 7 *for the bringing of suits against the Government of the*
 8 *United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of*
 9 *March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been*
 10 *certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document*
 11 *Numbered 219, under the following agencies:*

12 *Federal Works Agency:*

13 *Public Roads Administration, \$9,999.99;*

14 *Commerce Department, \$360;*

15 *War Department, \$6,728.32;*

16 *In all, \$17,088.31, together with such additional sum*
 17 *as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified*
 18 *in the judgments and as provided by law.*

19 ~~(b)~~ *(c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-*
 20 *tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired*
 21 *except such as have become final and conclusive against the*
 22 *United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.*

23 ~~(e)~~ *(d) Payment or interest wherever provided for judg-*
 24 *ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for*
 25 *more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.*

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 303. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 217 and House Document Numbered 577*, under the following agencies, namely:

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, ~~\$91,654.67~~ \$92,968.67;

National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority, \$42,306.34;

Executive:

War Shipping Administration, \$242,500;

Department of Agriculture, \$30,091.50;

Navy Department, ~~\$20,325.00~~ \$855,413.29;

Treasury Department, ~~\$34,562.51~~ \$457,527.96;

War Department, ~~\$5,895.22~~ \$873,577.22;

In all, ~~\$224,835.24~~ \$2,594,384.98; together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in the judgments.

(b) For the payment of judgment numbered 45869 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Alexander D. Walker and Adger C. Forney, Co-Partners doing business as A. D. Walker and Company, \$22,550.76, and certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 218*, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

~~(b)~~ (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

5 AUDITED CLAIMS

6 SEC. 304. For the payment of claims certified to be
7 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
8 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
9 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
10 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
11 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
12 year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which
13 have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act
14 of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
15 *Senate Document Numbered 223 and House Document*
16 *Numbered 578, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is appro-*
17 *riated the sum of \$5,556,545.30 \$5,964,227.41, to-*
18 *gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of*
19 *exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
20 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
21 *of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and ac-*
22 *counted for as a single fund, \$64.33, payable from Dis-*
23 *trict of Columbia revenues, and \$28,393.64 \$33,096.08 pay-*
24 *able from postal revenues, in all, \$5,584,938.94 \$5,997,-*
25 *387.82.*

1 SEC. 305. For the payment of claims allowed by the
2 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
3 Act granting travel pay and *other* allowances to certain
4 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrec-
5 tion who were discharged in the Philippine Islands", ap-
6 proved December 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247,
7 Seventy-ninth Congress), and which have been certified to
8 the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of
9 July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department
10 in *Senate Document Numbered 224* and House Document
11 Numbered 581, ~~\$748.60~~ \$23,893.93.

12 SEC. 306. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
13 General Accounting Office under the Navy Department pur-
14 suant to the provisions of section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
15 (5 U. S. C. 266), and which has been certified to the
16 Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 582,
17 \$394.20.

18 SEC. 307. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
19 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
20 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
21 service of the United States mustered into service for the
22 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Phil-
23 ippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
24 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
25 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which has been

1 certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of
2 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War
3 Department in *Senate Document Numbered 225* and House
4 Document Numbered 583, ~~\$382.12~~ \$652.11.

5 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
7 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
8 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
9 the United States or who is a member of an organization
10 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
11 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
12 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
13 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
14 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
15 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
16 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this
17 section engaged in a strike against the Government of the
18 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-
19 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
20 Government of the United States, or that such person does
21 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
23 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any per-
24 son who engages in a strike against the Government of the
25 United States or who is a member of an organization of

1 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
2 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
3 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
4 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
5 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
6 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
7 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
8 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
9 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
10 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
11 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
12 That the provisions of this section shall apply to all appro-
13 priations or funds available for obligation during the fiscal
14 year 1947, however made available, if not heretofore made
15 applicable (any exclusions made in any other Act excepted)
16 to such appropriations or funds in the respects herein
17 provided.

18 SEC. 402. Nothing contained in this or any other Act
19 shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner what-
20 soever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings estab-
21 lished by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act
22 of 1946 (Public Law Numbered 390), nor to authorize
23 the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the
24 number provided for in the aforesaid Act. In the case of
25 any activity within the purview of such Act whose personnel

1 may be and is increased in consequence of appropriations or
2 funds made available in or in pursuance of this or any other
3 Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recom-
4 mend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such
5 other activity or activities as he may deem advisable as
6 will offset any such increase in personnel: *Provided*, That
7 if the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall find and
8 so certify to the President that any such offsetting reduction
9 would be inimical to the public interest, such offsetting
10 reduction, subject to the President's approval, may be waived
11 in whole or in part in writing by the Director of the Bureau
12 of the Budget, and such action by such official shall be pub-
13 lished promptly in the Federal Register with a statement
14 of the reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That there may
15 be excluded from the aggregate personnel ceilings estab-
16 lished by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay
17 Act of 1946, in addition to any exclusions otherwise pro-
18 vided, not more than six thousand five hundred and seventy-
19 three positions, to the extent that all or any part of such
20 number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau
21 of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the
22 Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, the Federal

1 Airport Act, and the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946,
2 and to enabling the rendition of essential service by the
3 Public Buildings Administration to the Veterans' Admin-
4 istration and the War Assets Administration.

5 SEC. 403. Appropriations and funds available during the
6 fiscal year 1947 to the executive departments and inde-
7 pendent establishments, including corporations, for personal
8 services shall be available for the payment of increased
9 compensation, not above rates comparable to those provided
10 for employees under the Classification Act of 1923, as
11 amended by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, to
12 those groups of employees not covered by such Act but for
13 which the head of the agency concerned is authorized to
14 establish rates of pay by administrative action, and the
15 additional expense of such increased compensation may be
16 included in making apportionments of appropriations or
17 funds available in pursuance of this Act or otherwise as
18 required by the antideficiency law (31 U. S. C. 665).
19 The availability of funds for the payment of those groups
20 of employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted
21 from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by
22 wage boards or other similar administrative authority serv-
23 ing the same purpose shall not be affected hereby.

1 SEC. 404. The appropriations and authority with respect
2 to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for the fiscal
3 year 1946 shall be available from and including July 1, 1945,
4 for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations
5 and authority. All obligations incurred during the period
6 between June 30, 1945, and the date of the enactment of
7 this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority
8 are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the
9 terms thereof.

10 SEC. 405. The appropriations and authority with re-
11 spect to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for
12 the fiscal year 1947 shall be available from and including
13 July 1, 1946, for the purposes respectively provided in such
14 appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during
15 the period between June 30, 1946, and the date of the
16 enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations
17 and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accord-
18 ance with the terms thereof.

19 *SEC. 406. Subsection (a) of section 202 of the Inde-*
20 *pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby amended*
21 *by striking therefrom the figures "\$1,050" and substituting*
22 *therefor the figures "\$1,300."*

23 *SEC. 407. Wherever an appropriation for the fiscal*
24 *year 1947 is made available for the purchase of passenger*
25 *automobiles and such availability is specifically limited to*

1 *used or surplus vehicles, such limitation is hereby repealed.*

2 SEC. ~~406~~ 408. This Act may be cited as the "Third

3 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives June 28, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6885

[Report No. 1708]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 29 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JULY 12 (legislative day, JULY 5), 1946

Reported with amendments

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 12 (legislative day, JULY 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CORDON to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

- 1 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Com-
- 2 modity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus
- 3 potatoes produced during the year 1946 and to process and
- 4 sell, give, or otherwise dispose of such potatoes to any
- 5 foreign country or to the United Nations Relief and Re-
- 6 habilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Cordon to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JULY 12 (legislative day, JULY 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 6885

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 13 (legislative day, JULY 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BALL to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 9, line 2, strike out the words “or refuses”
2 and insert in lieu thereof: “in the determination of the
3 Secretary of State”.

4 On page 9, beginning in line 3, strike out the word
5 “the” and insert in lieu thereof: “a reasonable number of”.

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BALT to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JULY 13 (legislative day, JULY 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 16, 1946
For actions of July 15, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 138

CONTENTS

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------|
| Appropriations..... | 10,11 | Irrigation..... | 20 | Price control..... | 14,27 |
| Assistant secretaries.... | 2 | Lands, forest..... | 19 | Prices..... | 12,13 |
| Banking and currency..... | 7 | Lands, public..... | 16 | Reorganization..... | 9,21,25 |
| Education..... | 16 | Livestock and meat..... | 12 | Research..... | 1 |
| Farm production..... | 6 | Loans, foreign..... | 29,30 | Rural rehabilitation.... | 5 |
| Fertilizers..... | 10 | Machinery, farm..... | 22 | Subsidies..... | 26,27 |
| Fiscal control..... | 15 | Marketing..... | 1 | Taxation..... | 26 |
| Foreign relations..... | 24 | Nutrition..... | 23 | Veterans..... | 13,28 |
| Forestry..... | 15,19 | Personnel..... | 3,4 | Yearly calendar..... | 17 |

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Flannagan-Hope research-marketing bill. House committee reported bill to provide for 2 additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. Both Houses agreed to conference report on bill to continue and ultimately liquidate rural-rehabilitation projects. House passed bill to authorize retirement of separated personnel with 25 years of service on reduced annuities. Senate approved reorganization plan 2 (Federal Security Agency), and disapproved plan 1 (Research, credit union, and housing provisions). Senate agreed to conference report on Government corporations appropriation bill; receded from Senate amendment authorizing TVA fertilizer plant. President approved British-loan bill.

HOUSE

1. **RESEARCH; MARKETING.** Passed as reported H. R. 6932, the Flannagan-Hope bill to authorize additional appropriations for production and marketing research and marketing services (pp. 9148-59). For bill's provisions see Digests 102 and 128.
2. **ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5757, to provide for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture (H. Rept. 2521) (p. 9181). A companion bill has been reported by the Senate committee.
3. **CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT.** Passed as reported H. R. 4718, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to permit personnel to retire on a reduced annuity if they are separated through no fault of their own after 25 or more years of service; provides that the pensions will be reduced 2% for each year an employee is under the optional retirement ages of 60 and 62 (pp. 9129, 9141-4).
4. **EFFICIENCY RATINGS.** Passed with amendments H. R. 5590, to provide for uniform administration of efficiency ratings (pp. 9146-7).
5. **RURAL-REHABILITATION PROJECTS.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report, on S. 704, to authorize this Department to continue the administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural-rehabilitation projects. This bill will now be sent to the President. (pp. 9106-7, 9129.)
6. **IOWA CENTENNIAL.** Several members discussed this subject, including speeches on agricultural development, etc. (pp. 9160-73).

7. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 4590, to authorize the use by industry of silver held or owned by the U. S. (pp. 9128-30).
8. PRICE CONTROL. Received a Northampton, Mass., Council resolution favoring OPA continuation "without crippling amendments" (p. 9182).

SENATE

9. REORGANIZATION. Rejected, 37-40, S. Con. Res. 65, disapproving of Reorganization Plan No. 2 (pp. 9088-106). This plan includes Federal Security Agency provisions. Agreed, 45-31, to H. Con. Res. 155, disapproving of Reorganization Plan No. 1 (pp. 9107-20). This plan includes the research, credit union, and housing provisions.
10. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to conference report on this bill, H.R. 6777 (pp. 9087-8). The Senate receded from its amendment authorizing a fertilizer plant near Mobile, Ala. Amendment No. 4 on public housing authority is still in disagreement.

11. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Made this bill, H.R. 6885, the unfinished business for today (p. 9122).

12. LIVESTOCK AND MEAT; PRICES. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., discussed livestock and other commodity prices and inserted the American Meat Institute's reports on such prices (pp. 9124-5).
13. VETERANS; TERMINAL LEAVE. Received sundry telegrams and letters favoring H. R. 4051, to grant enlisted personnel certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave (p. 9085).
14. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Magnuson, Wash., criticized the price-control bill and inserted a Maritime Unity Committee resolution favoring increased wages if OPA is not reestablished (p. 9086).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. FORESTRY FISCAL-OMNIBUS BILL. H.R. 7031 (see Digest 137) permits erection of Forest Service structures on non-Government land; permits open-market purchases by the Forest Service of forest-tree seed or cones or of forage plant seed when the amount is not over \$10,000, of forest-tree nursery stock when the amount is not over \$500, and of certain research materials with a \$50,000-a-year limit; authorizes Forest Service to contract for aerial facilities and services, with renewal provisions, in connection with forest management (presently authority is only for forest-fire protection); broadens the authority to permit performance of various kinds of work by the Forest Service, at the expense of interested parties, on national forest and related lands; broadens the Forest Service authority regarding deposits for brush and debris disposal; authorizes the Secretary to permit use of Forest Service structures, improvements, and related land by non-Government organizations and individuals for periods not over 30 years at rates determined by him; authorizes the furnishing of meals, lodging, etc., to persons attending Forest Service demonstrations and users of national forest resources and recreation facilities in certain situations; provides for selling at cost any available forest-tree seed and nursery stock to any State or subdivision unable to procure or produce sufficient supplies; permits payment for telephones in residences of seasonal employees and cooperators when this is needed to protect the forests; authorizes reseeding of non-national forest land under certain conditions; permits certain Forest Service appropria-

other legislation, which ought to be taken up in order.

Let me say to the Senator from Nevada that the joint resolution has already passed the House. It does not have to go back to the House unless it is amended. There are important measures on the calendar which have not passed the House, and which must go to the House to be considered before the Congress can adjourn. Therefore the joint resolution has an advantage over other important legislation on the calendar which, if enacted at this session, must be passed by the Senate and sent to the House for action.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let me say to the able majority leader that in my brief experience in the Senate the unfinished business has been temporarily laid aside on numerous occasions.

Mr. BARKLEY. It has been done on numerous occasions, but it has not been done deliberately in advance. Frequently when we are considering legislation which requires several days we must temporarily set it aside in order to consider measures which must be considered at once. But it is not customary to announce in advance that we will make a certain measure the unfinished business with a view of laying it aside and considering other important legislation.

The Senator from Nevada has the right at any time—as he has now done—to move that the joint resolution be made the unfinished business. I hope he will not insist on his motion today. I hope that he will let us proceed in the way in which we have planned. I do not think the Senator will lose any rights in that regard.

Mr. McCARRAN. Can the Senator see any way whereby we can arrive at an understanding that the joint resolution will be taken up on a day certain?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is a little difficult to do that. The OPA legislation is still pending.

Mr. McCARRAN. That will be acted upon tomorrow in the House.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is expected to go to conference. I suppose I shall have to be one of the conferees.

Mr. McCARRAN. Perhaps it will not go to conference.

Mr. BARKLEY. Perhaps not; but we are assuming that it will. The conference report on the OPA bill may be brought before the Senate. The Senator can move the consideration of the joint resolution at any time. I do not like to agree now to take it up on a certain day. The Senate can act upon the Senator's motion at any time. I shall not place any obstacles in the way of the Senator in making the motion to have the joint resolution considered.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator is doing so now.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am doing so now because I think I am justified in doing it. The Senator had not advised me that he was about to make his motion. I had already conferred with the Senator from Tennessee about the appropriation bill. No less than 40 Members of the Senate

have asked me when we are to have a call of the calendar, and I have told them as soon as we get the appropriation bill out of the way. I had not contemplated that the Senator from Nevada would rise as soon as we had completed consideration of Reorganization Plan No. 1 to move to take up the joint resolution.

Mr. WHITE and Mr. MORSE addressed the chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield, and if so to whom?

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Maine in a moment.

The tideland measure has been through the House of Representatives. It was passed in the House by an overwhelming vote. It was before the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and before the House Judiciary Committee. Hearings have been held upon it. It has been on the calendar of the Senate for several months. I have repeatedly attempted to have the leader join with me in fixing a day on which we could bring the joint resolution before the Senate. I do not know what to do except to move, as I did today, to have it made the unfinished business, or to have it brought before the Senate. If the Senator will agree with me that after the call of the calendar, which I understand he contemplates within the next day or so, I may move to take up the joint resolution, and he will not then object to the motion, I am perfectly willing to desist at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no right to object to the Senator's making a motion. I do not like to agree at this time that the joint resolution may be made the unfinished business. I do not know whether the Senate wishes to make it the unfinished business. It is entirely agreeable to me to have the Senator move, to take up the joint resolution whenever he sees fit to do so after we have cleared up the calendar and are cruising around to see what other measures should be taken up.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, that is not the nature of the joint resolution. It is much more important than something to be picked up on a cruise.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am told that it involves maritime matters; and cruises on the water are not altogether inappropriate.

If the Senate wishes to make the joint resolution the unfinished business at this time, in view of the statement which I have made about it, it can do so. I do not feel that I should be compelled to agree.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to the great importance of the joint resolution, not only to those States which have tide lands, but to other States as well. If the joint resolution is enacted into law, it will forever settle the controversial question as to who owns and who may control the soil beneath navigable streams. Every State in the Union wherein there is a navigable stream is interested in the joint resolution and the settlement of

this question. I hope it will be brought up at the earliest possible time for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let me say to the Senator from Nevada and other Senators that while it has been generally known that I had set my sights for adjournment on the 16th of July, which is tomorrow, that is now utterly impossible. I am not sure that we can adjourn this week. I doubt it. I think we may be able to adjourn by a week from Saturday. So we have practically 2 weeks remaining of this session.

Of course, we have sent to the House a number of bills upon which the House has not acted. We have sent to the House the atomic energy bill and the minimum wage bill. We have sent over the congressional reorganization bill, and other measures which are pending in the House, and on which action should be taken before final adjournment. At least I hope action will be taken on them. So we are not going to adjourn in the next day or two. I am quite sure that we will not adjourn this week.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am mindful of legislative conditions. The very statement just made by the Senator from Kentucky reminds me all the more of the legislative situation. I do not want the joint resolution to be placed in a position where it may be subject to a pocket veto or something of that nature.

Mr. BARKLEY. Many other measures which others consider important may be placed in the same situation. We cannot avoid that.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am trying to avoid it so far as the joint resolution is concerned, if I can.

Let me say, in fairness to the majority leader, that there is an appropriation bill in the hands of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee which he now wishes to dispose of. If the joint resolution were made the unfinished business, it would have to be laid aside temporarily.

While I do not propose to persist in my motion at this time, I serve notice that at every opportunity from now on, when I can get the attention of the Chair, I shall persist in my effort to make the joint resolution the unfinished business and to proceed with its consideration.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I simply wish to say that I am very anxious to support the majority leader in his plan to proceed with the business upon the calendar. I was interested in the comment he made when he pointed out that some of the measures on the calendar have been passed by the House of Representatives and some have not. As to the latter, I judge that it was implied in his remarks that we certainly should proceed at an early date with proposed legislation which has not been passed by the House. I hope that when the calendar is called, we shall go back to some of the old measures, and I particularly recommend now that we go back as far as Calendar No. 628, the anti-

poll-tax bill, because I think it is earnestly desired to have a record vote taken on that bill before the Congress adjourns.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is trying to ascertain the parliamentary situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the parliamentary situation is that the Senator from Tennessee is trying to be recognized, and he was first on his feet. That is the parliamentary situation, if I may explain it to my young friend.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6885, the third deficiency appropriation bill for 1946.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it is not the purpose to have the Senate proceed with the bill today.

Mr. McKELLAR. That will be all right.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BARKLEY. I desire to give notice that at the conclusion of the consideration of the third deficiency appropriation bill I shall ask the Senate to consider the measures on the calendar.

SALARIES OF CERTAIN JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in order that I may make an amendment of a bill which is now on the calendar, and for no other purpose, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 920, Calendar No. 1662, may be taken up at this time, solely for the purpose of enabling me to amend it. The bill was reported by me, and it has to do with the salaries of certain judges of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 920) to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. I now move that section 3 of the bill, which now is on the desk, be stricken out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The section proposed to be stricken will be read, for the information of the Senate. The Chief Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the termination of the Stabilization Act of 1942.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I assume that the action proposed by the

Senator from Nevada will not displace the unfinished business, the third deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. No; it will not. Moreover, I think I have a right to make such a request in regard to a bill which came from my committee.

Mr. President, the language which has just been read is entirely unnecessary and will only delay the bill, if the Senate passes it. As I have said, I do not call up the bill to be acted upon by the Senate at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada, to amend the bill by striking out section 3.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that consideration of the bill has not been requested at this time?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct. I moved to strike out section 3 of the bill, and that has been done; and now the bill is returned to the calendar.

CONTROL OF THE ATOMIC BOMB

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I should like to take the time of the Senate for a few minutes this evening to speak upon a subject of general interest.

Americans like healthy competition. We like to see competition at a ball park and we like to see it in business. As a nation, we are interested in the best boxer, the fastest car, the first-place team—yes; and the heaviest hog and the best peach preserve at the county fair. An event which promises any kind of competition captures our imagination. I believe I am safe in saying the spirit of competition is in part responsible for America's greatness.

Occasionally, however, this great dynamic force causes us to lose sight of the real issue behind an event that bears any resemblance to a game. I refer specifically to a portion of the public reaction to the first atomic-bomb test at Bikini lagoon on July 1. There was an understandable tendency to make the test into a contest. The contestants were an atomic bomb and 73 target ships. The early superficial results of the bomb's explosion were 5 ships sunk, 9 seriously damaged, and 45 damaged to a lesser degree. America read these results as a box score. The destructive power of the bomb was deprecated by people who did not know what they were talking about or who were trying to pull the wool over the eyes of America for their own purposes. Public opinion, which held an exaggerated notion of the potency of the atomic bomb, has begun to swing in the opposite direction. This is a dangerous tendency. Some straight talk is needed to correct it.

There are two reasons why the tendency to talk down the effectiveness of the atomic bomb is dangerous:

First, the American people and their elected Representatives, placing a lower value upon their new and mighty weapon, might be more easily persuaded to relinquish their control of it.

Second, if we foolishly refuse to credit the atomic bomb with the destructive power it most certainly possesses, we shall be unable correctly to evaluate the

immense importance of our Air Force to our national defense.

Past experience indicates that the cessation of hostilities is always followed by a wave of sentiment, often approaching the hysterical, favoring disarmament. We are told with a persistent lack of logic that if we deny ourselves the weapons with which to fight a war, we shall never be required to fight a war. We know the bitter absurdity of this argument. Yet we are being asked to internationalize the control of the atomic bomb, the weapon which gives to the traditionally peace-loving peoples of the world an assurance of continued peace until the complex and tragic problems of the postwar world are closer to a solution.

Do not misunderstand me, Mr. President. I am fully in accord with the aims of the American plan for the control of atomic energy. But I feel most strongly that some precedents of international agreement should be established and some clear indications of international good will should be visible before we commit our Nation to so grave a course of action.

I shall dwell no further upon this first possible result of our being hoodwinked as to the effectiveness of the atomic bomb. My primary purpose in speaking to you is to restate and reemphasize the role of the Air Force in providing for our national defense.

We are all a little numb from being pelted with statistics and comparative figures, but let us focus our minds for a moment on some sobering facts. During the course of the entire war the Army Air Forces dropped a rough total of 2,060,000 tons of bombs in sorties against the enemy. This sustained effort cost us 118,000 casualties and 22,000 aircraft. Today any nation possessing atomic bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima could direct this same effective weight of explosive against 100 enemy cities by dispatching 100 aircraft, each carrying one atomic bomb. Such an attack could well cause a loss of life approaching 10,000,000, and defeat at one stroke the nation against which it was directed. All that would remain necessary would be for an army, such as the one with which General MacArthur occupied Japan, to march across the prostrate nation and impose upon it the will of the victor. To assure the success of such an attack, hundreds of long-range fighters could accompany the bombers whose strength, instead of the mere hundred cities for comparative purposes, could be increased to the size of the thousand-plane armadas which darkened the sky over Germany during the last year of the war in Europe. The end result would be the utter destruction of the urban population of a country the size of ours. It is a starkly terrifying thought. I mean it to be.

An aerial attack employing atomic bombs is unquestionably the only kind of an attack which could be launched against the United States within the foreseeable future. Our retaliatory power to carry an atomic air counter-attack against an aggressor would prevent an enemy from initiating military action against us with conventional

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section

(For Department staff only)

Issued July 17, 1946
For actions of July 16, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 139

CONTENTS

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Appropriations.....2,3,11,28 | Loans, foreign.....27 | Reorganization.....19 |
| Fisheries.....8 | Minerals.....4 | Research.....7 |
| Forestry.....5,21 | Nutrition.....11 | Rubber.....6 |
| Housing.....15,23 | Patents.....24 | Social security.....10 |
| Inflation.....25 | Personnel.....22 | Subsidies.....17 |
| Labor, farm.....2 | Price control.....1,20 | Sugar.....12 |
| Lands, public.....18 | Property, surplus.....14 | Veterans.....9,18,26 |
| Lend-lease.....11 | Regional authorities.....16 | Wool.....13 |
| | Relief, foreign.....11 | |

HIGHLIGHTS: House sent price-control measure to conference. House further insisted on provision in Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill prohibiting NLRB actions regarding packing-canning employees. House completed action on Government corporations appropriation bill. House passed S. 1236, to amend Mineral Leasing Act. Senate passed bill to continue Sugar Act; agreed to Sen. George's request that continuation be for one year instead of 3. Senate passed 3rd deficiency appropriation bill; agreed to committee amendments regarding USDA; agreed to Cordon amendment to authorize CCC to buy and process surplus potatoes for foreign relief. Senate committee reported O'Mahoney wool bill.

HOUSE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Reps. Spence, Brown of Ga., Patman, Barry, Wolcott, Crawford, and Gamble were appointed conferees on H. J. Res. 371, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (p. 9260). The vote on ordering the previous question on a resolution to send the measure to conference was 211-64 (pp. 9250-60, 9286-91). House conferees appointed July 12.
2. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received a further conference report on this bill, H. R. 6739, stating that the conferees failed to agree regarding the Elliott amendment to prohibit NLRB action regarding packing and canning employees. Insisted on the amendment after rejecting, 136-213, a motion by Rep. Keefe, Wis., to concur in the Senate amendment to strike out the Elliott amendment. (pp. 9249-50, 9270-6.)
3. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to a motion by Rep. Whitten, Miss., to concur in a Senate amendment, as amended, which does not affect this Department (pp. 9248-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. MINERALS. Passed as reported S. 1236, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act so as to promote development of oil and gas on the public domain (pp. 9224-8).
5. FORESTRY. Passed with amendments H. R. 7004, to revise the boundaries of Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak., which involves exchange of land in the Harney National Forest (pp. 9294-5).
6. SYNTHETIC-RUBBER PLANTS. Rep. Manasco, Ala., asked for consideration of S. J. Res. 174, prohibiting War Assets Administration from disposing of certain synthetic-rubber plants and facilities until 6 months after a national rubber program is submitted to Congress, but withdrew his request after discussion

7. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed, 162-35, to a resolution providing for consideration of S. 1717, the atomic-energy bill (pp. 9260-9).
8. FISHERIES. Passed as reported H. R. 3230, to provide for investigation and conservation of the fishery resources and development of the fishing industry in and near Hawaii (pp. 9221-2).
9. VETERANS. Rep. Kearney, N. Y., spoke in favor of H. R. 6746, the "Veterans Employment and National Economic Development Corporation Act of 1946" (pp. 9291-4).
10. SOCIAL SECURITY. As reported July 15, H. R. 7037 extends the present rates for the Federal Insurance Contributions Act until Dec. 31, 1947. Otherwise it is the same as H. R. 6911 (see Digest 130).

SENATE

11. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 6885 (pp. 9193-214). Agreed to committee amendments to items for this Department. Rejected Sen. Barkley's (K.) amendment to restrict lend-lease shipments after Dec. 31, 1946, to those other than agricultural commodities (pp. 9205-7). Agreed to Sen. Cordon's (Oreg.) amendment to authorize CCC to purchase, process, etc., surplus potatoes of the 1946 crop for foreign relief purposes (pp. 9208-14).
Sen. Ball (Minn.) discussed with other members the nutritional value of potatoes as compared to grains and the feasibility of shipment of raw potatoes abroad (pp. 9208-14).
Sens. McKellar, Hayden, Russell, Overton, Thomas (Ola.), Brooks, Bridges, and Gurney were appointed conferees (p. 9214). House conferees not yet appointed.
12. SUGAR-ACT CONTINUATION. Passed with amendments H.R. 6689, to continue the act for one year (pp. 9215-6). Rejected committee amendments to continue the act for three years.
13. WOOL MARKETING. Reported with amendments S. 2033, to provide for support for wool, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 by including wool as a commodity to which orders under such act are applicable, and to authorize the Secretary to fix wool standards (S. Rept. 1716) (p. 9134).
14. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from REC a certificate of dissolution of the War Assets Corporation (p. 9183).
15. RENT CONTROL. Sen. White, Maine, inserted a Lewiston (Maine) resolution favoring rent-control legislation (p. 9134).
16. REGIONAL AUTHORITIES. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., inserted and discussed with other members Drew Pearson's Washington Post article, "McKellar Turns TVA Sugar-Doc" (pp. 9215-6).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. SUBSIDIES. S. 2445, by Sen. Downey, Calif., "to amend Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9134).
18. PUBLIC LANDS; VETERANS. H.R. 7054, by Rep. Jackson, Wash., to extend to veterans of World War II preference with respect to the sale of lands disposed of

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I have an amendment to offer on page 2.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is it a separate amendment or is it an amendment to the committee amendment?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. It is an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Very well; the amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place, under the subhead "Senate," it is proposed to insert the following: "Public Law 479, the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947," is hereby amended by striking out, under the heading "Senate," subhead "Office of the Secretary," the words "special officer, \$2,460; special officer, \$2,280" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two special officers at \$2,460 each."

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I offer that to the committee amendment on page 2. The amendment would increase the salary of one of the officers by \$180. It is merely a matter as between the officers.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, the amendment was rejected by the committee, so I am informed by the clerk. But if the Senator wishes us to take the amendment to conference, we shall do so.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should like to have that done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 21, to insert:

DOCUMENT ROOM

For an amount required to increase the compensation of the superintendent of the Senate document room from \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent to \$3,960 and \$1,540 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, fiscal year 1947, \$500, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 4, to insert:

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

For additional clerical and messenger services for each Senator from any State which has a population of five million or more, at the rate of \$5,040 per annum, \$64,680, and for additional clerical and messenger services for each Senator from any State which has a population of less than five million, at the rate of \$2,520 per annum, \$189,420; in all, from August 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, fiscal year 1947, \$254,100.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 13, to insert:

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Beginning July 1, 1946, the following salary rates shall be effective in lieu of those provided for the same positions in the act making appropriations for the legislative branch

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, which hereby is amended accordingly:

Assistant doorkeeper, \$3,040; messengers—3 (acting as assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,560 each; one at \$2,140; 29 (including 4 for minority) at \$1,900 each; 4 at \$1,780 each; 1 at card door, \$2,800 and \$240 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; janitor, \$2,600 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; radio press gallery, superintendent, \$3,660, and one assistant superintendent, \$2,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 3, to insert:

Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Captain, \$3,300; 2 lieutenants at \$2,200 each; 2 special officers at \$2,200 each; 4 sergeants at \$2,120 each; 60 privates at \$2,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 7, to insert:

Post office: Assistant postmaster, \$3,080; chief clerk, \$2,660; wagon master, \$2,480; assistant, \$1,940; 26 mail carriers at \$1,940 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 10, to insert:

For paying such increases during the fiscal year 1947, \$27,440.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 12, to insert:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscellaneous items," exclusive of labor, \$60,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 16, to insert:

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$250 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$24,250, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "House of Representatives," on page 4, after line 21, to insert:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives: To enable the Clerk of the House to carry out the provisions of House Resolutions Nos. 90 and 691, adopted July 2, 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$52,720.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 2, to insert:

Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives: To enable the Clerk of the House to carry out the provision of House Resolution No. 90, adopted July 2, 1946, fiscal years 1945-46, \$1,840.80.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent Expenses of the House," on page 5, after line 12, to insert:

Attending physician's office: The compensation (including retired pay) of the technical assistant in the office of the attending physician, appointed pursuant to authority contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, shall not be diminished by reason of any change subsequent to such appointment in his retired status.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 18, to insert:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

For an assistant clerk at \$3,600 per annum, fiscal year 1947, \$3,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 21, to insert:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report created by section 5 of Public Law No. 304, Seventy-ninth Congress, entitled "An act to declare a national policy on employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes," approved February 20, 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 4, to insert:

COMMISSION TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES

The appropriation for traveling and other expenses of the Commission to represent the United States at the Philippine Independence Ceremonies contained in Public, No. 419, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 21, 1946, shall be available until August 31, 1946, and the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to make such advances therefrom to the Chairman of the Commission or his order as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Buildings and Grounds," on page 7, after line 9, to insert:

Capitol Buildings: For alterations and improvements to the barber shop in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building, including replacement of equipment, fiscal year 1947, \$3,365, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Government Printing Office," at the top of page 8, to insert:

Items contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, Public Law No. 479, approved July 1, 1946, which are specified as immediately available shall be available for liquidation of obligations incurred under such appropriations during the fiscal year 1946.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the President—Emergency funds appropriated to the President—United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration," on page 8, line 25, after the word "acquisition", to strike out "transportation" and insert "transportation,"; on page 9, line 4, after the word "report", to strike out "without censorship", and in line 6, after the word "country", to insert "without any deletions or modifications by censorship of their reports dealing with such subjects: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition, transportation, delivery, or distribution of any supplies, commodities, or equipment to or for any recipient country until such country shall provide for the prompt distribution of such supplies, commodities, and equipment."

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Tennessee would have any objection if I offered to the committee amendment the amendment which I discussed with him, relative to the proviso regarding censorship?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection.

Mr. BALL. I offer the amendment and send it to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 9, in line 2, after the word "fails", it is proposed to strike out "or refuses" and to insert in lieu thereof "in the determination of the Secretary of State."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 9, beginning in line 3, it is proposed to strike out the word "the" and to insert in lieu thereof "a reasonable number of."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, let me make a brief statement. The principal objection made by Assistant Secretary of State Clayton in the committee to the House proviso barring the use of UNRRA funds in any country which censors press reports on the distribution of such funds was that the Department felt that it must be interpreted to require the country concerned to agree not even to have reports dealing with UNRRA submitted to censorship. Of course, that would bar it in certain countries which have censorship as a part of their laws. The committee attempted to make it clear that the purpose of the proviso is to deny the use of the funds to a country which actually censors reports of accredited correspondents dealing with the distribution of UNRRA relief. We did that by inserting the words "without any deletions or modifications by censorship of their reports dealing with such subjects."

After the committee reported, the State Department contacted me and stated that it felt that the words "which fails or refuses" seemed to imply that there would have to be a prior agreement by the country concerned not to censor these reports, with the determination obviously having to be made by some American official, which would make it practically impossible for any sovereign nation to agree.

So my first amendment to the committee amendment struck out the words "or refuses" and inserted in lieu thereof the words "in the determination of the Secretary of State", so as to make it clear that he is the American official who will administer this particular proviso.

Then there was some question about the words "fails to permit the properly accredited representatives of the American press to enter." The words "properly accredited" mean they are accredited by their own newspaper. Of course, every nation reserves the right to deny entry to individuals whom it finds objectionable. There was an implication there that we were attempting in this proviso to interfere with that sovereign right of

nations. To make it clear that we were not attempting to deny a nation the right, here and there, when it found a newspaperman objectionable, to deny him entry, we proposed to strike out the word "the" and to insert "a reasonable number of," so that the language will read "a reasonable number of properly accredited newspaper representatives", so as to make it clear that such a nation still retains this right and that it will not interfere with this proviso if it retains the right to object to the entry of newspapermen, so long as a reasonable number of newspaper correspondents are permitted to enter and report freely on UNRRA without any deletions by censorship. The violation of the proviso would come only when the Secretary of State found that the censor was actually deleting material from reports dealing with the distribution of relief supplies by UNRRA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended, beginning on page 8, in line 25.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 4, to insert:

SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING

Surplus property, care and handling: To enable the President, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, through the War and Navy Departments, to carry out the provisions of paragraph 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, in connection with the disposal of surplus property in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, \$120,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 shall be for expenditure by the War Department and \$20,000,000 for expenditure by the Navy Department: *Provided*, That expenses hereunder shall include pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel: *Provided further*, That current naval appropriations shall be available for the care and handling of property declared surplus to disposal agencies pending actual reimbursement from them.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civilian Production Administration," on page 13, line 13, after the word "airplane", to strike out "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$20,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "War Assets Administration," on page 20, line 11, after the word "sanitation", to strike out "facilities;" and insert "facilities."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Price Administration," on page 23, line 20, after the numerals "1947", to strike out "\$106,650,000" and insert "\$56,650,000", and in line 23, after the figures "\$1,750,000", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay the salary of any person engaged in preparing or disseminating general propaganda in support of price control or any price-control program."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee, who is in charge of the bill, a question about the committee amendment. I am not sure that I know what it means. Do I correctly assume that this provision does not prevent OPA from disseminating informative material to advise the public and the trade about its regulations? It is apparent that this is essential if OPA is to bring about the understanding necessary to obtain compliance with its regulations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; the amendment does not affect that matter. It means just what it says, namely, "that no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay the salary of any person engaged in preparing or disseminating general propaganda."

It was claimed before the committee that such propaganda was disseminated by the OPA. That is why this amendment is included.

Mr. HILL. But would it prevent the Office of Price Administration from supplying material to inform the public about its regulations?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. HILL. Would it prevent the Office of Price Administration from putting out factual information on prices?

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. HILL. Do I correctly assume that it would not prevent the OPA from answering requests for information from the press or from others who might be interested, and who could provide the public with information?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is confined to general propaganda. It would not interfere with the matters to which the Senator from Alabama has referred.

Mr. HILL. It would not interfere with the matters to which I have referred?

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I believe that the committee was aiming directly at the type of propaganda which the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft] discussed at some length while the Senate was debating the OPA measure. The OPA had printed, for general distribution, various pamphlets and publications clearly of a general propaganda type in order to induce the public to put pressure on Congress to renew the Price Control Act in the form in which the Administration wanted it.

Mr. HILL. But the amendment would not apply to the matters to which I have referred.

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. OVERTON. I believe that it would apply to radio propaganda as well as to printed propaganda.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. It would not prevent any person connected with the OPA from speaking over the radio if he did it at his own expense, or at no remuneration to himself would it?

Mr. OVERTON. No.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wondered if it would prevent anyone from talking about the OPA if he did it at his own expense and not at Government expense.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the OPA sent out propaganda agents to talk over the

radio, they would be prevented from doing so, and they should be.

Mr. BARKLEY. They could talk over the radio if they paid for the expense of it, I assume.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. In the State of Arizona we had a very able State administrator who appeared before groups of businessmen, such as the Rotary Club, and so forth, and explained the problems which were involved. He said that in order to obtain proper results under price control there must be cooperation. An explanation of that kind, explanations of the problems involved, and so forth, would not be propaganda.

Mr. McKELLAR. There would be no trouble about anything of that kind.

Mr. HAYDEN. Whether the remarks were addressed to a businessmen's group, a Rotary Club, or over the radio, they would be distinct and separate from the type of speech or propaganda referred to by the Senator from Minnesota when he said that propaganda was circulated by the OPA in order to influence votes in Congress.

Mr. BALL. I was referring to the type of propaganda put out by the OPA which was intended for use in influencing the public or the Congress. I believe that the propaganda first went to the general public for the purpose of putting the heat on Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is a very different matter from what I have referred to.

Mr. BALL. If the State administrator confines himself to giving straight information and facts with reference to law and price regulations, and does not try to urge his audience to write to Congress and tell the Members of Congress to renew OPA without crippling amendments or anything of that sort, I do not believe that any objection could be made.

Mr. HILL. That kind of a speech would be in order under this amendment.

Mr. BALL. Yes; if the speaker remained within those confines when making his speech.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. During the OPA debate the implication was made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] that the OPA had been violating a criminal statute in sending out propaganda and other literature. On the statute books today there is a criminal statute which prohibits what I believe this amendment is directed at. Having such a statute, why do we need to resort again to the device and procedure of writing legislation in an appropriation bill? Every day the Senate condemns that method of procedure, but as often as the Senate condemns it, it resorts to it. This morning I attended a conference with Senate and House Members at which a discussion was had of this very question, namely, the writing of legislation in an appropriation bill. Every Senator knows that what is here proposed is writing legislation in a general appropriation bill. The amendment reads:

Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used

to pay the salary of any person engaged in preparing or disseminating general propaganda in support of price control or any price control program.

Again, though we decry the practice, we are attempting to write legislation in an appropriation bill. As has been pointed out by the Senator from Arizona, we leave to the General Accounting Office in Washington the question, which is a judicial one, of determining whether or not an OPA official who has spoken before a Rotary club or over the radio has violated the law, and thereby made it mandatory upon the Government to withhold his salary. I am as much opposed as is any other Senator to any officer of the Government violating the criminal statutes of the United States by sending out propaganda which is prohibited. But every time we resort to this type of legislative procedure, we make a mistake.

Mr. President, the only reason that this amendment may not be too serious is that the OPA under the pending bill terminates at the end of the present fiscal year. But nevertheless, again we are engaging in doing what we have already condemned so vigorously on the floor of the Senate, namely, writing legislation on a general appropriation bill.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. This is not legislation in an appropriation bill. It is merely a limitation on an appropriation.

Mr. MURDOCK. Yes; that is the old story. That is what the House conferees told us this morning in connection with the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. They maintained that it involved a limitation on an appropriation.

Mr. OVERTON. It may be an old story, but it is a correct story.

Mr. MURDOCK. I do not like to disagree with the Senator; but it is not correct in my opinion.

Mr. OVERTON. If Congress may not place a limit on an appropriation, one of the main duties of Congress is paralyzed. I refer to the exercise of its power over appropriations.

Mr. MURDOCK. Congress may strike out any amount it wishes to, and refuse to appropriate. But whenever in an appropriation bill it undertakes to write affirmative legislation, as it is doing here, it violates the Senate rules.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator has his remedy. If the pending amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill and the Senator makes a point of order against it, the Chair will rule whether the point of order shall be sustained.

Mr. MURDOCK. I do not like to make a point of order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let the Senator make a point of order and the Chair will settle the question now.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I make the point of order.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I do not yield the floor for that purpose. I am calling to the attention of my colleagues the fact that this amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill. It is not a limitation on an appropriation. In my opinion, if any obnoxious or objectionable propaganda is being put out or

has been put out by the OPA, the situation is fully covered by the criminal statute referred to by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] during the course of the Senate debate on the OPA measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 23, beginning in line 23.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Offices—Federal Trade Commission," on page 28, line 13, after "Salaries and expenses", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the subhead "Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion," on page 28, line 22, after the word "Reconversion", to insert "including the Office of Contract Settlement"; in line 25, after "(Public Law 453)", to insert "the act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 395)", and on page 29, line 14, after "(Public Law 364)", to insert "fiscal year 1947."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Buildings Administration," on page 31, line 22, after the word "allowances", to insert "fiscal year 1947."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Roads Administration," on page 32, line 13, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 226 and", and in line 15, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$64,942.28" and insert "\$1,172,850.67."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 32, after line 15, to insert:

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Veterans' educational facilities: For carrying out the provisions of section 504 of the act entitled "An act to amend title V of the act entitled 'An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with the national defense, and for other purposes,' approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to provide needed educational facilities, other than housing, to educational institutions furnishing courses of training or education to persons under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended" (S. 2085 or H. R. 6952, 79th Congress), \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended of which amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including travel expenses and the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That there may be excluded from the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law No. 390) in addition to other exclusions provided by law, not more than 600 positions to the extent that all or part of such number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the provisions of said section 504. This appropriation shall not be available for obligation until the enactment into law of said S. 2085 or H. R. 6952.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the subhead "Philippine War Damage Com-

mission," on page 34, line 9, after the numerals "1946", to insert "fiscal year 1947."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the subhead "Selective Service System," on page 36, line 6, after the word "case", to insert "fiscal year 1947"; and on page 37, line 19, after the word "of", to strike out "the component parts and within."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 12, to insert:

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Receipts from operations of any functions of the War Shipping Administration which are transferred to the United States Maritime Commission under the terms of title II of Public Law 492, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, shall be available until March 1, 1947, for obligation by the United States Maritime Commission in carrying out any such transferred operating functions as the Commission shall deem necessary, including personnel and other administrative expenses necessary to conduct such operations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 39, to insert:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits, Veterans' Administration," \$1,843,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, after line 4, to insert:

Operation of canteens: For all expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of a Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration and for other purposes" (H. R. 6836 or S. 2354), \$5,000,000, which shall be available to provide adequate working capital for each canteen and for the Service as a whole for (a) the acquisition of necessary furniture, furnishing, fixtures, and equipment for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of canteens, warehouses, and storage depots, (b) for the procurement of merchandise, supplies, and services for sale at canteens at stations of the Veterans' Administration, in accordance with the provisions of the act, and (c) for the employment of personnel and other expenses necessary for the operation of the canteens: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated and the proceeds of canteen operations shall be deposited in the Treasury or other depositories selected by the Administrator in a special account which shall be available for the continued operation of canteens: *Provided further*, That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon the enactment of H. R. 6836 or S. 2354.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia—Fiscal Service," on page 40, after line 9, to insert:

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Collector's Office", including the objects specified for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, \$136,645.91.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 13, to insert:

REGULATORY AGENCIES

Office of Administrator of Rent Control: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", including the objects specified under this

head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, \$45,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 6, to strike out:

PUBLIC WORKS

No appropriation in this or any other act shall be used for the operation of a testing laboratory of the Highway Department for making tests of materials in connection with any activity of the District government, and the equipment of the existing laboratory, not adaptable to other uses, shall be declared surplus to the War Assets Administration, and such Administration shall undertake the disposal thereof in accordance with surplus property disposal procedures established by or in pursuance of law, the net proceeds of sale to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Guard," on page 41, line 23, after the numerals "1947", to strike out "\$35,080" and insert "\$105,240."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments," on page 42, line 20, after the numerals "630", to insert "Seventy-ninth Congress."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Audited Claims," on page 43, line 12, before the figures "\$12.12", to insert "(payable from water fund)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Research Administration—Bureau of Animal Industry," on page 44, line 2, after the numerals "1947", to strike out "\$56,000" and insert "and for carrying out the provisions of House Joint Resolution 364, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$141,000: *Provided*, That \$85,000 of this amount shall not be available for obligation until the enactment of said House Joint Resolution 364."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 6, to insert:

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading, "Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census," on page 45, after line 7, to insert:

Compiling census reports, and so forth: The appropriation "Compiling census reports and so forth" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, as amended, is hereby made available for the transfer of not to exceed \$300,000 to the National Bureau of Standards, to be available until expended for the objects specified under the aforesaid appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 14, to insert:

Compiling census reports, and so forth: The appropriations under the heading "Compiling census reports, and so forth," in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1947, are hereby made available for expenditure at the seat of Government on and

after October 1, 1946, for the Compilation of Foreign Trade Statistics within a limitation of \$1,200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior—Solid Fuels Administration for War," on page 46, line 23, after the word "services", to insert "fiscal year 1947."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 47, to insert:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila River Reservation, Arizona: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, \$50,000 (power revenues), from which total amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, after line 10, to insert:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND

Construction: For additional amounts for construction of the following projects including the objects specified under the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, to be expended from the reclamation fund, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Projects:

Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$1,612,525;
Provo River project, Utah, \$1,756,960;
Total, from the reclamation fund, \$3,369,485.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 48, to insert:

COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

For operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and California; constructing, improving, extending, operating, and maintaining protection and drainage works and systems along the Colorado River; controlling said river and improving, modifying, straightening, and rectifying the channel thereof; and conducting investigations and studies in connection therewith; as authorized by Public Law 469, approved June 28, 1946; \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department—Naval Establishment—Office of the Secretary," on page 48, line 21, after the words "set forth in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 222 and", and in line 23, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$1,224.89" and insert "\$2,589.96."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 49, to insert:

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Transportation of things, Navy: For an additional amount for "Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1947, including the charter and hire of tankers and cargo-carrying vessels and including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947, \$28,750,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 7, to insert:

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation "Medical Department, Navy," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, shall be available for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, civil-service or classification laws, or section 5 of the act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), for the purpose of making a general administrative and operational survey of naval hospitals.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 17, to strike out:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: Appropriations heretofore made under this head shall be available for the acquisition of land, including such improvements as there may be thereon, situated at or in the areas of the following places, and at costs not exceeding those indicated after such places: Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, \$798,840; Silver Spring, Md., \$39,250; Key West, Fla., \$60,000; Pasadena, Calif., \$70,000; Inyokern, Calif., \$70,000; Waterbury, Conn., \$10,800; Portsmouth, Va., \$4,370; Mojave, Calif., \$500; Montauk, Long Island, N. Y., \$63,300; Bloodsworth Island, Dorchester County, Md., \$120,000; Port Hueneme, Calif., \$140,000; Camp Pendleton, Calif., \$17,500; Port San Pedro, Marin County, Calif., \$750; San Francisco, Calif., \$75,000; and Morro Bay, Calif., \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Post Office Department," on page 50, after line 12, to insert:

(Out of the postal revenues)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "salaries", \$8,179.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Obligations," on page 53, line 5, after the words "as follows", to insert "International Office of Public Health, \$20,418.72"; and in line 11, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$16,842.70" and insert "\$37,261.42."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 11, to insert:

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, \$339,853.60, to be used only for the liquidation of the Institute by January 1, 1947.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 2, after the word "act", to strike out the comma and "nor shall any part of this appropriation be available for expanding any facility authorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department—Coast Guard," on page 58, after line 18, to insert:

The appropriation "General expenses, Coast Guard", fiscal years 1946 and 1947, shall be available for the payment of claims authorized under section 1 of Public

Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, as amended by Public Law 327, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved March 20, 1946.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Procurement Division", on page 59, line 22, after the numerals "1944", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That any amount in excess of the amount required for the purposes for which this appropriation is hereby made available, shall, upon ascertainment, be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Office of the Secretary," on page 60, line 14, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 221 and", and in line 15, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$108,638" and insert "\$398,405.94."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, after line 16, to insert:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

Pay of the Army: The appropriation for "Pay of the Army" in the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby made available to pay mustering-out payments, as authorized by the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944, Public Law 225, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, as amended, to members of the armed forces who were or may be denied such payments because they resigned from the armed forces to enter the United States Military Academy or the United States Naval Academy and subsequently left either of such Academies without completing the prescribed course.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in the committee amendment on page 61, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 61, line 2, after the words "from the", it is proposed to strike out "armed forces" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "Army."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil functions, Corps of Engineers—Rivers and harbors," on page 61, line 11, after the numerals "1946", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, under "The Judiciary," I am wondering whether the Senator overlooked the amendment which was sent over from the Supreme Court, or does he intend to offer it later?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall offer that a little later. We are now considering only committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Surplus Appropriation Rescissions—Independent Offices," on page 63, after line 15, to strike out:

Public Roads Administration: Access roads, \$641,193.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 4, after "Maritime training fund, Coast Guard," to strike out "\$274,325" and insert "\$199,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments from page 74, line 6, through line 4 on page 80, be agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title III—Judgments and authorized claims," on page 74, after line 5, to insert:

"(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case,' approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 227, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

"Executive Office of the President;
"Office for Emergency Management;
"War Shipping Administration, \$69.10;
"Office of Price Administration, \$15;
"Independent offices:
"General Accounting Office, \$74.50;
"United States Maritime Commission, \$60;
"Veterans' Administration, \$2,977;
"Federal Security Agency, \$92.50;
"Federal Works Agency, \$150;
"National Housing Agency, \$64;
"Department of Agriculture, \$1,860.53;
"Department of Commerce, \$362;
"Department of the Interior, \$86.53;
"Department of Justice, \$67;
"Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), \$4,149.60;
"Department of State, \$40;
"Treasury Department, \$385.09;
"In all, \$10,452.85";

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States Courts," in section 302, on page 75, line 12, after the word "judgments", to insert "including costs of suits"; and in line 21, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 220 and";

On page 75, line 23, after "Navy Department", to strike out "\$36,287.93" and insert "\$36,777.93";

On page 75, line 24, after "War Department", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$14,040.82";

On page 76, line 1, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$46,287.93" and insert "\$50,818.75";

On page 76, after line 3, to insert:

"(b) For the payment of final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, entitled 'An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States', as amended by section 297 of the act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document No. 219, under the following agencies:

"Federal Works Agency;
"Public Roads Administration, \$9,999.99;
"Commerce Department, \$360;
"War Department, \$6,728.32;

"In all, \$17,088.31, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in the judgments and as provided by law";

On page 76, line 19, before the word "None", to strike out "(b)" and insert "(c)";

On page 76, line 23, before the word "Payment", to strike out "(c)" and insert "(d)";

Under the subhead "Judgments, United States Court of Claims", in section 303, page

the House bill which is referred to in the amendment. I was advised by the White House this morning that the bill had already been signed. When I drew the amendment, the bill had not been signed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. This matter was brought up in the committee and was rejected, not because of the fact that the House bill had not been signed, but because the members of the committee did not think the appropriation should be made.

Mr. HOEY. I realize that, and I wanted to make a brief explanation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well. I shall answer the Senator when he shall have concluded.

Mr. HOEY. The bill authorizing this system of day-nursery care was considered very carefully by the District Committee. The House passed it as a permanent measure establishing day-care centers or nurseries and nursery schools in the District of Columbia in conjunction with the public-school system. The District Board of Education was opposed to that, and came before the Senate committee. Our committee was opposed to establishing it as a permanent policy and opposed to making it a part of the public-school system of the District of Columbia. In lieu of that, however, the committee, after thorough study, decided that something ought to be done to take care of the immediate future.

This is the situation in the District: During the past 4 years day-nursery-care centers have been maintained. They were established in order to enable women to work in the war agencies and to have some place to leave their children. A great many women located in the District of Columbia are widows who have children to support, and the only means of support is their own salaries. So in order that they could have full-time work during the war period the war agencies here cooperated with other agencies and these day-care centers were maintained.

During the period until March 1 of this year there were 23 of these centers in the District. They were taking care of approximately 750 children. It was decided that a change should be made, and on March 1 of this year the centers were reduced in number and all children were excluded except those for whom it was essential to provide care in order that their parents might be enabled to make a living for them. So the number was decreased to 14, and the number of children attending to 450.

Our purpose was not to make this form of child care a permanent thing, but to extend it merely for 1 year. That provision expired on June 30. At this time there is no way in the world for many women to work except to have their children in these day centers, which take them at 7 o'clock in the morning for 6 days in the week and keep them until 7 o'clock in the evening. Unless this appropriation is made there will be no funds to operate the centers. It will immediately leave the 450 children with no one to take care of them, and these women will have to cease their employ-

ment and lose their only means of support.

The committee thought, after diligently considering the question, that what we ought to do was to undertake to reduce the program as rapidly as possible and let other arrangements be made as soon as that could be done, but that we ought to continue it for not to exceed one year. So we struck out the provision which the House had inserted as a permanent measure. We removed day nursery care from the control of the public-school system and placed it under the Public Welfare Agency. We allowed the use of the same facilities in the public schools which are used today, which was agreeable to the Board of Education. We limited the number of centers to 14, and provided for the reduction as rapidly as possible.

The appropriation asked for is \$344,000. Parents who place their children in the centers would pay 40 percent, so this amount would be reduced to approximately \$200,000. Until March 1 the parents were paying only a third, but now they will pay 40 percent of the cost.

If this provision is not made, and women, especially widows, have no way to take care of their children, they will be compelled to give up their jobs, and a great many of them will go on relief. The cost to the District will be far greater if we do not do something immediately to provide for these children.

I understand the arguments made against the program. It is expensive. I do not think it ought to be continued permanently; but it is now being continued by the workers who have gone ahead without any pay since June 30, because they realized the necessity for these centers, and that some way ought to be provided to take care of these children.

The program is only on a temporary basis. The bill which we passed, and which the President signed this morning, provides for continuing it only until June 30 of next year, at which time it will terminate. Under those conditions I believe that the Senate ought to include this appropriation. I believe that the District will save more money through those programs than without it. Otherwise it would be required to spend a great deal of money on relief through another agency of the Government.

The Committee on the District of Columbia went into the matter very thoroughly. Unless this appropriation is made, the bill authorizing the program will be a law, but no funds will be provided with which to carry it out.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Does this item cover only centers of this character in the District of Columbia?

Mr. HOEY. That is all.

Mr. LUCAS. Or does it cover the entire United States?

Mr. HOEY. Nowhere except the District of Columbia; only for a period of 1 year; and only the fourteen centers now in existence. The amendment provides that no more shall be established and that the 14 now in existence shall

be reduced in number as rapidly as possible.

Mr. LUCAS. There must be other centers of this character in existence throughout the United States.

Mr. HOEY. There are a number of them. They exist in a number of States. The District Committee did not wish to undertake to try to force the Congress to establish a policy of making this program permanent, but it felt the necessity of doing something to meet the immediate emergency.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I dislike very much to disagree to any proposal made by my distinguished friend from North Carolina. I admire him so much that I do not like to disagree with him; but this is a matter with respect to which I am compelled to disagree with him.

Everyone has a kindly feeling toward children. Even such an incorrigible old bachelor as I am likes children. We all like children. That is perfectly natural. But we have a peculiar situation confronting us. I cannot better present it to the Senate than by reading an editorial in the Evening Star, a newspaper published in Washington. On Friday, July 5, 1946, the Star published an editorial entitled "A Luxury Service." I believe the Senator from North Carolina stated that about 400 children were involved.

Mr. HOEY. Four hundred and fifty.

Mr. McKELLAR. An appropriation of \$344,000 would mean more than \$800 apiece to take care of 400 children. That seems to me to be a pretty substantial sum. My mother brought up several children on probably less than \$800 apiece.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I know that she did not have any such luxurious sum as that to bring up the six boys and two girls whom she brought up. It seems to me that the Star is correct when it says, "A Luxury Service."

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HOEY. The Senator is correct in describing it as an expensive service. That was the reason why the committee did not wish to perpetuate it. But the Senator will find that, according to the representations made, the cost averages about \$603 a year. Of that amount the parents formerly paid a third, but will now pay 40 percent. Therefore the amount which the Government would be contributing would be very considerably reduced.

Mr. McKELLAR. But it is proposed to appropriate \$344,000, which would be more than \$800 apiece for these children.

Mr. HOEY. However, all the money which is collected goes back into the Treasury.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know about that. I would not expect a great deal of money from that source, under the circumstances.

I ask Senators to listen to this editorial from the Washington Evening Star:

A LUXURY SERVICE

Final congressional approval of the bill for another year's operation of day nurseries for

the children of some working parents is a tribute to the persistence of its small group of determined advocates. But it is a defeat for common sense and a strange commentary on the way Congress runs the local government.

Begun as a war project—

How many projects begun as war projects are still using every force of persuasion, of propaganda, and of influence with various Senators and Representatives, to perpetuate their existence?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Yesterday I had an opportunity to see one of these propagandists, and one of the so-called pressure groups. A mother came to the Capitol with a committee to talk about this program. She works in Washington. She has her own means of support. She has two minor children, the elder of which is 11. She explained that if she had not had access to the child-care centers for her children she did not know how she could have provided for them and made a living for herself.

That is a part of the propaganda which is behind this program. The propagandists are working women, every one of whom must show that she is otherwise unable to care for her children. It is working women and women seeking an opportunity to work and have their children cared for who are the propagandists in this case. I am sure the Senator would not call this propaganda.

Mr. McKELLAR. That particular case is probably one of the few deserving cases. But is the Senator in favor of the State raising the children of the country? This is the beginning of Government rearing of children, managing and controlling them and paying for their education. Heaven knows what kind of children will be reared when the mother is told to do something else, and that the Government will take care of her children. If it is right to do such a thing in Washington, why is it not right for the Government to establish similar centers in Miami and Tallahassee, Fla., Wilmington and Raleigh, N. C., New Orleans, La., Reno, Nev., Louisville, Ky., and in Wisconsin, Maine, and every other State in the Union? We ought to have one in Reno by all means. The center in Reno should be the leading one. Think how many poor mothers must go to Reno. What becomes of their children? They ought to be looked after by the Government while they are there obtaining divorces. Surely Reno should be the first on the list if the Government is to carry on this kind of a program in time of profound peace—and we have profound peace at this time—

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Just a moment. If the Government is going into the business of rearing children in time of profound peace, it seems to me that we are entering into a very doubtful program.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to say to the able Senator from Tennessee that the State of Nevada and the city of Reno

take care of their own business and their own people. They do not ask the Federal Government for assistance.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to know it. I thank the Senator for those kind words. I wish we could find people all over the country taking care of themselves, and not asking the Federal Government to do it. The Washington Evening Star, the leading newspaper in this city, which probably has more influence than any other Washington newspaper—perhaps more than any three or four other newspapers—published an editorial, the first on the editorial page, calling this a luxury service. It is a luxury service.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Just a moment. That is not all. When it is found that the Government is going to rear all the children born in this country, and that the parents will not have to look after them, why should they be concerned over how many children they have if the Government is to look after them and furnish \$1,000 or \$1,500 for the care of each child—and this amount will grow, just as all these things grow. I do not know where the program will lead. It will grow in respect of the numbers to be looked after, and in the amount of money we shall have to pay to look after them.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. How does the able Senator distinguish between the care and education of these children under the Department of Education and the ordinary case of education of children by provision of public funds for that purpose?

Mr. McKELLAR. In the first place, most of these children are babies.

Mr. PEPPER. No—

Mr. McKELLAR. And ordinarily babies do not go to school. If the Government is going to rear them, who knows whether they will ever go to school or not? We do not know anything about it. Sometimes people are very careless with other people's children. But let me continue the reading of this editorial. I shall yield to my friend in a moment. The editorial further reads as follows:

Begun as a war project, financed by a Federal grant, the centers were designed to enable parents to fill war jobs. But when the money ran out after the war, Congress refusing to renew the grant, the centers suddenly became a welfare project. The Community War Fund, which had failed to meet its goal during each year of its war appeals, was somehow able to find \$30,000 with which to finance the centers to the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

The Commissioners opposed adding the expense to the District budget, as the District is now spending more money than it is collecting in revenue.

Let me digress long enough to comment for a moment. If the service is such a fine thing for the local government, why does not the local government take care of it?

The editorial further states:

The school authorities opposed saddling the day nurseries on the school system, one reason perhaps being that the nurseries require some 70 teachers for 410 children.

Four hundred and ten instead of four hundred and fifty—

in a system which frequently must assign the education of 40 and more children to a single teacher. The Board of Public Welfare tried to dodge the day-care center, for the Board of Public Welfare is at the moment engaged in seeking to reduce the number of children for whom it is legally responsible, the reason being that it lacks adequate facilities for their decent care.

Yet the Board now has the day centers to operate, no money to operate them with and no zest for the job. The service offered in these centers is, in reality, a luxury service, well enough, perhaps, for a community that can afford it, basically wrong as an undertaking for a community that is falling down in the discharge of far more important functions. It is no wonder that the Commissioners are going to ask the President for a veto.

Mr. President, my good friend the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], in a very persuasive way which is natural to him, says, "But we are not going to have this for more than a short time." My heavens, Mr. President! How often have we heard that same plea in the Appropriations Committee: "Oh, we are just going to have it for this year." I ask the two Senators who sit near me now, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], if they have not heard that statement made hundreds of times in the committee since these war agencies have been established.

Mr. OVERTON. I have heard it many a time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. We are told, "They will not be allowed to go on." But once they fasten themselves on the Government, they are there for good. Then, after this project fastens itself on us from Washington, D. C., we shall have applications from New York, from New Jersey, from Memphis, perhaps, and perhaps from Nashville, although I shall try to keep them from making such an application. We shall have applications from Philadelphia, perhaps, and from Rhode Island, perhaps from the city of Providence and other cities there. We shall have applications from Miami, perhaps and from every other city in America. If the people of Washington, D. C., are entitled to have the Federal Government rear their children, why are not the people in all the other cities and States of the Union entitled to the same service? Why should we make fish of one and fowl of the other? If we are going to begin the task of rearing children for mothers, why do not we do it all along the line and have a general bill for the subject, so as to take care of the children everywhere, including those in the State of Wyoming and in the city of Cheyenne, for instance?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, let me say that I appreciate the Senator's reference to Wyoming. I thought he was sidetracking us.

Mr. McKELLAR. No, sir; I do not wish to sidetrack Wyoming under any circumstances. I am quite sure that if children are to be reared and educated by the Government in Washington, D. C., they should be reared and educated

in Cheyenne and in all other American cities.

Mr. President, what is our Government coming to? I doubt very much whether we have any authority whatsoever to appropriate money for this purpose, and I hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to reply to that argument. The first part of it is that any district in the country or any State is entitled to this service just as much as is the District of Columbia. That part of the argument is well founded. However, I wonder whether the Senator from Tennessee would support a bill which would provide the same service to every State of the Union.

Mr. McKELLAR. Indeed, I would not.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, that indicates that it is not that argument which is actuating the Senator in taking his present position.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am against this proposal for Washington, I am against it for Memphis, I am against it for Miami, I am against it for any city in the United States, because I think the principle of having the Government rear children for mothers is all wrong. It is an injury to the mother, it is an injury to the child, and it should not be indulged in in Washington or anywhere else.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, all my life I have heard that if you want to find out just exactly how to raise children, ask an old bachelor how to do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I may not know anything about rearing children, but I have seen a lot of them reared, and in all my life I never saw one who was reared by a government get anywhere.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee says now that it is wrong in principle to have these day-care schools; yet I should like to have him or anyone else distinguish in principle between the kindergartens and these child-care schools, conducted by regular personnel under the supervision of the school system, including school teachers from the kindergartens, and the elementary and secondary schools who are supported all over the land by public funds. Of course, there is no difference between these child-care schools and the kindergartens.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. This measure takes them away from the schools and puts them under the welfare organizations. The nurseries are to be handled under the public welfare systems. It is not a schooling proposition. It is a nursery proposition. I do not know whether the Senator from Florida has reared any children or not.

Mr. PEPPER. No, I have not; no more than the Senator from Tennessee has.

Mr. McKELLAR. O Mr. President, so the Senator from Florida and I are on an equality. [Laughter.] I feel very proud of the fact that in one matter at least I am on a basis of equality with the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. However, I am 30 years under 75.

Mr. McKELLAR. When the Senator from Florida grows older he will come to the conclusion, I think, that the National Government is not a good mother to rear children.

Mr. PEPPER. It is better than a bachelor.

Mr. McKELLAR. I doubt that very much. [Laughter.]

Mr. PEPPER. No, Mr. President; laying levity aside, this may be a philosophical matter to the Senate of the United States, it may be a speculative theoretical matter to Senators; but to a mother who has to work to live honorably, it is not a theoretical matter; it is a stern fact.

I should like to have the Senator from Tennessee suggest to the mother who it is who is going to take care of her little children if she has to work; if she is a widow, if she is ill, if she cannot look after her own children all the hours of the day. Who is going to look after them, Mr. President? Is she going to turn them loose to wander in the alleys of the city? Is she going to turn them loose to be a prey to disease or the victim of an accident, and is she to pick them up, mangled in body, from beneath an automobile, because she was trying to earn an honest living? That is not a theory; it is a dead child, I would say to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator has asked me to give my opinion. Some of the greatest men of this country were reared by poor mothers, by mothers who were hard up for money, by mothers who had to work, by mothers who loved their children and loved to teach their children and loved to bring up their children in a right and a manly way, if they were boys, or, if they were girls, to bring them up in the right and proper way. If the records are examined, I have no doubt that it will be found that the children of poor mothers have been just as well reared as the children of richer mothers.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, that is not the question which is involved here. My mother raised some children, too, and many other mothers in this country have; but I do not know what my mother would have done with little children if she had been without other means of support, if she had had to leave her home and go to work in a factory, or in a store, or in a shop. I do not know what the best mother would do with her children if she had to meet that kind of obligation.

Our society has so changed in character, Mr. President, that today mothers, except in a minority of cases, do not work in their homes. They work away from their homes; and in order to do so, they have to leave their children somewhere, or else they do not work.

Yes; there are some mothers in America who have to subsist by doing piecework in their homes, and for that work they receive the lowest pay of any kind of work they could do. But in modern times, most mothers have to go out of the home to work; and if they are left with little children, the children have to be cared for somewhere while the mothers work.

Yesterday I talked in the Senate reception room with some ladies who came to speak to me in favor of this amendment. One of them said, "Take my case. I have two little children." I believe the elder was 11 and the other was about 7 or 8 years of age. She said, "I work. These child-care centers have meant everything to me and my children. In the past they have been conducted by school authorities. School teachers look after the children and teach them while they are under their care."

Mr. President, that statement was true. Such work has been a part of the regular educational system of the District of Columbia, or wherever mothers have been required to work during the war. The facilities of such schools or child-care centers are limited to mothers who are working and to widows or persons who are so ill or who are in some way so handicapped that they must secure help in caring for their children. As the able Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Hoxby] has said, those persons pay from \$3 to \$11 a week for the care of their children. Some of them pay more than the cost of the care. The cost of the care during the past has been approximately \$11 per child. Those who could afford to pay that much have paid it. Those who could not afford to pay that much paid a lesser amount, but each of them has paid at least \$3 a week for the care of each child.

Mr. President, that is not the rearing of children by the State. The lady to whom I have referred said, "I take my children to the child-care center in the early morning when I go to work. I leave them with the custodians of the center. The children are taught during the day and receive proper food. When my day's work is completed I call for the children and take them home." I repeat, Mr. President, that is not the rearing of children by the State. The mother may withdraw the children from the child-care center whenever she wishes to do so. To call that kind of a system State education is to call the public-school system and the kindergarten schools of this country State education.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, does any other government in the world rear children along the line which is here being proposed?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I do not know except by hearsay, but I understand that in the Scandinavian countries this system has existed for several decades. I am not basing my advocacy of the system upon whether any other country has adopted it or not. I am saying that the finest kind of Americanism lies in helping a mother in looking after her children, especially when, contrary to what is done under the public-school system, she pays at least half of the cost of the care of the child.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it not true that instead of being Americanism it is Russianism? We are aping the Russian Government when we undertake a system of this kind. Is that not true?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, what the Senator has said is about the cheapest argument of which I can imagine.

Mr. McKELLAR. It may be cheap, but it is true.

Mr. PEPPER. If the Senator wishes to try to discredit and to disparage a

practice and a system which has grown up and has received approval through experience, and which is of a character and help such as that which is associated with the child-care centers, and the Senator wishes to try to influence the Senate against it by saying that it came from Russia, without any person knowing whether Russia ever had such a system, I say that it reflects on the intelligence and capacity of the able Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. President, we do not have to disparage this system by comparing it or contrasting it with the system of any other country. The Senator from North Carolina, who has sponsored the amendment, is no more of a Communist or a devotee of the Russian economy than is the Senator from Tennessee, I, or any other Member of this body. I believe that the Senator from North Carolina should be commended because he is trying to help working mothers find a way by which they may continue their honorable work and be assured that their children will be properly cared for. If there is anything in America which is finer than that, I would like to know what it is.

Mr. McKELLAR. A while ago the Senator from North Carolina said that this proposal would be effective for only 1 year. I take it that the Senator from Florida does not agree with him. He believes that it should apply permanently, and should be a permanent institution.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida hopes to live long enough to see the day when it will be possible for every working woman in America to have available the service and help which it is proposed to afford under the pending amendment. I hope I live long enough to see it come to pass in America. I will fight for it for the rest of my life, and I hope the Senator from Tennessee will change his mind with regard to it. When he speaks about such cities as Memphis, Tenn., and others, I may point out that the record of the Senator has not been one of great diligence in preventing Government money from flowing into his State.

Mr. President, the Government is now giving vocational aid in the education of boys and girls in America. It has been giving it in Tennessee as well as in other States. But such activities on the part of the Government do not, in an obnoxious sense, entail the rearing of children by the State. The Government is trying to afford aid to boys and girls who would like to become better citizens.

Mr. McKELLAR. Vocational aid in education is different from rearing children in day nurseries.

Mr. PEPPER. It is not different from giving care to young children.

Mr. President, I rose to voice my individual protest against a policy and an attitude in the Senate which would appropriate billions of dollars for flood control, hundreds of millions of dollars for rivers and harbors, billions of dollars for an atomic-bomb test, and billions of dollars for other projects, when, if a Senator tries to help a few mothers in seeking care for their children while they are away at work, his effort becomes unconstitutional or communistic.

Mr. President, I make that statement out of my heart, because I know that the policy to which I refer results, in many cases, in children and mothers dying when they should live. Here is a proposal for a small appropriation of \$200,000 or \$300,000. I agree that it should be applied to every State in the Union, but the reason it will not apply to every State in the Union is that Congress has killed the Lanham Act under which the system was possible during the war. The proponents of the amendment would be no more able to have it adopted by the Congress than they could fly to the moon.

Mr. President, I maintain the thesis that the most valuable asset America has is its people, its grown men and women, and its children. All the Federal appropriations which have been made for the construction of dams, rivers, and harbors, and other projects, have come out of the Appropriations Committee headed by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, and all those projects are not worth the lives of two children. Yet, if it proposed to appropriate money for the purpose of helping children, we are told that it will cost too much. I have heard the able Senator from Tennessee oppose health legislation, because he honestly believed that the prospect of success was not sufficient to justify the proposed expenditures. Later the able Senator came to the support of the National Science Foundation bill, and I commend him for it. I am glad that he came to its support. But, if the Senator will look back over the record of his committee in this very Congress he will find that billions of dollars have been appropriated for every imaginable purpose, including the treatment of animal diseases. Yet, when we talk about caring for the children of working mothers we are told that it is socialism and communism.

Mr. President, I shall not be able to reverse the trend or change the policy, but I shall have the satisfaction of a clear conscience in what I am trying to accomplish, and will know that I have raised at least one humble voice in protest against the continuance of such a dangerous and disastrous policy as we have seen followed in the Senate.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I should like to speak in behalf of the proposed amendment. I wish to congratulate the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY] for submitting it. I think it is worth while, and personally I think it is in the interest of economy. A mother and child on relief cost about \$70 a month. Under the child-care program it has been figured out that the cost per child in child-care centers has been approximately \$50 a month. The mothers have paid about \$20 a month of that amount, making the net cost per child about \$30 a month.

The Senator from Tennessee quoted a figure of \$800 a year for 450 children. The appropriation requested is approximately \$344,000. It amounts to \$755 per child. However, the appropriation is intended to take care of possibly 560 children, which would then bring the cost down to \$607 per child. As I have already said, the mother pays approximately 40 percent of the cost.

Mr. President, I do not feel that the question before us is one of whether the

State shall rear the child or whether the child shall be raised by its mother. The question boils down largely to whether we are going to have child-care centers provided so that children may be taken to them and properly cared for, or whether the children shall be allowed to grow up as alley rats with no care whatever. The question is one of whether the child shall be permitted to be reared and trained by its mother in the home and in the child-care centers, or be refused such assistance and care and be required to play on the streets, where other children can point the finger of scorn at him and say, "Well, you are on relief."

It is unfortunate, Mr. President, for children especially to have to be raised in such an atmosphere, and have other children scorn them for being on relief. So I think this is a very good investment.

I might say that the child-care centers sprang up generally during the war, because during the war we would do anything to get people to work. So we took care of the children in order that the mothers might work in defense plants. Since the Federal contribution has expired, I may say that the States of New York, California, and Washington have enacted legislation to perpetuate the child-care centers in those States. They are no burden on the Federal Government, but the Federal Government is responsible for what goes on within the District of Columbia, and I think certainly we should not lag behind the rest of the country and the progressive States, which are making provision for the welfare of children whose mothers have to work.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I was very much interested in the remarks of my distinguished friend the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]. I may say that I agree with so much of his philosophy and with so many of the things for which he stands in the Senate that I always hesitate to disagree with him about anything.

I note he bases his argument largely on the fact that he does not want to establish the activity which is the subject of the amendment as a permanent policy. Nor do I. That is when the bill which made the day-care provision permanent came over from the House, why the Committee on the District of Columbia changed it and made it apply for just 1 year. The committee did that because of the emergency which now confronts the District, with more than 450 children whose mothers are at work, and no place to which they can go. The bill was changed.

The Senator says it is easy, when a project is first established, to continue it as a permanent activity. I know that is the disposition; I know that has been the practice. But in this instance I do think we will do irreparable damage to the mothers of these 450 children in the District of Columbia if we stop now, when there is no place to which these children can be taken care, and no way by which the mothers can support themselves if they have to give up their positions.

The District Committee, in considering the matter, gave notice that in its

judgment this activity should be terminated at the end of this fiscal year, and earlier if possible. Therefore the appropriation was made not to exceed the sum mentioned.

The figures have been given. I said before, and I repeat, it is an expensive program. I for one do not agree with the philosophy that we should go into this as a permanent matter, and that is why the committee made the law to apply for 1 year only, and provided that it should expire automatically; and that is the law the President signed this morning.

I think we will be doing a great injustice if we cut off this entire appropriation and stop the movement now, when there will be nowhere these children can be sent.

The Senator read a very impressive editorial from the Evening Star. If he had taken the trouble to read it, there was a column editorial in the Washington Post which controverted every statement made in the other argument. It said this had been one of the most valuable institutions in Washington, and that by no means should the Congress permit it to expire suddenly, and without any way to take care of these children.

Mr. President, I am not going to argue for this as a permanent policy; I am not accepting it as a philosophy of government; but I say to the Senate that we will do a great injustice if this movement is ended, and if these children have nowhere to go, and the mothers are forced to give up their jobs.

Mr. President, on that basis I feel we should agree to the amendment.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I was out of the Chamber when the Senator began his discussion. How many children would be affected?

Mr. HOEY. Presently, approximately 450. Originally, during the war, there were 750. The policy has been to screen them wherever possible. If the parents could take care of them, or if the mother could make any other arrangement to take care of them, that has been required, and care has been provided at the day nursery centers only when the mother could make no other arrangement. It is arranged to have 14 centers only. The whole object is not to cut off the service suddenly, but to afford an opportunity during the year to work out some other plan by which to take care of the children.

Mr. AIKEN. What has it been costing?

Mr. HOEY. An average of \$603 a year.

Mr. AIKEN. Per child?

Mr. HOEY. Yes. The parents, with the exception of a few who paid more, formerly paid only about one-third, but now all of them pay 40 percent, and some of them who are able pay more than that. So that the entire appropriation will be \$344,000, but all the money collected will go into the Treasury, and they collect at least 40 percent.

Mr. AIKEN. This is to provide for the children of working mothers?

Mr. HOEY. Yes, and they are screened through the Welfare Department. No child can be admitted unless its mother is at work, and has to work

in order to make a living for the child.

Mr. AIKEN. And they work at private employment and Government employment?

Mr. HOEY. Private employment and Government employment, most of them in Government work.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, this amendment does not provide for working people at all. The amendment reads:

For all expenses necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a system of nursery and nursery schools for the day care of children of school or under school age, including personal services, as authorized by H. R. 5933, Seventy-ninth Congress, fiscal year 1947, \$344,000: *Provided*, That this amount shall not be available for obligation until the enactment of H. R. 5933.

Mr. HOEY. The bill which passed the House provides for the matter. It prescribes the regulations, and directs the Welfare Authority to promulgate them.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Carolina yield?

Mr. HOEY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator said these funds would be used only for the care of children of mothers who had to work.

Mr. HOEY. That is true.

Mr. HILL. What is the test?

Mr. HOEY. The welfare officers prescribe the tests. It must be that the mothers have no funds outside, nowhere else to place the children, and no means of livelihood if they have to give up their jobs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUFFMAN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY].

Mr. MCKELLAR. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. Not knowing how he would vote, I transfer that pair to the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH]. I am not advised how the Senator from New Mexico would vote on this question. Being at liberty to vote, I vote "yea."

Mr. WAGNER. I have a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. Not knowing how he would vote, I transfer that pair to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS]. I am not advised how the Senator from Missouri would vote on this question. Being at liberty to vote, I vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Wyoming

[Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BURCH] is detained on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business, having been appointed to the commission on the part of the Senate to participate in the Philippine independence ceremonies.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is detained on official business. He has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is detained on official business. He has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER].

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] is absent on official business, being a member of the commission appointed to attend the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILKINS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 15, as follows:

YEAS—47

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| Aiken | Hoey | Myers |
| Andrews | Huffman | Pepper |
| Austin | Johnson, Colo. | Revercomb, |
| Barkley | Kilgore | Smith |
| Capper | Knowland | Stanfill |
| Chavez | La Follette | Stewart |
| Cordon | Langer | Swift |
| Donnell | Lucas | Taylor |
| Downey | McCarran | Thomas, Utah |
| Eastland | McMahon | Tobey |
| Ferguson | Magnuson | Tunnell |
| Fulbright | Mead | Vandenberg |
| Green | Millikin | Wagner |
| Guffey | Morse | Walsh |
| Gurney | Murdock | Young |
| Hill | Murray | |

NAYS—15

| | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------|
| Ball | Hawkes | Russell |
| Brooks | McClellan | Taft |
| Byrd | McKellar | Thomas, Okla. |
| Connally | Overton | Wherry |
| George | Robertson | Wiley |

NOT VOTING—34

| | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------|
| Bailey | Burch | Gerry |
| Bilbo | Bushfield | Gossett |
| Brewster | Butler | Hart |
| Bridges | Capehart | Hatch |
| Briggs | Carville | Hayden |
| Buck | Ellender | Hickenlooper |

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|
| Johnston, S. C. | O'Mahoney | Wheeler |
| McFarland | Radcliffe | White |
| Maybank | Reed | Willis |
| Mitchell | Saltonstall | Wilson |
| Moore | Shipstead | |
| O'Daniel | Tydings | |

So Mr. HOEY's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to call attention to the provision on pages 9 and 10 of the bill preliminary to offering an amendment. It is under the head "Defense aid—lend-lease." This is House language to which there has been no amendment added. It provides:

Not to exceed \$5,500,000 of the funds made available by title II of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, and other acts mentioned in said title for carrying out the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941—

That is the Lend-Lease Act—

are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the liquidation of the activities under said act of March 11, 1941, said sum to be derived from the amounts appropriated for the several categories for which appropriations have been made as may be determined by the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate: *Provided*, That the amount named herein shall not be available for any expense incident to the shipment abroad of any commodities after December 31, 1946.

It will be observed, Mr. President, that there is no additional appropriation provided for in this paragraph. It provides that \$5,500,000 shall be available during the fiscal year 1947, that is until June 30, 1947. Then it goes on to provide that no part of such amount shall be available for expenses incident to the shipment abroad of any commodities after December 31, 1946.

I have a letter from the State Department calling attention to a situation which I think should be corrected, and for the benefit of the Senate I shall read the letter, and I ask the Senator from Tennessee to give attention to it. He may have seen it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have read it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN
LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER,
Washington, July 15, 1946.

The Honorable ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR BARKLEY: At the request of Mr. Will Clayton I am giving you the following information regarding a small but important amendment which the Department of State would like to see made to the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, H. R. 6885. The amendment is to the section entitled "Defense Aid—Lend Lease" appearing on pages 9 and 10 of the bill. The amendment proposed is to insert the word "agricultural" between the words "any" and "commodities" appearing in line 3 on page 10 of the bill.

The purpose of the section is to make available funds covering the necessary administrative expenses of the Treasury, Agriculture, and State Departments in the liquidation of the pipe-line agreements entered into under the Lend-Lease Act with various foreign nations. Under these agreements, negotiated within the 2 or 3 months following VJ-day, the United States formally contracted to sell to certain foreign nations, and the foreign nations agreed to buy and pay for, the industrial products which they had

on order or in procurement as of VJ-day. It was contemplated at that time that procurement of the majority of the goods would have been completed within 6 months. However, owing to delays in reconversion, strikes, acts of God, and other situations beyond the control of governmental agencies, this expectation was not entirely fulfilled. While the bulk of the industrial pipe-line materials has been delivered, there still remain some contracts which have not yet been fulfilled. Procurement and delivery are still going forward as rapidly as the Government can make them, but it is now estimated that by December 31, 1946, there will still remain undelivered approximately \$54,000,000 worth of industrial pipe-line goods.

Under the section of the bill as it now stands, the procuring agencies would be precluded from using the appropriated funds for payment of the necessary administrative expenses involved in completing the procurement and delivery of this \$54,000,000 worth of goods. This would mean that the United States would be placed in a position of violating its contracts formally entered into with foreign governments. In this connection, it should be noted that section 3 (c) of the Lend-Lease Act specifically provides that although the powers of the President under that act in general terminate on June 30, 1946, any of such powers may be exercised until July 1, 1949, to the extent necessary to carry out a contract or agreement made with a foreign government before July 1, 1946. These contracts were made by the United States very shortly after VJ-day and in reliance on the specific congressional authorization given in the Lend-Lease Act to carry them to completion at any time until July 1, 1949. The Department of State is most anxious not to have the United States placed in a position where it is incapable of carrying out contracts legally made with foreign governments.

The so-called pipe-line agreements also covered certain agricultural commodities. However, the agreements contained no specific commitment to deliver any given amounts of agricultural commodities, and since continued deliveries of agricultural products would involve new procurement for an indefinite period of time, the Department of State decided to impose a deadline of December 31, 1946, on deliveries of agricultural commodities. For this reason, the Department has no objection to having included the prohibition against agricultural deliveries after December 31, 1946; but the Department feels strongly that the prohibition should be limited to agricultural commodities, and should not include delivery of industrial goods all of which were contracted for before September 2, 1945.

If the bill is amended as the Department proposes, it will not only be possible for the United States to meet its legal and binding contracts, but in all probability substantial savings to the United States will result. This follows from the fact that if the bill is not amended the United States will be liable for procurement costs and cancellation charges on the unfulfilled contracts which cannot be passed on to the foreign governments concerned since the cancellations will not have been at their request.

Yours sincerely,

CHESTER T. LANE,
Deputy Commissioner.

So, Mr. President, the nub of the whole thing is that the bill allocates out of money already appropriated \$5,500,000 for the liquidation of lend-lease, and it is available until the end of the fiscal year, which is June 30, 1947. But it goes on and provides that none of the \$5,500,000 shall be used for the shipment after December 31 of these very goods that the State Department says it contracted for prior to the 2d day of September 1945,

The amendment will not add a dollar to the appropriation. While the whole \$5,500,000 are available it makes available for the remainder of the fiscal year administrative expenses incident to the shipment of these goods which have been contracted for now for nearly a year, and which contracts, but for strikes and slow-downs and reconversion and other conditions over which the State Department and the Government have no control, would have been fulfilled by the 31st day of December this year.

The only suggestion is that on page 10, line 3, the word "agricultural" be inserted between the words "any" and "commodities", so that deliveries to foreign governments may continue to be made, if the goods have not been delivered by December 31, under contracts which have been in existence for nearly a year. The goods are to be paid for by the foreign governments, or we are to receive credit for whatever period of time during the last half of the fiscal year it may be necessary to continue the delivery of such goods in order to fulfill the contracts. Therefore I hoped that the committee would be willing to accept the amendment on page 10, line 3, by inserting after the word "any" and before the word "commodities" the word "agricultural."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to state some of the reasons why the Senate Committee on Appropriations did not adopt the amendment suggested by the Department of State. The committee felt that if the proper diligence were exercised there would be no reason why all the deliveries under lend-lease should not be terminated by the 1st of January 1947.

We were told after the end of the Japanese war that all lend-lease had been terminated except the lend-lease which was in the so-called pipe lines. I do not know what construction other Members of the Senate place upon the term "pipe line"; but I had assumed that "lend-lease in the pipe line" was a term to describe goods which were in being, goods which had been manufactured or fabricated, and which were ready for shipment overseas.

The hearing on this item developed the fact that the lend-lease operations are not confined to goods which were in existence at the end of the war, but that goods are being produced today; tractors are being turned out of the tractor factories, which manufacture farm machinery, and lumber is being sawed in the sawmills and is being shipped overseas to Europe as so-called pipe-line commodities, not to be paid for with money which has been loaned, but to be delivered under the wartime lend-lease agreements. The war ended a year ago. These are not military supplies but are commodities which are in desperately short supply in this country and for which American citizens are clamoring.

Mr. President, there is no reason why the State Department cannot wind up this business by the 1st of January 1947. I think the American people would have a much clearer understanding of our financial relations with our allies and with our late enemies if we could narrow them down to a few transactions. We

have the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, to which we have contributed \$2,700,000,000. We have the Bretton Woods Agreement. We have the Export-Import Bank making loans. We have voted a considerable credit to Great Britain. I notice speculation in the newspapers as to how much credit we expect to vote for Russia, to follow on the heels of the credit to Great Britain.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator did not mention UNRRA, did he?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. I mentioned the \$2,700,000,000 for UNRRA.

Bear in mind, Mr. President, that these commodities have not yet been manufactured. An extension of deliveries into the next year, under lend-lease agreements, is asked, when the average citizen and many Senators believed that lend-lease had been terminated except for articles that were actually in existence sometime last year.

It seems to me that most of the other nations will be able to pay for these commodities without having to have them delivered under lend-lease agreements. I hold in my hand a statement submitted by those who are sponsoring the change in the language of the appropriation. The statement shows the amount of lend-lease supplies which will not be delivered by the 1st of January 1947.

The largest amount is in the case of the United Kingdom. One item is for \$20,000,000 worth of lumber. We have just granted a credit to Great Britain of \$3,750,000,000. Why is it necessary, in addition to that credit, to give her \$20,000,000 worth of lumber on lend-lease after the 1st of January 1947?

These commodities also include \$10,000,000 worth of tractors and spare parts, mining equipment, and agricultural equipment, which it is proposed to ship under lend-lease to Great Britain after the 1st of January 1947. It seems to me that these items could be exported under the loan which we have made, instead of under an arrangement continuing shipments under lend-lease into 1947.

In the case of the British colonies there is \$2,000,000 worth of tools, paint, and plumbing supplies. Those commodities could be shipped before the 1st of January, or they could be handled under the British loan, or through the Export-Import Bank.

The next sizable item of lend-lease commodities which it is desired to ship after the 1st of January 1947 is to Russia.

The Senator from Kentucky has stated—I do not know whether it was in the letter which he read, or in his own remarks—that these goods were to be paid for. I point out that there is no agreement covering payment for all these commodities. As a matter of fact, they will not be paid for.

Mr. BARKLEY. Either they will be paid for or credit will be allowed to us for them. They are not to be given away.

Mr. RUSSELL. Where will credit be allowed for this \$10,000,000 worth of supplies to Russia? How will they be credited?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not have the details, but they will be credited to something. I presume we shall be buying from Russia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not understand that there had been a final determination, but I have no hesitancy in saying we will not receive payment in full for these items.

Shipments to Russia also involve engines to the extent of \$44,000; mining equipment, \$1,312,000; electrical equipment, \$7,488,000; and machine tools, \$325,000. I shall not deal with the small items to Latin America, which represent only about \$13,000 worth of spare automobile parts.

We made a considerable loan to China. It is proposed to ship to China \$2,000,000 worth of electrical equipment, power plants, and petroleum equipment under wartime lend-lease after January 1947.

To Australia it is proposed to ship \$990,000 worth of wheeled tractors and agricultural equipment, all after the 1st of January 1947, under lend-lease. There are articles which have not yet been manufactured, and yet are described as being in the pipe line. I do not see how they can be referred to as pipe-line articles when they are not in existence today, but are being manufactured in plants even at this hour.

There is a small item for Saudi Arabia consisting of electrical supplies and auto spares. There is an item for France of \$6,758,000 worth of articles to be shipped under lend-lease in 1947, consisting of machine tools, industrial equipment, and construction equipment.

There is an item for Belgium consisting of cotton cloth and truck parts.

It seems to me that the committee was justified in telling the State Department to wind up lend-lease by the 1st of January 1947.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Why did the committee leave the \$5,500,000 available until next June 30 if it wanted it all wound up by December 31?

Mr. RUSSELL. We provided that—

The amount named herein shall not be available for any expense incident to the shipment abroad of any commodities after December 31, 1946.

Mr. BARKLEY. Why does the language make the appropriation available for the next fiscal year, up to next June? What else is there to do with it except to wind up lend-lease?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Kentucky was in the Senate when I was a little boy. He knows that we never do away with any of these agencies of Government without allowing an appropriation to wind up and liquidate its activities. Any number of agencies have come before us for appropriations for the purpose of liquidation, and appropriations for such purpose have been contained in several appropriation bills. I assume that the remainder of the appropriation is to allow time for the liquidation of lend-lease and for the making of a final report.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was the evidence before the committee. That is why the appropriation was allowed.

Mr. RUSSELL. That was the evidence before the committee. The appropriation was for the purpose of liquidation.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that in view of the many ramifications of international finance we might at least be able to conclude lend-lease shipments by the 1st of January 1947; and that is all that the committee has recommended to the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to prolong this discussion. I have read into the Record the letter from the State Department. We all know Mr. Will Clayton. We know his responsibility, his ability, and his administration. Mr. Clayton's department is intimately connected with this activity. He feels that the limitation in this appropriation would handicap the Department in carrying out the contracts which have already been made, and would place the Government of the United States in the attitude of violating a contract with a foreign country. He feels that in the long run the Government will make money by complying with its contracts, because otherwise it might be liable for damages. While damages could not be recovered in an action, if there were a violation on our part, not due to any request by a foreign country, we might be involved in greater expense than is involved in this appropriation.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not see how that could possibly be the case, and I am sure it cannot be the case. Of course, I wish to keep faith in connection with every contract that has been made; but there is no hard-and-fast contract in these matters. The thing that makes me apprehensive about it all—and I say it with due deference to Mr. Clayton—is that I have the very distinct impression that it depends entirely on Mr. Clayton as to how long we shall continue to send lend-lease, and how much we are to send. I believe that the Congress ought to call a halt on lend-lease, inasmuch as we have passed many other bills for the international financing of our Allies and their purchases in this country.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to show to the Senate what we have done in connection with lend-lease. I read from page 640 of the House committee hearings on the third deficiency appropriation bill for 1946:

There have been six lend-lease appropriations totaling \$30,697,498,000 made to the President beginning with the first appropriation of March 27, 1941.

Think of it, Mr. President. More than \$30,000,000,000 worth of lend-lease supplies, and we shall never get anything back.

I read further from the House committee hearings:

Of this amount a total of \$898,000,000 has been transferred at the direction of Congress to other appropriations including that for UNRRA.

Of course, that is merely channeling it into another division.

I read further from the hearings:

Two rescission acts have resulted in a further reduction of \$2,684,561,000 and there has, accordingly, been available for obligation and expenditure a total of \$27,114,937,000. Obligations reflected on the books of account through March 31, 1946, totaled \$26,793,801,000. The unobligated balance as of March 31, 1946, was \$321,136,000, after taking

into consideration the second rescission of \$1,080,000,000 (including the \$135,000,000 transferred to UNRRA) which was subsequently approved by the President.

Mr. President, that \$30,000,000,000 would buy a great many goods. We sent food of every kind, as well as machinery, farm implements, steel, nails, various kinds of building materials, and, indeed, almost everything that our people and our communities are so anxious to have today; and which they do not have. This morning I received a letter from a constituent of mine who cannot find lumber for the housing which he must build; and, even if he had the lumber, he could not find the nails he will need. He could not find many of the other necessary building materials. Yet we have a pipe line to foreign countries by which we are sending this enormous amount of supplies.

I read now from page 87 of the Senate committee hearings on the third deficiency appropriation bill:

PIPE LINE TO BE SHIPPED SUBSEQUENT TO
JUNE 30, 1946

The approximate value of nonagricultural commodities in the pipe line to be moved after June 30, 1946, will amount to \$76,000,000, of which the greater portion will be shipped by the end of the calendar year.

June 30 was about 2 weeks ago.

Mr. President, that is the testimony. Why should we continue these shipments for another year? Have we not done enough already? In Heaven's name, as the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has suggested, have we not done enough in the way of giving all of our machinery and materials which our own people here at home need so badly? Have we not done enough in the way of lend-lease? We shall never get a cent of it back from anyone. I asked to see the contracts, but they were not furnished. We were told that there is some sort of contractual relation which should be continued, and so we should furnish these other supplies. But the contracts have not been submitted to us. There are no contracts set forth in the record. The record contains nothing to show that we are obligated to continue to give away farm machinery, engines, automobile machinery, and practically all other kinds of machinery at a time when our people need it very badly. We have agreed by law that lend-lease should be stopped, but here we are continuing it if we adopt this amendment.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be rejected. Under the circumstances, I think we have done enough. Why should we continue this bounty, when, as the Senator from Georgia so aptly suggested awhile ago, we have just given Great Britain \$3,750,000,000? Why should we put up these additional sums of money in the form of machinery and other supplies during the next fiscal year? The committee went into the matter very carefully and voted down the amendment, and I hope it will be rejected by the Senate.

Mr. President, I think Mr. Clayton is a very fine man; I admire him very much; he is from my State, and on his account, I should like to help him out. But why should we do this just to please

Mr. Clayton? I do not think we should. The Senator from Kentucky referred to Mr. Clayton.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I certainly would not urge it just for that reason, much as I admire Mr. Clayton.

Mr. McKELLAR. The record contains no contract.

Mr. BARKLEY. I take the State Department's word for it, when it informs us that it has such contracts.

Mr. McKELLAR. When Mr. Clayton appealed to me, I told him that I did not think the amendment should go to conference; but I told him that if the amendment did go to conference, I would ask him to come before the conference committee with any contracts he might have.

However, as I have said, I do not think the amendment should go to conference. My committee instructed me to vote against the amendment, and I intend to do so. Although the Senate does not always follow my views, I think, by all means, the Senate should do so in this case; and I urge the Senate to reject the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, when this matter was under consideration by the committee, I expressed the thought that we have already expended on lend-lease the very large sum of money the Senator from Tennessee has stated, namely, a total sum of approximately \$27,000,000,000. As the Senator has correctly stated, there was available shortly after the beginning of this year approximately \$321,000,000, which was the unobligated balance as of March 31, 1946, after taking into consideration the second rescission, which was subsequently approved by the President.

Mr. President, \$57,000,000 is all that is left under any circumstances to go into lend-lease. So the question is whether we shall wind the thing up, as we started out, with good will, or whether at the last moment we shall cut off a very small slice.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am sure this amendment does not cut off anything that will be shipped prior to the 1st of January. These shipments can be made to Russia and to England prior to the 1st of January. The amendment would end lend-lease shipments by the 1st of January. It does not prohibit them by law prior to that time.

Mr. HAYDEN. It has the effect of prohibiting them by law, because on account of strikes and delays in reconversion it has been impossible to complete the job by the end of the year. That is all there is to the matter.

So the question is the perfectly simple proposition of whether we wish to comply with all we have agreed to do, or whether we wish to adopt the arbitrary date proposed and not permit the job to be finished.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I offer and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 46, after line 2, it is proposed to insert the following new paragraph:

The penultimate paragraph of the appropriation for the Department of Commerce for 1947 is amended to read as follows: "The appropriation 'Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities,' Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics Administration, 'Salaries and expenses,' Civil Aeronautics Board, and 'Salaries and expenses,' Weather Bureau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce (a) for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Civil Aeronautics Board, the Weather Bureau, and their dependents, in Alaska and other United States territories and possessions where in the judgment of the Secretary furnishing of such supplies and services is necessary, medical supplies and emergency medical services by contract or otherwise, such supplies to be furnished without charge and the total medical supplies purchased for this purpose not to exceed \$2,500, and food and subsistence supplies for sale to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Civil Aeronautics Board and the Weather Bureau at the reasonable value thereof as determined by the Secretary; (b) for furnishing meals to Civil Aeronautics Administration, Civil Aeronautics Board, Weather Bureau, and United States military personnel and their dependents in Alaska and other United States territories and possessions in accordance with section 3 of the act of March 5, 1928 (5 U. S. C. 75a), where such service is not otherwise available, the furnishing of such meals to military personnel to be considered as 'services' rendered to 'any executive department or independent establishment of the Government,' within the meaning of section 601 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That meals may be furnished to such personnel when in a travel status on a cash basis at a reasonable value, the proceeds derived from the sale of food and subsistence supplies to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such food and supplies was made, a report of which shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such food, supplies, and services and the proceeds therefrom, and (c) not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary."

Mr. McCARRAN. When the Appropriations Committee was considering the appropriation for the Department of Commerce, the Department appeared, through its representatives, and requested the committee to expand the language so as to allow the use of sums appropriated for the Department as a whole to be used for the purposes set forth in the amendment, and without geographical limitation.

The justification which was presented convinced the committee of the propriety of such a change, and as a result thereof the amendment was accepted by the Senate covering the Department's request.

At the conference between the Senate conferees and House conferees, the House conferees thought the amendment was too broad and induced the Senate conferees to recede. The amendment which is offered now is designed to include the limitation authorized by the committee, in that the services will

be limited to the United States and its Territories and possessions. I am informed that such language is acceptable to the House. I request the chairman of the committee to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection to taking the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk, and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes produced during the year 1946 and to process and sell, give, or otherwise dispose of such potatoes to any foreign country or to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, does the Senator's amendment include sweetpotatoes?

Mr. CORDON. The amendment refers to "potatoes" as such, and includes sweetpotatoes.

Mr. President, the sole purpose of the amendment is to put the Government in a position where, if a situation is reached such as that which developed last year when there was a vast surplus of potatoes, a portion of them, at least, may be used for relief purposes and thereby reduce the necessity of diverting for relief use the more valuable cereal crops of this country. Last year there was a great surplus of potatoes. Under the present law the Government is required, and will be required for 2 years following the declaration by the President of the end of hostilities, to support the price of potatoes during an emergency. That means that the Government must bail out the farmer for a certain period. Doing so will represent a dead loss unless the potatoes so purchased can be put to some use. Last year millions of bushels of potatoes were lost because of the type of storage which was provided, such as trenches or pits in the ground. It is hoped, Mr. President, that a similar loss will not recur this year.

The best information now obtainable is that there will be a surplus of from 75,000,000 to 85,000,000 bushels of potatoes at the end of the current year. So far as the farmers are concerned, there will be no loss because the Government will support a price of approximately 2 cents a pound for potatoes, but if they cannot be utilized there will be a real food wastage. If the potatoes can be utilized for foreign relief we can reduce the use of our cereals for such purpose. We will not only provide use for the surplus potatoes, but we will help this country maintain an adequate cereal supply. Only this year, due to the fact that we were not prepared last year to utilize our potato crop to its ultimate, and be-

cause that in midspring there was a terrific drain on our own cereals for foreign relief, the Government was compelled to increase the price of wheat and corn some 30 cents a bushel. A chronic condition existed in the poultry and dairy areas of the northeastern and northwestern sections of the United States. The cause of the condition was solely the fact that the cereal crop was not sufficient to take care of our own feed requirements for livestock, including dairy cattle and poultry.

Mr. President, it is hoped that if the requested authority is given to the Commodity Credit Corporation, which may or may not be exercised, depending on whether the use of surplus potatoes is indicated during the year, we shall be able to avoid not only another waste of potatoes but also the chronic situation which has faced our people during the past few months as a result of the terrific drain on all cereal supplies.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. In view of the Senator's statement that, in his opinion, the word "potatoes" includes sweetpotatoes, does he have any objection to modifying his amendment in line 4 after the word "potatoes" by inserting "(including sweetpotatoes)"?

Mr. CORDON. No; not at all. I will accept the modification.

Mr. President, in line 4 of my amendment, after the word "potatoes", I modify it by inserting "(including sweetpotatoes)."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon has a right to modify his amendment.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BALL. Has the Senator from Oregon offered his amendment, or has he moved to suspend the rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has offered the amendment.

Mr. BALL. I make the point of order that the amendment is clearly legislation on an appropriation bill, and cannot be offered except after a suspension of the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained. The amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I express the hope that the distinguished Senator from Minnesota will not insist on his point of order, but will give the Senate an opportunity to consider the amendment on its merits rather than under the handicap of a motion to suspend the rule. As the Senator knows, a notice of the intention to suspend the rule is on file. The Committee on Appropriations, after consideration of the proposal, voted to permit the procedure which has now been initiated. I express the hope that the Senator from Minnesota will permit the Senate to vote on the amendment on its merits.

Mr. BALL. The vote in the committee was five to four, with very few members of the committee present. I am

afraid that I shall have to insist on my point of order. I believe the amendment is very objectionable, and I shall state my reasons for so believing if the Senator wishes to move to suspend the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order raised by the Senator from Minnesota is sustained.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, pursuant to the notice heretofore filed, I move that paragraph 4 of rule XVI be suspended for the purpose of permitting the Senate to consider the amendment which I have just offered. I hope that my colleague from Minnesota will afford the Senate an opportunity to consider the amendment. I recognize that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill. I assert to the Senate that the only reason the amendment is in its present form is that it was impossible to know until substantially at the midyear what position this country would be in with respect to this season's potato crop. The last estimate which I was able to obtain was to the effect that there will be a surplus of about 75,000,000 bushels of potatoes. We know at the present time that there will probably be an extraordinarily good crop of grain. We cannot know the extent to which our country will be called upon for relief assistance both with respect to grain and other types of food. As I view the situation, the pending amendment is an insurance measure. Authority would be given to the Commodity Credit Corporation to move in, in case it would be helpful under the circumstances to do so, and I hope the Senate will agree to suspend the rule for the purpose of considering the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I wish to oppose the motion of the Senator from Oregon. The proposed amendment came before the committee at the very last minute when the committee was considering the bill. The amendment was supported by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] who told us about the prospect of a 75,000,000-bushel surplus of potatoes this fall. At that time he was proposing, as I recall, an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to be used by the Commodity Credit Corporation in making contracts for the dehydration of surplus potatoes. Later the amendment was modified by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] who was authorized, by a vote of the committee of five to four, to offer it in the Senate. So the authorization is a wide-open one. The Commodity Credit Corporation may, under the amendment, expend any portion of its funds to contract for the dehydration of potatoes.

Mr. President, this matter was gone into thoroughly last fall when the War Department canceled a number of its large contracts for dehydrating potatoes.

UNRRA had tried shipping raw potatoes, and they had to pump them out of the hold; they would not stand shipment in that form. A number of Senators and Representatives from potato-producing States, of which my State is one, tried

their best to get UNRRA to take over some of the canceled War Department contracts for dehydrated potatoes, because we had a surplus that year and we wanted UNRRA to use them. It was going to cost the War Department quite a bit to cancel the contracts in any event. UNRRA would not take them. They thought then it would be too difficult to train their people in Europe and Asia in the methods of preparing them so that they would be palatable. I think now, under the experience of the War Department, they could overcome that particular argument against them.

The main reason why they did not want to buy them is that dehydrated potatoes are about ten times as expensive as cereals for the amount of nutrition and calories in a pound of food.

I checked with the experts of the Department of Agriculture on dehydrated potatoes this morning. They told me they still have on hand some dehydrated potatoes which they bought for the War Department, but the War Department never wanted them, and they have not been able to get rid of them. They have contacted UNRRA officials many times trying to get them to take over the dehydrated potatoes, and UNRRA will not buy them.

The current market quotation on dehydrated potatoes is 38.9 cents a pound, and they contain about the same amount of food value as a pound of beans, peas, wheat flour, or wheat, which costs UNRRA, or whatever the buying agency is, from 3 to 6 cents a pound, as compared to 39 or 40 cents a pound for dehydrated potatoes. That is the main reason why UNRRA will not buy them under any circumstances.

It takes about 8 or 10 pounds of raw potatoes to make one pound of dehydrated potatoes, and the cost of dehydrating, processing, and packaging is around 8 or 10 cents a pound of dehydrated potatoes, finally achieved, which is about twice as much as buying wheat or wheat flour would cost, which has exactly the same food value.

It seems to me that this amendment would not help the potato producer. He has a support price regardless of whether or not this amendment is adopted. It would not help the starving people of Europe, because they can get more food value for the money, if the money is spent buying cereals or beans or peas.

The only people it would help are those who own potato dehydrating plants, and I do not think this is the time or place to authorize the expenditure of millions of dollars merely to bail them out.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator has both effectively and fairly presented his views on this matter. I would only ask him this question: If we had had potatoes in any processed form this year which we might have used in lieu of wheat, for which we had to increase the price 30 cents a bushel, resulting in a terrific loss to our own people throughout the New England States and down the Atlantic Coast, and in my own area in Oregon, Washington, and California—does he not think that if we could have used pota-

atoes for that purpose, there would have been in this country a value far in excess of the value of the potatoes, either raw or processed, plus the value of the wheat itself, if we could have foreseen and had the opportunity to use the potatoes for that purpose?

Mr. BALL. No; I do not think so, and, as I have just suggested, the Department of Agriculture informed me this morning that they still have on hand dehydrated potatoes left over from war contracts made by the Department for the Army and Navy. They have not been able to sell them to UNRRA even during this period of famine, because UNRRA can get so much more food value for its money by buying grains and cereals.

I think the same situation will prevail during the next year. It seems to me that paying 10 cents a pound to dehydrate potatoes, if we can get the same value in wheat or wheat flour or beans or peas for from 3 to 6 cents a pound, simply does not make sense.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. TUNNELL. I wish to corroborate what the Senator from Minnesota is saying. When our subcommittee were in Cairo there appeared before us the representatives of UNRRA, and they made exactly the statement the Senator has just made, that they were having a great deal of difficulty in getting the countries to which they wanted to furnish food to take dehydrated potatoes. While they attempted to make a distinction between potatoes from one section and potatoes from another, they were having trouble with potatoes, and they stated just what the Senator from Minnesota is now saying, that they could not get rid of them.

Mr. BALL. I thank the Senator from Delaware. I should like to add, in reference to grains and cereals, that all the predictions today are that we will have one of the best crops of wheat and corn and potatoes in our history. The food value of the grain crops per pound and per dollar is so much greater that we should not use the available relief funds in buying a more expensive food that does not give the people who are starving as much food value.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. I shall not take any position as to the wisdom of adopting this amendment or not adopting it, but I have a little evidence to throw into the picture, which is collateral evidence, but which might be interesting to the Senate.

During the First World War, back in 1917, I came to Washington under Mr. Herbert Hoover, the Food Administrator, and was put in charge of dehydration and the procuring of machinery for dehydration all over the country. One of the assignments I was given in the investigation of dehydration was to visit a man named John Graham, in Belleville, Ontario. So I took the train and arrived at approximately half past nine, and went out to his farm. He had five sons, and he was in the business of de-

hydrating potatoes, operating a large farm with that as his specialty.

During the Boer War, which was about 1900, if my recollection of history is correct, he had a contract with the British War Office for an unlimited amount of dehydrated potatoes, as many as he could produce; he could go the limit. He went the limit, and dehydrated all he could. He had never examined the contract with the British War Office and, as so often happens in the case of our insurance policies, he had not read the fine print, and there was a very cleverly concealed clause which said that in the event of an armistice or a cessation of hostilities the contract was terminated. He did not know that.

The armistice came after Ladysmith, and he received a cablegram from the British War Office saying that the contract was terminated. He had so many of the potatoes on hand that he was ruined financially. He could not sell those he had left. He had worked hard. There was a community spirit in that part of Canada, so he got together with his neighbors, put the dehydrated potatoes in barrels and casks, sealed them with paraffine, and held them in cold storage for 14 years, until the First World War broke out. Then he entered into another contract with the British War Office, and he at once plugged the dehydrated potatoes which had been in his barn for 14 years at \$70,000.

Mr. President, I cite that as evidence that dehydrated potatoes can be used even after 14 years, according to the good judgment of the British War Office.

Mr. BALL. He sold them, but I do not think the Senator has any evidence that any British soldiers ate them.

Mr. TOBEY. They helped win the war, anyway.

Mr. BALL. The only testimony before the committee on this amendment came from the Senator from Idaho (Mr. TAYLOR) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. CORDON). There was no testimony from UNRRA that they wanted dehydrated potatoes, there was no testimony from the Department of Agriculture that the plan was feasible or economical. All the information I have been able to obtain by communicating directly with the Department of Agriculture indicates that any funds spent pursuant to such an amendment would be wasted.

Mr. BREWSTER obtained the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment? I have to go to a conference of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I had hoped we might call the calendar this afternoon, but obviously it is not possible to do that, in view of the time taken on the appropriation bill.

I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow, and that immediately on the convening of the Senate tomorrow the Senate proceed to consider measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 1529, which is the first measure after the last call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I have been much interested in the statement made by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL]. I must confess this is the first time I have heard that the shipment even of raw potatoes abroad had not been practicable, as we shipped a great many of them last year, and apparently with great satisfaction, to the countries where they were received, particularly France and Belgium.

I may also say a word with regard to UNRRA. Governor Lehman, when head of UNRRA, was interested in dehydrated potatoes, and said he would allocate \$500,000 for the purchase of dehydrated potatoes. I had not followed the matter further, because I had assumed that whatever undertakings were entered into were carried out. I have been advised that Mr. LaGuardia would be very happy to use any dehydrated potatoes which might be made available.

There has been a serious question of authority. That is the problem we have faced during the past year. The Commodity Credit Corporation was only authorized to support the price, and was not authorized and is not now authorized, except by the adoption of the proposed amendment, to convert potatoes into a form which may make them available for shipment abroad. That was the difficulty we faced this last year. The Government, in any event, is obliged to pay from \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel for the potatoes. We are then faced with the same extraordinary dilemma, as I think the Senator from Minnesota is aware, which we faced this last year, that the potatoes might have to be plowed under. The Government could do nothing with them. It arranged that they be placed in windrow storage with full knowledge that because of the surplus there would be no further use for them, and those potatoes would be absolutely plowed into the ground in the face of the fact that millions of people in the world were starving. Such action certainly to the average person can make no profound appeal.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I desire to stress the point which the Senator from Maine is now making, because I think it is very important in this discussion. I may say I want to give complete support to the statements made not only by the Senator from Maine, but by my colleague, the senior Senator from Oregon. I think the point the Senator from Maine has just made ought to receive further consideration. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] pointed out that after all, the adoption of the amendment proposed by the senior Senator from Oregon would not help the potato producer. It will do so in this sense, that, after all, the support money which the Government pays for these potatoes, as the Senator from Maine points out, will be wasted as to the potatoes which are plowed under unless there is authorization for converting them into a form in which they may be used for food purposes abroad; and with this authorization they could

be dehydrated and could be used for food if UNRRA would use them.

The Senator from Minnesota has pointed out that UNRRA prefers some other types of food, particularly grain.

I am aware that they prefer other types of food, but they have preferred other types of food, in the form of grain, to the detriment of large groups of American producers, such as dairymen and poultrymen. The Senators from the northeastern and northwestern sections of the country have pleaded for the sending abroad of substitutes to take the place of certain kinds of foods, grains at least, so that some of the grains could remain in this country to save our dairy and poultry industries. It seems to me that here, as the senior Senator from Oregon has said, is one insurance way of doing it. If there were authorization to make use of potatoes in their dehydrated form for human food they could be sent abroad, instead of sending away so much wheat which may be needed for feed purposes here. Therefore I think the authorization requested by the senior Senator from Oregon would be very appropriate and helpful.

Mr. BREWSTER. I thank the Senator from Oregon very much.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. As I understand the emphasis has been placed upon the use of grain for shipment to the foreign countries, because grain could be shipped so much more easily, and shipping was not available for bulkier foods. The reason we have had to concentrate on the use of grain in the famine-stricken countries has not been because the people of those countries would not use other foods, but because grain was the most concentrated form in which we could send them calories to keep them alive until shipping might be available to send them other kinds of food. Now it appears that very shortly, or at least within a few months, there will be plenty of shipping available to transport potatoes or other bulkier foods to countries that will use them, and, of course, most of the countries of Europe will use potatoes if they can get them. Up to this time we have not had refrigeration ships or the means of getting them over there in sufficient quantity. Inasmuch as the Government is under obligation, according to the Steagall amendment, to support the price if there is a surplus causing the price to break, it seems to me that we should support the price in such a manner as to make the best possible use of the product or of the crop which is being supported.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. BALL. The Senator was saying a few moments ago that this amendment was necessary because the Commodity Credit Corporation did not have authorization now to process foods or agricultural products or crops which it bought under the support-price legislation. Does not the Senator believe, however, if UNRRA asked the Department of Agriculture, through the Commodity

Credit Corporation, to procure for it so many thousand or million pounds of dehydrated potatoes, and made the funds available which UNRRA has for that purpose, that the Commodity Credit Corporation could then go ahead and dehydrate them as the agent of UNRRA?

Mr. BREWSTER. I think that is the case. We went over that very clearly with UNRRA, and, as I said, Governor Lehman agreed with us last year to allocate \$500,000 for this purpose. This is the first time that I had heard any question about his having carried it out. If he has not carried it out, I assume that he determined that there was no necessity for doing so. But he made that agreement in connection with our conference, and he repeated it two or three times subsequently, and I have never before heard it questioned.

Mr. BALL. It is not the purpose of this amendment, is it, to have UNRRA pay for the dehydrating?

Mr. BREWSTER. No.

Mr. BALL. The Commodity Credit Corporation would pay for the dehydrating, and give the dehydrated potatoes to UNRRA.

Mr. BREWSTER. The amendment goes a little beyond that. It provides for selling or giving. In other words, it does not limit the Commodity Credit Corporation in their disposition, but it would authorize them to sell the potatoes, either for the cost or for some lesser figure in case they could make arrangements of that character.

Mr. BALL. But if UNRRA, out of its funds, of which we provide 70 percent, would be willing to allocate or set aside any amount up to \$10,000,000 for dehydrating potatoes, this amendment would not be necessary?

Mr. BREWSTER. That is correct.

Mr. BALL. It is because UNRRA will not allocate any of its funds for dehydrating potatoes that it is necessary for the Commodity Credit Corporation to have authorization to spend money if the potatoes are to be dehydrated?

Mr. BREWSTER. I think it goes a little beyond that. UNRRA, as I stated before, agreed that they would allocate a certain amount of money for this purpose. I do not know whether the Senator from Minnesota was present when I made the statement. As I said, this is the first time I have ever heard any question regarding that attitude of UNRRA. I have been advised that Mr. LaGuardia was very agreeable to the use of potatoes, but he had in mind the question which the Senator raised, regarding the proportionate cost. Of course, UNRRA, as an international organization, is not concerned with the fact that we might have \$15,000,000 worth of potatoes which must be dumped.

That does not affect them at all. They are not concerned with whether the potatoes are thrown away or whether they are used. But if it comes to the question of utilization, we then make available the additional \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 to enable the potatoes to be converted into food value. So I think the figures which the Senator from Minnesota has used do not properly present the situation from the standpoint of the Government, which is obligated to pay

one-half of this expense in any event, so that certainly it is not all chargeable to the cost of the operation.

Mr. BALL. But we pay \$1.75 a hundred support price, and then we pay—

Mr. BREWSTER. One dollar and seventy-five cents more, or two dollars—

Mr. BALL. Yes; \$1.75 or \$2 more to produce dehydrated potatoes, and we could buy the same food value for \$1. It seems to me a bad bargain.

Mr. BREWSTER. It does on the assumption that there is more food in the world than is needed, and yet we have been told for the past year, and in the very eloquent language, I think, of the Senator from Minnesota himself, that the whole world was faced with starvation, and on the assumption that for the next year or two there will be a shortage of food, it certainly seems unfortunate that we should confront the probability of millions of bushels of available foodstuffs being simply thrown away, and meanwhile enter into the competition, as we have been compelled to do during the past year, for the very limited supplies of the other products from the State of the Senator from Minnesota and other States. So it seems to me that until we are clear of the famine conditions in the world, any refusal to make available food values for the people who need them is not in accord with sentiments which I think the Senate would wish to express.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Again I think that is a point which needs emphasis. What was the situation last year? We did not have sufficient food available for sale in this country to take care of the foreign needs and also our domestic needs, and we were confronted with an UNRRA which the Senator from Maine has pointed out is not, after all, an American UNRRA; it is an international UNRRA. We cannot stand here and tell UNRRA what it must take. But we should put ourselves in such a position that when the choice has to be made as to whether or not we are going to ship grain to Europe, to the detriment of large segments of our American people, or ship dehydrated potatoes to Europe, the answer will be to UNRRA, "There are the potatoes. Take them. But you are not going to take all of our grain." We also have an obligation to protect our own industry and our own people to some degree.

I recognize of course, that as in war, so in famine, there will be a certain amount of waste, and I realize that if he wants to add up the figures, the Senator from Minnesota can take this particular item and say that in a sense it is a bad bargain, unless he takes into account at the same time the value of the bargain to that segment of the American people constituting our poultry and dairy producers who need the grain which UNRRA otherwise insist shall go into the foreign market or into foreign shipment. What we are seeking, as the senior Senator from Oregon has said, is an authorization that will put the Commodity Credit Corporation in such a position that they can spend their funds for dehydrated potatoes to meet that type of sit-

uation should it arise again in 1947. We know that we shall have this famine problem ahead of us for at least another year.

Mr. BREWSTER. I think the Senator has very well stated the problem. It is true that in other sections of the world there has been some hesitation about accepting potatoes. Some people prefer wheat or other things.

Suggestion has been made as to the edibility of dehydrated potatoes, but in view of the history of recent years, when our soldiers in all sections of the world have been maintained on dehydrated potatoes, I cannot believe that there can be a valid challenge of their edibility or suitability. I have eaten them in all climates and temperatures, and I have found them entirely suitable for food. I think it is time for our foreign friends to be perhaps a little less discriminating. Instead of demanding the foodstuffs so vitally needed here at home for the maintenance of our domestic economy, they should be willing to eat the very food which our soldiers have eaten throughout the war. I cannot believe that people anywhere in the world who are starving will reject the food which we have found so usable during the war.

I hope that the pending proposal will prevail.

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. SWIFT. In the potato growing section of Alabama, where a great quantity of potatoes are produced, the crop has been harvested and is gone. I should like to ask the Senator a question. If this provision had been the law 60 or 90 days ago, when hundreds of thousands of bushels of surplus potatoes, for which there was no market, went out of southern Alabama at a very nominal price to the distilleries, could those potatoes have been converted into human food for starving people?

Mr. BREWSTER. They could have been. That is the purpose of this amendment.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will my colleague yield to me?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. One can go into all sorts of refinements in arguing this question; but it seems to me that there are only two or three fundamental facts involved. The first is that Europe has heretofore been calling for, and we have been shipping, grain which we sadly need in America in order to meet the needs of our own people.

Mr. BREWSTER. And which we are going to need next year.

Mr. WHITE. Second, dehydrated potatoes have been proved to be a proper and a fit food. They have been used by our American soldiers and sailors all over the world. It may be true that Europe and other parts of the world may prefer grain; but there is no reason why, when we have these potatoes, they should not be accepted as food, because if they are not, the alternative is wasted food in this country. The potatoes will go into the windrows. They will be frozen and destroyed. They will rot either in or on the ground, all through the potato-producing States of this Nation. It seems

to me that we are making a choice between giving to the world a proper food, which may not be the first choice as a food, while preserving for our own people what we need, and finding a market for hundreds of thousands of bushels of surplus potatoes.

Mr. BREWSTER. I thank my colleague very much.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to point out that the Commodity Credit Corporation is not restricted to turning over these potatoes or processed products to UNRRA as a method of disposal; but under this amendment it may dispose of them to any foreign country, or to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. They can be sold to any government or any agency of any government for use in whatever form they may be for relief purposes. They may be given to the Chinese Government, or to India, or to South America, or any other part of the world where there may be need of them at a particular time.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I believe that the discussion between the Senator from Maine and the Senator from Minnesota cleared up the point which I had in mind. Today, without this provision in the law, UNRRA could buy potatoes if it so desired. I understand the Senator to say that the value of his proposal is that if the potatoes were bought by the Commodity Credit Corporation they might be given or sold to UNRRA. UNRRA does not have to take the potatoes unless it wishes to do so, even from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. BREWSTER. That is true; but I would hope that there would be an administration of UNRRA which would not indefinitely demand the use of supplies very much needed here at home, in substitution for other supplies which were made available. That is the point.

Mr. REVERCOMB. After the Commodity Credit Corporation had bought the potatoes and offered them to UNRRA, if the administration of UNRRA should say, "We do not want potatoes," it would not have to take potatoes, would it?

Mr. BREWSTER. But I do not believe that it could very long justify before the American people the rejection of food values of that character if they were made available. Up to this time it has had the argument regarding selection, and it is that which we wish to avoid.

Mr. REVERCOMB. There is nothing in the bill which would require UNRRA to accept potatoes.

Mr. BREWSTER. When the next UNRRA appropriation is under consideration, if attention is called to the fact that it has refused to accept supplies of this character which were made available to it at reasonable figures, or as a gift, I do not think there will be much doubt as to the attitude of this body.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Would the situation be different if, when UNRRA's appropriation were to come before us again, there were many potatoes in the land, and they could avail themselves of them at a low price?

Mr. BREWSTER. No; because we would then get into the argument regarding costs. We are concerned with something more than costs. We are concerned with the destruction of the poultry and dairy industries of the Northeast and Northwest. That is the problem which we faced last year, and that is what we would like to avoid. I point that out because the discussion has centered around disposing of them to UNRRA, whether UNRRA wants them or not. But that is not what the amendment provides.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. HILL. As I read the language of the amendment, it is merely a permissive amendment.

Mr. BREWSTER. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. It does not direct, instruct, or order the Commodity Credit Corporation to buy a single potato. However, it gives to the Commodity Credit Corporation the authority to purchase surplus potatoes. I believe the senior Senator from Maine has summed up the situation, as has the junior Senator from Maine, who ably presented the question in the first instance. We know that grain can well be stored and preserved, and kept for long periods of time, but that is not true of potatoes.

Mr. BREWSTER. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. The fact is that many surplus potatoes, unless they are bought and used, will rot on the ground. They will go to waste, whereas they might well be used to feed the hungry people of the world.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. As I see it, the hungry people of Europe, while they make a great appeal, do not enter into the question at all. UNRRA is feeding the hungry people of Europe.

Mr. BREWSTER. What is it feeding them with? With grain which we vitally need in this country. That is the issue.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Yes; and it will continue to feed them with grain, because it has the right of selection.

Mr. BREWSTER. It will not continue to feed them with grain if the Senate will exercise the authority which it possesses next January when the question then arises. During the past year we have faced that issue. We do not need to face it further if we will enact the proper law.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I do not think the Senator is going to say "Feed them potatoes." Is not the idea to sustain the price of potatoes?

Mr. BREWSTER. Not at all. This issue does not affect the potato situation in that respect one iota. The Government is obligated for the next 2 years to maintain the price of potatoes, and I assume that the Government will fulfill its obligation. The only question is whether,

having bought 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes, it will dump them on the ground, or whether we shall enact this provision permitting the potatoes to be converted into food values to feed the starving people of the world, in substitution for the vitally needed grain supplies of this country. That is the only issue.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me put this question: Do I correctly understand the Senator to take the position that the same amount of potatoes will be bought by the Commodity Credit Corporation whether this provision is enacted into law or not?

Mr. BREWSTER. Absolutely. That is the law.

Mr. REVERCOMB. And the Senator states his position to be that, once having bought the potatoes, the Commodity Credit Corporation should find an outlet for them.

Mr. BREWSTER. My soul revolts at the proposals presented to us last winter by the Department of Agriculture, when it was alleged that it was necessary to leave potatoes in windrows and permit them to be destroyed. With millions of people in the world starving, I do not believe that any real American would like to see that situation occur.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I heartily agree with the Senator. I do not wish to see any foodstuffs destroyed.

Mr. BREWSTER. That was the only solution which the Department could present last winter.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Is it the sole object of this amendment—and I ask the question earnestly—to see that the potatoes are put to use?

Mr. BREWSTER. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does the Senator take the position, judging from what has occurred, that otherwise the potatoes will be wasted?

Mr. BREWSTER. The Department of Agriculture stated that there was no other solution.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. BALL. We faced the same situation last fall, when there was quite a surplus of potatoes. Has the Senator any facts as to how many bushels of potatoes were actually destroyed last fall?

Mr. BREWSTER. I have not had a report on that situation. I have the figures as to the quantity which was anticipated would be destroyed. It was several million bushels. Whether such actual destruction occurred, I cannot say. Up in Maine we avoided it because, notwithstanding the representations by UNRRA as to the lack of need, I took the matter up personally with the authorities of France. That Government indicated its very great interest in receiving potatoes, which we shipped in the raw condition. On that basis we shipped between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 bushels. I believe it is entirely practicable to ship raw potatoes to the northern countries of Europe. I know that they have been shipped from there over here, so I believe it is entirely feasible. I do not believe that it is practicable to ship raw potatoes to the temperate zones or the Mediterranean countries. I do not believe it is practicable to ship them to

China, where millions are starving today. Having just returned from that part of the world I can testify that if dehydrated potatoes, which are so convenient for shipment, could be made available, it would mean the saving of thousands of lives.

Mr. BALL. Are there not also several other outlets for surplus potatoes, particularly in connection with the manufacture of industrial alcohol? In this country today there is a shortage of industrial alcohol. The use of grain, sugar, and molasses has been restricted. The use of potatoes in the manufacture of industrial alcohol would not involve the cost of 10 cents a pound for dehydrating.

Mr. BREWSTER. I am sure that the Senator does not intend to prefer industrial alcohol to starving people. Our object is to use the potatoes to the greatest extent possible for starving people, making it possible to use some of our grain for our starving chickens.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I think we shall have plenty of grain to go around, and I think industrial alcohol is just as essential as dehydrated potatoes, and is likely to be used a great deal more.

Mr. AIKEN and Mr. TAYLOR addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maine yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield first to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I believe that potatoes for the manufacture of industrial alcohol are worth approximately 5 cents a bushel. If they have to be shipped any great distance, that price will not pay the cost of handling them. I believe that I am correct in saying that last year thousands of bushels of potatoes were given away for livestock-feeding purposes, but the recipients had to sign an agreement that they would not permit any of the potatoes to be used for human consumption. As a matter of fact, potatoes are not very high-grade livestock feed. But that was done in order to keep from throwing them into the river or destroying them in some other way.

Mr. BREWSTER. I now yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, let me say that my interest in this matter is almost wholly philanthropic, not only because I wish to see this food item preserved for the starving people of Europe, but also because Idaho is not seriously affected in this matter, because Idaho potatoes are so good that all of them will be sold. Nevertheless I do not wish to see potatoes which are grown anywhere else—I shall not mention any particular areas or localities—go to waste. I want them to be saved. The question is whether we shall process these potatoes so that, as has been pointed out, they can be preserved for perhaps 14 years, for the lean years, if necessary, and in that way we can postpone using them, and eventually take the pressure off our grain supplies and help keep some of our people from losing millions of dollars. Certainly if we could have used such potatoes this year to feed livestock instead of using grain for that purpose, the

cost of processing the potatoes would have been saved many times over to the United States. Of course, the major cost this year came to those who had to liquidate their flocks. But all of us are Americans; and if we help others save their flocks this year, possibly at another time they will help us to save something which otherwise we would lose. I know that millions of bushels of potatoes have been lost. I do not have the exact figures at hand. This item would prevent the loss of millions of bushels of potatoes this year, also. It is simply an authorization. If the service is found to be as necessary as is anticipated, it can be provided.

I have personally talked to Mr. LaGuardia, who said he would be glad to have the potatoes, if available. But, as the Senator from Minnesota has quite correctly pointed out, the cost of dehydrating potatoes, as compared to the cost of grain, is prohibitive insofar as their use by UNRRA is concerned. But Mr. LaGuardia said that if the potatoes were available, he certainly could dispose of them to the hungry people of Europe.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I understood the Senator to say that the Commodity Credit Corporation is now authorized to purchase all surplus potatoes.

Mr. BREWSTER. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Is there any significance or reason for the provision of the amendment that—

The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes.

Is that merely a repetition of already existing authority?

Mr. BREWSTER. I do not think it is necessary at all. What is necessary is the additional language, "and to process and sell, give, or otherwise dispose of such potatoes to any foreign country."

Mr. REVERCOMB. In other words, the language I have read does not create any additional authority; is that correct?

Mr. BREWSTER. That is correct.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BREWSTER. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I should like to have a little more information. In the Red River Valley of the North, of which Minnesota is a part, about 12,000,000 bushels of potatoes spoiled last year. In a meeting with the Secretary of Agriculture a few days ago, he expressed himself as being in favor of this item.

Mr. BREWSTER. I so understood.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I hope the amendment prevails.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, has the Senator from North Dakota anything in writing from the Secretary of Agriculture on the point he has just made? The people to whom I have talked in the Department of Agriculture, who are the experts on dehydrated potatoes, certainly did not seem to be friendly to this proposition.

Mr. YOUNG. Did the Senator from Maine talk to Mr. Dodd?

Mr. BALL. I asked if the Senator had any written recommendation.

Mr. YOUNG. My information was verbal.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I may say we had a conversation with Mr. Dodd, at the Department of Agriculture, and with a number of other potato experts. They said if we could get this authorization to help them get all of these surplus potatoes "out of their hair," they certainly would be in favor of it, and would appreciate it very much.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I ask for a vote on the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI in order that the amendment may be considered.

Mr. BALL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon to suspend the rule. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" appear to have it.

Mr. BALL. I ask for a division.

Mr. MORSE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum having been suggested, the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. AIKEN and Mr. BARKLEY answered to their names when called.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I withdraw my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. After a quorum call has been begun, can it be withdrawn?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, that may be done.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon withdrew his suggestion of the absence of a quorum. He did not ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. However, the Chair asked whether there was objection.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, was unanimous consent given?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent was granted.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand that the rule has been suspended, and that the amendment is now before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; the question now is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon to suspend the rule in order that the amendment may be considered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I distinctly heard the Chair say, on that motion, that "The 'ayes' have it."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair stated, "The 'ayes' appear to have it."

Then, before the Chair could proceed any further, a division was requested. In order to obtain a division, a two-thirds majority in favor of having a division is required. The Chair started to order a standing vote on the question of having a division, and at that point the absence of a quorum was suggested.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I distinctly heard the Chair, "The 'ayes' have it."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair merely said, "The 'ayes' appear to have it." The Chair did not state, "The 'ayes' have it." The Chair had not positively stated that the "ayes" have it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the Chair rule whether the "ayes" or the "noes" have it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has not ruled on that matter.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WILEY. Is the pending question a hot potato or a cold potato?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's point of order is not in order.

Following the vote on the motion of the Senator from Oregon, a division was requested, but immediately thereafter the absence of a quorum was suggested. The suggestion of the absence of a quorum takes precedence, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Hayden | Pepper |
| Andrews | Hill | Revercomb |
| Ball | Hoey | Robertson |
| Barkley | Huffman | Smith |
| Brewster | Johnston, S. C. | Stanfill |
| Brooks | Kilgore | Stewart |
| Capper | La Follette | Swift |
| Carville | Langer | Taylor |
| Chavez | Lucas | Thomas, Okla. |
| Connally | McCarran | Thomas, Utah |
| Cordon | McClellan | Tobey |
| Donnell | McKellar | Tunnell |
| Eastland | McMahon | Vandenberg |
| Ferguson | Magnuson | Walsh |
| George | Moore | Wherry |
| Gossett | Morse | White |
| Green | Murray | Wiley |
| Gurney | Overton | Young |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, perhaps I should not ask for a yea-and-nay vote on the pending motion at this time of the evening. However, I have asked for a division.

This amendment will not help any potato producer. The Commodity Credit Corporation is compelled by law to support the price of potatoes. The amendment will not result in any additional quantity of food being sent to the starving people of Europe and Asia. All the amendment does is to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to undertake the dehydrating of surplus potatoes which it must buy under the price-support program. The dehydration will cost from about 8 cents to 10 cents a pound. A pound of dehydrated potatoes contains approximately the same food value as a pound of wheat or a pound of wheat flour which can be bought for almost the cost of dehydrating and packing the potatoes. The proposal, Mr. President, does not strike me as being an efficient

or economical way to conduct the business of the Government.

I hope the motion to suspend the rule will be defeated. The only persons who would be benefited by the amendment are the dehydrators who built plants during the war and undertook contracts with the War Department.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I appreciate the liquidation of the Senator's figures down to 10 cents a pound, because I believe that to be a much fairer basis of comparison. We must assume that the Government will have the surplus potatoes. The only question is whether to throw them away or use them.

I do not understand the Senator's figures in respect to wheat. I recognize his capacity to speak as an authority. I have before me figures which show that wheat is selling for \$2.10 a bushel. Is that an approximate price?

Mr. BALL. The price is a little over \$2 now.

Mr. BREWSTER. According to the figures I have, that would be 3½ cents per raw pound.

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. BREWSTER. Then there is the milling, packaging, and freight, which, according to my figures, are 3 cents a pound, which makes a total of 6.5 cents for the comparable figure as against the 8 to 10 cents a pound for the potatoes.

Mr. BALL. I remind the Senator that raw wheat can be run through a coffee grinder, and it makes an excellent cereal in that form. I have tried it many times, and there is no cost of processing in that case. I imagine it is used that way often in Europe.

Mr. BREWSTER. I have gotten together some comparative costs which indicate that the disparity is not so large as I have indicated.

I have before me the report of the Department of Agriculture on the food value and nutritive value of 1 pound of wheat in calories, 16.33; dehydrated potatoes, 16.47. In other words, dehydrated potatoes are a little higher in calories. In carbohydrates the figure for wheat is 328, and for dehydrated potatoes, 372.

Mr. BALL. That is what I said, that they have approximately the same food value.

Mr. BREWSTER. The figures are not so seriously disparate as indicated in the original statement of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. BALL. When we wipe out entirely the cost of the raw potatoes—

Mr. BREWSTER. Which, as the Senator agrees, is a cost we must bear in any event.

Mr. BALL. Something might be realized if the potatoes were sold to alcohol plants, or if, as the Senator suggested, they were shipped in the raw state to the countries of Europe.

Mr. BREWSTER. Which, of course, they can do.

Mr. BALL. They can do it without this amendment.

Mr. BREWSTER. They cannot do it without an amendment, because they have not the authority at the present time.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine speaks of shipping

raw potatoes to the countries of northern Europe. My understanding is that they would not keep. That information comes from the man in charge of the Army program, who says potatoes have to be dehydrated before they can be shipped to Europe.

Mr. BREWSTER. We shipped a good many million bushels last year successfully to Belgium and France.

Mr. EASTLAND. That was from certain areas.

Mr. BREWSTER. From Maine.

Mr. EASTLAND. But potatoes produced in other areas must be dehydrated.

Mr. BREWSTER. I think that is true.

Mr. EASTLAND. As to the argument comparing wheat and potatoes, my information is that we do not have wheat supplies adequate to relieve starvation.

Mr. BREWSTER. That is the point. I believe the Senator was not in the Chamber, but that is what we have been arguing. The point is that when we have an inadequate supply of wheat here for our own needs, it is much better to substitute the dehydrated potatoes in order to conserve our own wheat supply. That is the basis of our position.

Mr. BALL. The prospects this year are for the second largest wheat crop in our history, considerably over a billion bushels.

Mr. EASTLAND. That is a prospect.

Mr. BALL. Certainly, but the whole prospect as to potatoes is merely a prospect.

Mr. EASTLAND. No; we have a great surplus of potatoes in this country today.

Mr. BALL. The main surplus will come along in the fall.

Mr. EASTLAND. But we are legislating for the entire country, and there is a surplus at this time. As I understand—and I should like to have the Senator inform me if I am in error—under the law the Commodity Credit Corporation must purchase these potatoes. Is that true?

Mr. BALL. Yes; under the support price program they must buy them if there is no market for them otherwise.

Mr. EASTLAND. Then does not the Senator think the potatoes should be dehydrated and used to save human life, rather than sold to an alcohol plant to be turned into a product on which people could get drunk?

Mr. BALL. No. It is commercial alcohol that is made from them. I think it is bad business for the taxpayers of this country to force the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay 10 cents a pound for dehydrating when they can get the same food value for 5 or 6 cents a pound.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI. A division has been demanded. Those in favor of the motion will rise.

On a division, the motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6885) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House still further insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

EXTENSION OF THE SUGAR ACT OF 1937

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1584, House bill 6689, to extend for an additional year the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

Mr. President, when the bill came over to the Senate from the House it provided for an extension of 1 year only. The Senate Finance Committee recommended an extension of 3 years. But the proponents of the legislation and all others interested have agreed that the Senate amendment in that respect should be rejected so that the bill will call for an extension of only 1 year.

The State Department and the Department of Agriculture are most anxious that the law be not extended for more than 1 year, and that has been agreed to.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. During the day a Senator on the minority side indicated some hostility to the proposed legislation, but he has since told me that he has no further objection, and I think he approves the passage of the bill in its amended form.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I have raised a question, because I understood the act was to be extended for 3 years, and my objection was only on that basis. To the act being extended for 1 year I have no objection.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. I might say that I am very happy to hear that the change has been made. After the action of the

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6885

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 16, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any
4 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to
5 supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal
6 year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to
7 provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year

1 ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the
2 fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes,
3 namely:

4 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

5 LEGISLATIVE

6 (1) SENATE

7 (2) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 (3) *For a clerk in the Office of the Secretary at the rate of*
9 *of \$3,380 per annum, in lieu of an assistant in the Secre-*
10 *tary's Office provided by S. Res. 181, agreed to December*
11 *13, 1929, fiscal year 1947, \$3,380, and the Legislative*
12 *Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby*
13 *is amended accordingly.*

14 (4) *For an amount necessary to increase the salary of one*
15 *clerk under the Office of the Secretary from \$2,400 to*
16 *\$2,700, fiscal year 1947, \$300, and the Legislative Branch*
17 *Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended*
18 *accordingly.*

19 (5) *For an amount necessary to increase the salary of the*
20 *assistant to the press door from \$2,200 to \$2,400, fiscal year*
21 *1947, \$200, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act*
22 *for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.*

23 (6) *Public Law 479, the Legislative Branch Appropriation*
24 *Act, 1947, is hereby amended by striking out, under the*
25 *heading "Senate", subhead "Office of the Secretary", the*

1 words "special officer, \$2,460; special officer, \$2,280" and
 2 inserting in lieu thereof the words "two special officers at
 3 \$2,460 each".

4 (7) For an amount necessary to increase the salary of the
 5 assistant to the press door from \$1,900 to \$2,000, fiscal
 6 year 1947, \$100, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation
 7 Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.

8 (8) DOCUMENT ROOM

9 For an amount required to increase the compensation
 10 of the Superintendent of the Senate Document Room from
 11 \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the position is held
 12 by the present incumbent to \$3,960 and \$1,540 additional so
 13 long as the position is held by the present incumbent, fiscal
 14 year 1947, \$500, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation
 15 Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.

16 (10) CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

17 For additional clerical and messenger services for each
 18 Senator from any State which has a population of five mil-
 19 lion or more, at the rate of \$5,040 per annum, \$64,680, and
 20 for additional clerical and messenger services for each Sena-
 21 tor from any State which has a population of less than five
 22 million, at the rate of \$2,520 per annum, \$189,420; in all,
 23 from August 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, fiscal year 1947,
 24 \$254,100.

1 (11)OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

2 (12)Beginning July 1, 1946, the following salary rates shall
3 be effective in lieu of those provided for the same positions in
4 the Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch
5 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, which hereby is
6 amended accordingly:

7 Assistant doorkeeper, \$3,040; messengers—three (acting
8 as assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,560 each; one at \$2,140;
9 twenty-nine (including four for minority) at \$1,900 each;
10 four at \$1,780 each; one at card door, \$2,800 and \$240
11 additional so long as the position is held by the present in-
12 cumbent; janitor, \$2,600 and \$300 additional so long as the
13 position is held by the present incumbent; Radio Press Gal-
14 lery, superintendent, \$3,660, and one assistant superintend-
15 ent, \$2,400; laborer in charge of private passage, \$1,800,
16 and \$320 additional so long as the position is held by the
17 present incumbent; laborers—two at \$1,700 each, one at
18 \$1,580.

19 (13)Capital Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Cap-
20 tain, \$3,300; two lieutenants at \$2,200 each; two special
21 officers at \$2,200 each; four sergeants at \$2,120 each; sixty
22 privates at \$2,000 each.

23 (14)Post office: Assistant postmaster, \$3,080; chief clerk,
24 \$2,660; wagon master, \$2,480; assistant, \$1,940; twenty-six
25 mail carriers at \$1,940 each.

1 (15) *For paying such increases during the fiscal year 1947,*
 2 *\$28,240.*

3 (16) *CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

4 (17) *Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 5 *year 1946, for "Miscellaneous items", exclusive of labor,*
 6 *\$60,000.*

7 (18) *Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery*
 8 *of \$250 for each Senator and the President of the Senate,*
 9 *for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$24,-*
 10 *250, to remain available until June 30, 1947.*

11 *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

12 (19) *SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES*

13 (20) *Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representa-*
 14 *tives: To enable the Clerk of the House to carry out the pro-*
 15 *visions of House Resolutions Numbered 90 and 691, adopted*
 16 *July 2, 1946, fiscal year, 1947, \$52,720.*

17 (21) *Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representa-*
 18 *tives: To enable the Clerk of the House to carry out the*
 19 *provision of House Resolution Numbered 90, adopted July*
 20 *2, 1946, fiscal years 1945-1946, \$1,840.80.*

21 *CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE*

22 *Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery*
 23 *of \$250 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident*
 24 *Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of*

1 the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$109,500, to remain available
2 until June 30, 1947.

3 **(22)***Attending physician's office: The compensation (includ-*
4 *ing retired pay) of the technical assistant in the office of*
5 *the attending physician, appointed pursuant to authority con-*
6 *tained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, shall*
7 *not be diminished by reason of any change subsequent to such*
8 *appointment in his retired status.*

9 **(23)**JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

10 *For an assistant clerk at \$3,600 per annum, fiscal year*
11 *1947, \$3,600.*

12 **(24)**JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

13 *For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on*
14 *the Economic Report created by section 5 of Public Law*
15 *Numbered 304, Seventy-ninth Congress, entitled "An Act*
16 *to declare a national policy on employment, production, and*
17 *purchasing power, and for other purposes", approved*
18 *February 20, 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$50,000.*

19 **(25)**COMMISSION TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT
20 THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES

21 *The appropriation for traveling and other expenses of*
22 *the Commission to represent the United States at the*
23 *Philippine Independence Ceremonies contained in Public,*
24 *Numbered 419, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 21,*
25 *1946, shall be available until August 31, 1946, and the Sec-*

1 *retary of the Senate is authorized to make such advances*
 2 *therefrom to the Chairman of the Commission or his order*
 3 *as may be necessary.*

4 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

5 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

6 Capitol Buildings: The appropriation "Capitol Building
 7 and repairs, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch
 8 Appropriation Act, 1942, and made available until expended
 9 under the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation
 10 Act, 1944, to pay the balance outstanding on contract entered
 11 into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Westinghouse
 12 Electric and Manufacturing Company November 7, 1941,
 13 for furnishing the materials and performing the work for
 14 making changes to two motor generator sets of the Senate
 15 Office Building substation to increase their output capacity,
 16 is hereby made available also for the payment of an addi-
 17 tional amount of \$2,977.51 for extra emergency work per-
 18 formed under such contract, by order of the Architect of
 19 the Capitol, during the month of August 1945.

20 Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 21 1946, for "Capitol Buildings", including the objects speci-
 22 fied under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation
 23 Act, 1946, \$10,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.
 24 (26)Capitol Buildings: For alterations and improvements to
 25 the barber shop in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building,

1 *including replacement of equipment, fiscal year 1947, \$3,365,*
 2 *to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol.*

3 House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal
 4 year 1946, for maintenance, including the objects specified
 5 under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation
 6 Act, 1946, \$16,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

7 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

8 Working capital and congressional printing and binding:
 9 The limitation in the appropriation "Working capital and
 10 congressional printing and binding" in the Legislative Branch
 11 Appropriation Act, 1946, upon the amount which may be
 12 expended for printing, binding, and distribution of the
 13 Federal Register is hereby increased from "\$500,000" to
 14 "~~(27)\$550,000~~ \$554,681.06".

15 **(28)***Items contained in the Legislative Branch Appropria-*
 16 *tion Act, 1947, Public Law Numbered 479, approved July*
 17 *1, 1946, which are specified as immediately available shall*
 18 *be available for liquidation of obligations incurred under*
 19 *such appropriations during the fiscal year 1946.*

20 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21 EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

22 UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

23 ADMINISTRATION

24 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administra-
 25 tion: For an additional amount to enable the President to

1 carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944
 2 (Public Law 267), as amended, to be consolidated with
 3 the appropriations for the same purpose in the United
 4 Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participa-
 5 tion Appropriation Act, 1945, the United Nations Relief
 6 and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946,
 7 and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$465,-
 8 000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*,
 9 That said consolidated funds may be expended without
 10 regard to the limitations in the proviso clause of the first
 11 paragraph of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
 12 Administration Participation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That
 13 none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the
 14 acquisition, ~~(29)transportation~~ transportation, delivery or
 15 distribution of any supplies, commodities or equipment to or
 16 for any recipient country which fails ~~(30)or~~ *refuses in the*
 17 *determination of the Secretary of State* to permit ~~(31)the~~
 18 *a reasonable number of properly accredited representa-*
 19 *tives of the American press to enter, observe and report*
 20 ~~(32)without censorship~~ on the distribution, and utilization of
 21 relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished to
 22 such country ~~(33)without any deletions or modifications by~~
 23 *censorship of their reports dealing with such subjects: Pro-*
 24 *vided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated*

1 *shall be used for the acquisition, transportation, delivery, or*
2 *distribution of any supplies, commodities, or equipment to or*
3 *for any recipient country until such country shall provide*
4 *for the prompt distribution of such supplies, commodities,*
5 *and equipment.*

6 DEFENSE AID—LEND-LEASE

7 Liquidation: Not to exceed \$5,500,000 of the funds
8 made available by title II of the Second Deficiency Approp-
9 priation Act, 1945, and other Acts mentioned in said title
10 for carrying out the provisions of an Act to promote the
11 defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, are
12 hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1947 for
13 the liquidation of the activities under said Act of March 11,
14 1941, said sum to be derived from the amounts appropriated
15 for the several categories for which appropriations have been
16 made as may be determined by the Secretary of State, or
17 such official as he may designate: *Provided*, That the amount
18 named herein shall not be available for any expense incident
19 to the shipment abroad of any commodities after December
20 31, 1946.

21 (34) *SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING*

22 *Surplus property, care and handling: To enable the*
23 *President, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,*
24 *through the War and Navy Departments, to carry out the*
25 *provisions of paragraph 8 of Executive Order 9630 of*

1 September 27, 1945, in connection with the disposal of
2 surplus property in accordance with the provisions of the
3 Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, \$120,000,000,
4 of which \$100,000,000 shall be for expenditure by the War
5 Department and \$20,000,000 for expenditure by the Navy
6 Department: *Provided, That expenses hereunder shall include*
7 *pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval*
8 *personnel: Provided further, That current naval appropria-*
9 *tions shall be available for the care and handling of property*
10 *declared surplus to disposal agencies pending actual reim-*
11 *bursement from them.*

12 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

13 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

14 Office of Alien Property Custodian: The Alien Property
15 Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or
16 other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him
17 all necessary expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custo-
18 dian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the
19 Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with
20 the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S.
21 C. App.) : *Provided, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall*
22 *be available for the entire fiscal year 1947 for the general*
23 *administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property*
24 *Custodian, including the salary of the Alien Property Custo-*
25 *dian at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to*

1 exceed \$8,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
2 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
3 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; rent in the District
4 of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for the temporary
5 employment of persons or organizations by contract or
6 otherwise for special services without regard to the civil
7 service and classification laws and section 3709, Revised
8 Statutes; personal services in the District of Columbia and
9 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; law-
10 books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals;
11 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles;
12 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated
13 services; traveling expenses, including expenses of attend-
14 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work
15 of the agency; and all other necessary general administrative
16 expenses: *Provided further*, That on or before November
17 1, 1946, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report
18 to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the
19 House of Representatives giving detailed information on all
20 administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in
21 connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property
22 Custodian.

23 CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

24 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
25 Civilian Production Administration, fiscal year 1947, includ-

1 ing salary of the Administrator at \$12,000 per annum, and
2 salaries of six principal officials at \$10,000 per annum each
3 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
4 elsewhere; the employment of aliens; the employment of
5 expert witnesses; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and
6 uncompensated services; not to exceed \$10,000 for the tem-
7 porary employment of persons or organizations, by contract
8 or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classifica-
9 tion laws; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks,
10 book of reference, and periodicals; reimbursement at not to
11 exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred
12 by them in performance of official travel in privately owned
13 automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to
14 exceed \$2,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel to
15 and from their homes or regular places of business in accord-
16 ance with the Standardized Travel Regulations, including
17 travel in privately owned automobile (and including per
18 diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of per-
19 sons employed intermittently away from their homes or reg-
20 ular places of business as compliance commissioners and
21 receiving compensation on a per diem when actually em-
22 ployed basis and expenses of attendance at meetings of
23 organizations concerned with the work of the Administration;
24 not to exceed \$157,850 for deposit in the general fund of the
25 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of

1 the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; not to exceed
 2 \$494,000 for printing and binding; and the rental, main-
 3 tenance, and operation of passenger automobiles and one
 4 airplane; (35)~~\$18,000,000~~ \$20,000,000: *Provided*, That no
 5 part of this appropriation shall be available for the main-
 6 tenance or operation of an airplane or for the payment of
 7 rental of any airplane.

8 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

9 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
 10 the Office of Defense Transportation, fiscal year 1947,
 11 including salary of the Director at not to exceed \$12,000,
 12 and the Deputy Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses
 13 (not to exceed \$50,000), including reimbursement, at not
 14 to exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees or others rendering
 15 service to said Office for official travel performed by them
 16 in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their
 17 official stations and attendance at meetings of organizations
 18 concerned with the work of the agency; personal services
 19 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract steno-
 20 graphic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference,
 21 newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation and
 22 repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization
 23 of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and bind-
 24 ing (not to exceed \$10,000) ; not to exceed \$4,000 for
 25 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty

1 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
2 (Public Law 364) ; payment, at rates not in excess of those
3 fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts
4 (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of
5 witnesses appearing at hearings held by the Office of Defense
6 Transportation in connection with the performance of its
7 functions; \$525,000; *Provided*, That the payment of sub-
8 sistence to witnesses shall be subject to certification by the
9 Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his
10 designee, as to the necessity therefor: *Provided further*,
11 That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the
12 Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license
13 or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes
14 such lines would have been obligated to pay had they con-
15 tinued in operation under the control of the owners thereof.

16 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

17 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
18 the Office of Economic Stabilization, fiscal year 1947, in-
19 cluding salaries of the Director at \$15,000 per annum and
20 one assistant to the Director at \$9,800 per annum and
21 other personal services in the District of Columbia and
22 elsewhere; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and
23 newspapers; temporary employment (not to exceed \$2,193)
24 of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without
25 regard to civil-service and classification laws; not to exceed

1 \$3,750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
2 cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of
3 June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; traveling expenses
4 including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
5 concerned with the work of the Office (not to exceed
6 \$8,000) ; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of pas-
7 senger automobile; and printing and binding (not to exceed
8 \$8,000) ; \$200,000.

9 OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

10 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses for
11 liquidating the activities of the Office of Scientific Research
12 and Development, fiscal year 1947, including personal serv-
13 ices in the District of Columbia; maintenance, operation,
14 and repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utiliza-
15 tion of voluntary and uncompensated services; purchase of
16 reports, documents, plans, or specifications; printing and
17 binding; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile,
18 of employees and others rendering service to the Govern-
19 ment, for expenses incurred by them in performance of official
20 travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of
21 their official stations; the cost of a compartment or such other
22 accommodation as may be authorized by the Director for
23 security when authorized personnel are required to transport
24 secret documents or hand baggage containing highly tech-
25 nical and valuable equipment; and not to exceed \$2,000

1 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
2 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
3 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; \$575,000: *Provided*, That the
4 Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell,
5 lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and
6 conditions as it may deem advisable, devices, scientific or
7 technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty,
8 developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the
9 performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except
10 articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts
11 from such dispositions shall be covered into the Treasury
12 as miscellaneous receipts.

13 . WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

14 Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated
15 from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided
16 for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to
17 exceed \$435,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947 for all neces-
18 sary expenses of the War Assets Administration established
19 by Executive Order 9689; for allocation or reimbursement
20 by the War Assets Administrator to Government agen-
21 cies designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by
22 or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944; for pay-
23 ment to Government agencies designated by the Admin-
24 istrator for rendering special services in connection with

1 the disposal of surplus property in such amounts as shall
2 be approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for alloca-
3 tion or reimbursement to owning agencies in such amounts
4 and upon such basis as shall be approved by the Bureau of
5 the Budget, for the care and handling (including pay and
6 allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel)
7 of surplus property subsequent to the filing of a declaration
8 of surplus covering such property with a disposal agency
9 designated by the Administrator, or, if the Administrator
10 prescribes procedures whereby declarations of surplus are
11 made at approximately the time of disposal or removal,
12 subsequent to notice by the owning agency to the disposal
13 agency that property has been determined to be surplus and
14 is subject to such procedures; such funds to be available
15 for personal services in the District of Columbia; fees and
16 mileage of witnesses at rates provided by law for witnesses
17 attending in the United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c);
18 temporary (not in excess of one year) or intermittent serv-
19 ice of experts or consultants or organizations thereof, includ-
20 ing stenographic reporting services, by contract or otherwise,
21 without regard to the civil-service and classification laws;
22 lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals;
23 acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated
24 services; printing and binding; travel expenses, including
25 reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, to em-

1 ployees for expenses incurred by them in performance of
2 official travel in privately owned automobiles within the
3 limits of their official stations; expenses of attendance at
4 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
5 Administration; procurement of supplies, equipment, reports,
6 and services in connection with the care, handling, and
7 disposition of surplus property without regard to the pro-
8 visions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41
9 U. S. C. 5) upon determination by the Administrator
10 or by any official designated by him for this purpose that
11 such method of procurement is necessary; purchase and
12 procurement of reports of experts or consultants or or-
13 ganizations thereof; advertising, including radio time; pur-
14 chase, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger
15 automobiles; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft
16 in the Territories and possessions in connection with dis-
17 posal activities and, in the continental limits of the
18 United States in connection with the disposition of air-
19 craft and airports; acquisition of buildings, lands, lease-
20 holds, and other interests therein, and temporary use
21 thereof for the care, handling, and disposition of surplus
22 property; payments to States or political subdivisions
23 thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accru-
24 ing against real property declared surplus to the Admin-
25 istration by Government corporations; authority to ad-

1 vance money to Administration cashiers and collection
2 officials upon furnishing bond, for the purpose of handling
3 cash transactions and making change at surplus property
4 sales: *Provided*, That the Administrator may delegate to
5 any official in the War Assets Administration the authority
6 to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate
7 to any subordinate official the authority to make other de-
8 terminations necessary for the conduct of the administrative
9 management within said Administration: *Provided further*,
10 That any employee of the War Assets Administration is
11 authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Admin-
12 istrator, to administer to or take from any person an oath.
13 affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in
14 connection with the performance of the functions or ac-
15 tivities of the War Assets Administration: *Provided further*.
16 That the Administration may procure by contract or other-
17 wise and furnish to Governmental employees and employees
18 of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof
19 food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency
20 medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment,
21 laundry service, and sanitation (36) ~~facilities~~; *facilities*, and
22 erect temporary structures and make alterations in existing
23 structures necessary for these purposes, when such employees
24 are engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the
25 preparation for such disposal, at locations where such sup-

plies, services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the provisions of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390) shall not apply with respect to officers and employees of the War Assets Administration.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT—GENERAL
PROVISIONS

(a) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to any official in such agency the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within such agency.

(b) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head of such agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of such agency.

(c) The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims against the United States in accordance with the Act of

1 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate
2 certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December
3 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the head of any other
4 agency to designate employees of such agency as certifying
5 officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the
6 constituent agency concerned.

7 OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

8 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
9 the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the pro-
10 visions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as
11 amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App.
12 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55
13 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act,
14 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or sup-
15 plementing such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and
16 functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of
17 Price Administration, including personal services in the
18 District of Columbia and elsewhere; lawbooks, books of ref-
19 erence, newspapers, and periodicals; expenses of in-service
20 training of employees, including salaries and traveling
21 expenses of instructors; not to exceed \$55,000 for the em-
22 ployment of aliens; not to exceed \$30,000 for the temporary
23 employment of persons or organizations, by contract or other-
24 wise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
25 or the civil-service and classification laws; contract steno-

1 graphic reporting services without regard to said section
2 3709; witness fees; printing and binding (not to exceed
3 \$790,290, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of
4 forms prescribed for use of trade or public, instructions,
5 regulations, coupon books, price lists, and printing
6 required for the conduct of litigation); not to exceed
7 \$300,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or
8 ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in
9 each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Adminis-
10 trator, regional administrator, or the district director in the
11 region or district in which the purchase is contemplated;
12 traveling expenses (not to exceed \$7,674,330), including
13 reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, of em-
14 ployees for expenses incurred by them on official travel in
15 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their offi-
16 cial stations, expenses of appointees from point of induction
17 in continental United States to their first post of duty in
18 the Territories and return and expenses of attendance at
19 meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
20 Office of Price Administration; hire, maintenance, operation,
21 and repair of passenger automobiles; not to exceed \$2,509,-
22 000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
23 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,
24 1944 (Public Law 364); fiscal year 1947, (37)\$106,650,000
25 \$56,650,000: *Provided*, That the aggregate of expenditures of

1 any kind directly incident to informational functions shall not
2 exceed for the period of the fiscal year, \$1,750,000 (38): *Pro-*
3 *vided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this*
4 *paragraph shall be used to pay the salary of any person*
5 *engaged in preparing or disseminating general propaganda*
6 *in support of price control or any price-control program: Pro-*
7 *vided further, That within thirty days after the enactment*
8 *of legislation extending the termination date of the Office*
9 *of Price Administration beyond June 30, 1946, the Director*
10 *of the Bureau of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate*
11 *of appropriation contained in House Document Numbered*
12 *653, Seventy-ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty*
13 *days make such revision (in no case upward) of the com-*
14 *ponent parts and within the total amount thereof as would,*
15 *in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of*
16 *such legislation, and such revision shall be published*
17 *promptly in the Federal Register and shall be binding upon*
18 *the Office of Price Administration: Provided further, That*
19 *obligations in pursuance of such revision, if justified thereby,*
20 *may be incurred at quarterly rates not exceeding (except*
21 *for liquidation expenses and the added cost of the Federal*
22 *Employees Pay Act of 1946) those that would have been*
23 *permissible under an appropriation made in accordance with*
24 *the estimate of appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned*
25 *House Document Numbered 653: Provided further, That no*

1 part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation
2 of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United
3 States who shall divulge or make known in any manner what-
4 ever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus
5 of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the dis-
6 charge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income,
7 profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set
8 forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or
9 document, required or requested to be filed by order or regu-
10 lation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire,
11 report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book con-
12 taining any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or ex-
13 amined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any
14 person who shall print or publish in any manner what-
15 ever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire,
16 report, return, or document or any part thereof or source
17 of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing
18 business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or
19 document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions
20 shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication
21 or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents
22 of like general character wherein individual statistics or the
23 source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or in-
24 directly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the

1 War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States
2 Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be
3 requested by them for use in the performance of their official
4 duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
5 tion shall be available for making any subsidy payments;
6 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
7 be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any
8 agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or
9 manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agri-
10 cultural commodity, including milk and its products and
11 livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agricul-
12 ture has determined and published for such agricultural
13 commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the
14 Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Pub-
15 lic Law 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2)
16 in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commod-
17 ity, the Secretary of Agriculture has held public hearings
18 and determined and published such comparable price in the
19 manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended;
20 and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after
21 investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or
22 prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, in-
23 cluding milk and its product and livestock, will reflect to the
24 producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conform-
25 ity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided*

1 *further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform
2 in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law
3 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided fur-*
4 *ther*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration
5 is authorized and empowered, when designated for the pur-
6 pose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from
7 any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such in-
8 strument is required in connection with the performance of the
9 functions or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That
10 no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly
11 used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person
12 who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum
13 price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity
14 unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person
15 shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or com-
16 merce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Adminis-
17 trator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in con-
18 sidering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies,
19 maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared
20 in compliance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the
21 funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary
22 or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different
23 kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables
24 which are described in terms of specifications or standards,

1 unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such
2 order, in general use.

3 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

4 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

5 American Battle Monuments Commission: The appro-
6 priation American Battle Monuments Commission in the
7 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby
8 made available for travel expenses in the amount of \$15,100,
9 notwithstanding section 105 of said Act.

10 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

11 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
12 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", ~~(39)\$250,000~~
13 \$400,000; *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in
14 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, on the
15 amount which may be expended for penalty mail costs is
16 hereby increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

17 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal
18 year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000.

19 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
21 Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion ~~(40)~~, *includ-*
22 *ing the Office of Contract Settlement*, in carrying out
23 the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1944 (Public
24 Law 458), ~~(41)~~ *the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law*
25 *395)*, and all other powers, duties, and functions which

1 may be lawfully vested in the Office of War Mobilization
2 and Reconversion, including personal services in the District
3 of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting
4 services; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncom-
5 pensated services; fees and expenses of witnesses; lawbooks,
6 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and
7 binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger
8 automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attend-
9 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work
10 of this agency; and not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the
11 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
12 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
13 Law 364) ; (42) *fiscal year 1947*, \$725,000.

14 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

15 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

16 Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds
17 made available for "Public Works Administration liquida-
18 tion" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944,
19 approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375), as amended
20 by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, approved
21 April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40), and the First Deficiency
22 Appropriation Act, 1946, approved December 28, 1945
23 (Public Law 269), are hereby continued available until
24 June 30, 1947, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be

1 available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year
2 1947.

3 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

4 Site and building, west central heating plant, Wash-
5 ington, District of Columbia: For an additional amount
6 for "Site and building, west central heating plant, Washing-
7 ton, District of Columbia", including the objects specified
8 under this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions
9 Appropriation Act, 1941, and as authorized by the Act of
10 December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856), \$2,600,000, to remain
11 available until expended.

12 General administrative expenses: For an additional
13 amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General administrative ex-
14 penses", including the objects specified under this head in
15 the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, \$282,000,
16 of which amount not to exceed \$79,635 may be expended
17 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$144,920
18 for personal services in the field, and \$50,000 for travel
19 expenses, which limitations shall be in addition to those
20 specified under said head.

21 Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds out-
22 side the District of Columbia: For an additional amount,
23 fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings
24 and grounds outside the District of Columbia", including

1 the objects specified under this head in the Independent
2 Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, \$1,448,000.

3 Veterans' decentralization allowances: For expenses of
4 packing, crating, drayage, transportation, temporary storage
5 (not to exceed thirty days), unpacking and uncrating house-
6 hold goods and personal effects (not exceeding seven
7 thousand pounds if uncrated and eight thousand seven
8 hundred and fifty pounds if crated) in accordance, unless
9 otherwise specified herein, with the Act of October 10,
10 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder or any
11 amendments thereto, of employees transferred from Wash-
12 ington in order to be restored pursuant to the provisions
13 of section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of
14 1940, as amended, to positions in certain activities of de-
15 partments and establishments, which positions were removed
16 from the seat of government under the President's program
17 of decentralization during 1941-1944, and for payment to
18 such employees of special allowances of \$5 per day for
19 not to exceed fifteen days after arrival at destination subject
20 to conditions hitherto prescribed with respect to such special
21 allowances, (43) *fiscal year 1947*, \$57,000, to remain avail-
22 able until June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That such sums as may
23 be determined by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to be
24 necessary therefor may be transferred to other agencies con-
25 cerned for the payment of such expenses and allowances.

1 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

2 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
 3 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
 4 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The
 5 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
 6 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair
 7 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
 8 stantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by
 9 any other agency of the Government, and so forth," as fully
 10 set forth in (44) *Senate Document Numbered 226 and House*
 11 *Document Numbered 586, Seventy-ninth Congress,*
 12 (45) ~~\$64,942.28~~ \$1,172,850.67.

13 (46) BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

14 *Veterans' educational facilities: For carrying out the*
 15 *provisions of section 504 of the Act entitled "An Act to*
 16 *amend title V of the Act entitled 'An Act to expedite the*
 17 *provision of housing in connection with the national defense,*
 18 *and for other purposes', approved October 14, 1940, as*
 19 *amended, to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to*
 20 *provide needed educational facilities, other than housing, to*
 21 *educational institutions furnishing courses of training or*
 22 *education to persons under title II of the Servicemen's Re-*
 23 *adjustment Act of 1944, as amended" (S. 2085 or H. R.*
 24 *6952, Seventy-ninth Congress), \$100,000,000, to remain*
 25 *available until expended of which amount not to exceed*

1 \$4,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses,
2 including travel expenses and the objects specified under the
3 head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the
4 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint
5 resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371):
6 Provided, That there may be excluded from the aggregate
7 maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of
8 the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law Num-
9 bered 390) in addition to other exclusions provided by law,
10 not more than six hundred positions to the extent that all or
11 part of such number may be determined by the Director of
12 the Bureau of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of
13 the provisions of said section 504. This appropriation shall
14 not be available for obligation until the enactment into law of
15 said S. 2085 or H. R. 6952.

16 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

17 Notwithstanding the provisions to the contrary under
18 this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,
19 1947, the unobligated balances of the funds appropriated in
20 the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for con-
21 struction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, and
22 Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, and
23 the funds made available by the Navy Department for con-
24 struction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett Field,

1 California, shall remain available for obligation until June
2 30, 1947.

3 PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

4 Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out
5 the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
6 1946, (47)fiscal year 1947, \$10,000,000, of which not to ex-
7 ceed \$800,000 shall be for all necessary expenses of the War
8 Damage Commission, including personal services in the Dis-
9 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed
10 twelve), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger
11 automobiles; purchase of lawbooks; printing and binding; and
12 contract stenographic reporting services: *Provided*, (48)That
13 no payment shall be made under the provisions of such title of
14 such Act to any person the Commission is not convinced did
15 not collaborate with the enemy or commit any act involving
16 disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the
17 Philippines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
18 priation shall be available for engaging in any phase of
19 activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized
20 by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would
21 result in obligating the Government of the United States in
22 any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in
23 excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such
24 Act.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System as authorized by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (50 U. S. C. App. 301); including not to exceed \$330,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed \$125,000 for expenditure through other Federal agencies, and through State agencies without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, for gathering of medical and social history information on registrants; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed sixty), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; not to exceed \$875,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); expenses incident to the granting of nonmonetary awards, including citations, insignia, emblems, and devices, to civilian employees of the Selective Service System and others rendering service to the System in recognition of faithful and meritorious services; and, under such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of Selective Service, expenses of emergency medical care,

1 including hospitalization, of registrants who suffer illness or
2 injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains
3 of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders
4 issued under the selective-service law but such burial expenses
5 shall not exceed \$150 in any one case; (49) *fiscal year 1947*,
6 \$27,750,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may
7 be necessary shall be available for the planning, directing,
8 and operation of a program of work of national importance
9 under civilian direction, either independently or in coopera-
10 tion with governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and
11 the assignment and delivery thereto of individuals found
12 to be conscientiously opposed to participation in work of
13 the land or naval forces, which cooperation with other
14 agencies may include the furnishing of funds to and accept-
15 ance of money, services, or other forms of assistance from
16 such nongovernmental agencies for the more effectual accom-
17 plishment of the work; and for the pay and allowances of
18 such individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons
19 inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System,
20 and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Pro-*
21 *vided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the
22 administration of the Selective Service System, including
23 commissioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army,
24 Navy, Marine Corps, or their reserve components, including
25 not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings of societies

1 or associations for the purpose of obtaining or imparting
2 information concerning functions of the Selective Service
3 System and reimbursement at not to exceed 4 cents per
4 mile of employees or others rendering service to the Gov-
5 ernment for expenses incurred by them in performance of
6 official travel in privately owned automobiles within the
7 limits of their official stations, may be ordered by the Director
8 or by such persons as he may authorize: *Provided further,*
9 That no person traveling hereunder shall be allowed travel
10 expenses on the mileage basis unless such expenses are
11 authorized by regulation of the service to which he belongs:
12 *Provided further,* That within thirty days after the enact-
13 ment of legislation extending the Selective Training and
14 Service Act of 1940, as amended, the Director of the Bureau
15 of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate of appropriation
16 contained in House Document Numbered 641, Seventy-
17 ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty days make
18 such revision (in no case upward) of (50)the component
19 parts and within the total amount thereof as would, in his
20 judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of such
21 legislation, and such revision shall be published promptly in
22 the Federal Register and shall be binding upon the Selective
23 Service System: *Provided further,* That obligations in pur-
24 suance of such revision, if justified thereby, may be incurred
25 at quarterly rates not exceeding (except for liquidation

1 expenses and the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay
 2 Act of 1946) those that would have been permissible under
 3 an appropriation made in accordance with the estimate of
 4 appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned House Docu-
 5 ment Numbered 641.

6 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

7 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 8 "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United
 9 States," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified
 10 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation
 11 Act, 1946, \$5,200.

12 (51) UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

13 *Receipts from operations of any functions of the War*
 14 *Shipping Administration which are transferred to the United*
 15 *States Maritime Commission under the terms of title II of*
 16 *Public Law 492, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session,*
 17 *shall be available until March 1, 1947, for obligation by*
 18 *the United States Maritime Commission in carrying out*
 19 *any such transferred operating functions as the Commission*
 20 *shall deem necessary, including personnel and other admin-*
 21 *istrative expenses necessary to conduct such operations.*

22 (52) VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

23 *Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal*
 24 *year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits, Veterans' Adminis-*
 25 *tration," \$1,843,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

1 *Operation of canteens: For all expenses necessary for*
 2 *carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to*
 3 *establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of*
 4 *a Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration,*
 5 *and for other purposes" (H. R. 6836 or S. 2354), \$5,000,-*
 6 *000, which shall be available to provide adequate working*
 7 *capital for each canteen and for the Service as a whole for*
 8 *(a) the acquisition of necessary furniture, furnishings, fix-*
 9 *tures, and equipment for the establishment, maintenance, and*
 10 *operation of canteens, warehouses, and storage depots, (b)*
 11 *for the procurement of merchandise, supplies, and services*
 12 *for sale at canteens at stations of the Veterans' Administra-*
 13 *tion, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and*
 14 *(c) for the employment of personnel and other expenses*
 15 *necessary for the operation of the canteens: Provided, That*
 16 *the amount appropriated and the proceeds of canteen oper-*
 17 *ations shall be deposited in the Treasury or other depositories*
 18 *selected by the Administrator in a special account which*
 19 *shall be available for the continued operation of canteens:*
 20 *Provided further, That the availability of this appropriation*
 21 *is contingent upon the enactment of H. R. 6836 or S. 2354.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FISCAL SERVICE

24 *Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year*
 25 *1945, for "Collector's office", including the objects specified*

1 for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation
2 Act, 1945, \$13,463.54.

3 **(53)***For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Col-*
4 *lector's Office", including the objects specified for this purpose*
5 *in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947,*
6 *\$136,645.91.*

7 **(54)REGULATORY AGENCIES**

8 *Office of Administrator of Rent Control: For an addi-*
9 *tional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Administrator*
10 *of Rent Control", including the objects specified under this*
11 *head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947,*
12 *\$45,200.*

13 **COURTS**

14 *United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal*
15 *year 1945, for the appropriation "United States Courts"*
16 *\$21,944.12.*

17 **PUBLIC WELFARE**

18 **(55)DAY CARE CENTERS**

19 *For all expenses necessary for the establishment, main-*
20 *tenance, and operation of a system of nurseries and nursery*
21 *schools for the day care of children of school or under school*
22 *age, including personal services, as authorized by H. R.*
23 *5933, Seventy-ninth Congress, fiscal year 1947, \$344,000:*
24 *Provided, That this amount shall not be available for obliga-*
25 *tion until the enactment of H. R. 5933.*

MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,910.

(56) PUBLIC WORKS

No appropriation in this or any other Act shall be used for the operation of a testing laboratory of the Highway Department for making tests of materials in connection with any activity of the District government, and the equipment of the existing laboratory, not adaptable to other uses, shall be declared surplus to the War Assets Administration, and such Administration shall undertake the disposal thereof in accordance with surplus property disposal procedures established by or in pursuance of law, the net proceeds of sale to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL GUARD

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, National Guard", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, (57)\$35,080 \$105,240, including compensation to the commanding general at the rate of \$3,600 per annum.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$7,478.05: *Provided*, That no part of such appropriation in excess of 10 per centum, respectively, of the amount of any claim embraced thereby shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with any claim the appropriation covers, and any larger payment to any agent or attorney shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 630, (58) *Seventy-ninth Congress*, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$1,759.59.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Colum-

1 bia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of
 2 which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund
 3 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
 4 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal
 5 year 1943 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

6 District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1943,
 7 \$66.58;

8 Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1943,
 9 (59)(payable from water fund), \$12.12;

10 Public schools, repairs and improvements to buildings
 11 and grounds, District of Columbia, 1940, \$1.55;

12 In all, \$80.25.

13 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

14 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
 15 Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be
 16 paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as
 17 defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

18 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

19 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

20 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

21 Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount,
 22 fiscal year 1947, for "Inspection and quarantine," including
 23 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
 24 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, (60)\$56,000 and for
 25 carrying out the provisions of H. J. Res. 364, Seventy-ninth

1 Congress, \$141,000: Provided, That \$85,000 of this amount
 2 shall not be available for obligation until the enactment of
 3 said H. J. Res. 364.

4 (61) BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

5 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal
 6 year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", including the
 7 objects specified under this head in the Department of Agri-
 8 culture Appropriation Act, 1947, \$10,000.

9 FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

10 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority
 11 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation
 12 Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby con-
 13 tinued through June 30, 1947, for carrying out the purposes
 14 of said Act, as amended, and, in addition to the amount
 15 hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the
 16 sum of \$12,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with
 17 the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$3,-
 18 000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among
 19 the several States in the manner and for the purposes speci-
 20 fied in section 2 of said Act, and of the amount so appor-
 21 tioned, not more than \$50,000 may be expended by the
 22 State agricultural extension services for the construction of
 23 labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2.
 24 In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for
 25 administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said

1 Act there is hereby made available out of said funds, the
2 sum of \$280,000 for such purposes.

3 **(62)** *COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION*

4 *Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Com-*
5 *modity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus*
6 *potatoes (including sweet potatoes) produced during the year*
7 *1946 and to process and sell, give, or otherwise dispose of*
8 *such potatoes to any foreign country or to the United Nations*
9 *Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of*
10 *hungry people.*

11 **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

12 **BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

13 **(63)** *Compiling census reports, and so forth: The appropria-*
14 *tion "Compiling census reports and so forth" in the Depart-*
15 *ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, as amended,*
16 *is hereby made available for the transfer of not to exceed*
17 *\$300,000 to the National Bureau of Standards, to be avail-*
18 *able until expended for the objects specified under the afore-*
19 *said appropriation.*

20 **(64)** *Compiling census reports, and so forth: The appropria-*
21 *tions under the heading "Compiling census reports, and so*
22 *forth," in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,*
23 *1947, are hereby made available for expenditure at the seat*
24 *of Government on and after October 1, 1946, for the com-*

1 *pilation of Foreign Trade Statistics within a limitation of*
2 *\$1,200,000.*

3 Census of Agriculture: The appropriations under the
4 head "Census of Agriculture" in the Department of Com-
5 merce Appropriation Act, 1945, as supplemented by the
6 Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 6), are hereby continued
7 available until June 30, 1947.

8 (65) *The penultimate paragraph of the appropriation for the*
9 *Department of Commerce for 1947 is amended to read as*
10 *follows: "The appropriation 'Maintenance and operation of*
11 *air navigation facilities', Office of the Administrator of Civil*
12 *Aeronautics Administration, 'Salaries and expenses', Civil*
13 *Aeronautics Board, and 'Salaries and expenses', Weather*
14 *Bureau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed*
15 *by the Secretary of Commerce (a) for furnishing to em-*
16 *ployees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Civil Aero-*
17 *navitics Board, the Weather Bureau, and their dependents, in*
18 *Alaska and other United States Territories and possessions*
19 *where in the judgment of the Secretary furnishing of such*
20 *supplies and services is necessary, medical supplies and emer-*
21 *gency medical services by contract or otherwise, such supplies*
22 *to be furnished without charge and the total medical supplies*
23 *purchased for this purpose not to exceed \$2,500, and food*
24 *and subsistence supplies for sale to employees of the Civil*
25 *Aeronautics Administration, Civil Aeronautics Board and the*

1 *Weather Bureau at the reasonable value thereof as determined*
2 *by the Secretary; (b) for furnishing meals to Civil Aero-*
3 *navitics Administration, Civil Aeronautics Board, Weather*
4 *Bureau, and United States military personnel and their de-*
5 *pendents in Alaska and other United States Territories and*
6 *possessions in accordance with section 3 of the Act of March*
7 *5, 1928 (5 U. S. C. 75a), where such service is not other-*
8 *wise available, the furnishing of such meals to military per-*
9 *sonnel to be considered as 'services' rendered to 'any execu-*
10 *tive department or independent establishment of the Govern-*
11 *ment', within the meaning of section 601 of the Economy*
12 *Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): Provided, That*
13 *meals may be furnished to such personnel when in a travel*
14 *status on a cash basis at a reasonable value, the proceeds*
15 *derived from the sale of food and subsistence supplies to be*
16 *credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for*
17 *such food and supplies was made, a report of which shall*
18 *be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made*
19 *for such food, supplies, and services and the proceeds there-*
20 *from, and (c) not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food,*
21 *clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary*
22 *relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimburse-*
23 *ment for such relief to be made in accordance with regulations*
24 *prescribed by the Secretary."*

1 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

2 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the
3 Solid Fuels Administration for War in performing its
4 functions as prescribed in Executive Order Numbered 9332
5 of April 19, 1943, including the employment, without regard
6 to civil-service and classification laws, of a Deputy Admin-
7 istrator at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and not to
8 exceed twenty-eight technical employees; other personal
9 services in the District of Columbia; printing and bind-
10 ing; traveling expenses, including attendance at meet-
11 ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this
12 appropriation; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per
13 mile of employees for expenses incurred by them in official
14 travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of
15 their official stations; contract stenographic reporting serv-
16 ices; newspapers (not to exceed \$300) ; books and periodi-
17 cals; office supplies; furniture and equipment; maintenance,
18 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and
19 the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompen-
20 stated services; **(66)***fiscal year 1947, \$2,950,000.*

21 **(67)**BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

22 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

23 *Maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila River*
24 *Reservation, Arizona: For an additional amount, fiscal year*

1 1946, for operation and maintenance of the San Carlos proj-
 2 ect for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reser-
 3 vation, Arizona, \$50,000 (power revenues), from which total
 4 amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts
 5 covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of
 6 the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

7 (68) BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

8 (69) RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND

9 Construction: For additional amounts for construction
 10 of the following projects including the objects specified under
 11 the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Depart-
 12 ment Appropriation Act, 1947, to be expended from the
 13 reclamation fund, to remain available until expended and to
 14 be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

15 Projects:

16 Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$1,612,525;

17 Provo River project, Utah, \$1,756,960;

18 Total, from the reclamation fund, \$3,369,485.

19 (70) COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

20 For operating and maintaining the Colorado River front
 21 work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and California;
 22 constructing, improving, extending, operating, and maintain-
 23 ing protection and drainage works and systems along the
 24 Colorado River; controlling said river and improving, modi-

1 *fying, straightening, and rectifying the channel thereof; and*
 2 *conducting investigations and studies in connection therewith;*
 3 *as authorized by Public Law 469, approved June 28, 1946;*
 4 *\$500,000, to remain available until expended.*

5 NAVY DEPARTMENT

6 NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
 9 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
 10 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy
 11 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
 12 the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims
 13 uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28,
 14 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully
 15 set forth in (71) *Senate Document Numbered 222 and House*
 16 *Document Numbered 600, Seventy-ninth Congress,*
 17 (72) ~~\$1,224.89~~ \$2,589.96.

18 (73) BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

19 *Transportation of things, Navy: For an additional*
 20 *amount for "Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year*
 21 *1947, including the charter and hire of tankers and cargo-*
 22 *carrying vessels and including the objects and subject to the*
 23 *conditions specified under this head in the Naval Appropri-*
 24 *ation Act for the fiscal year 1947, \$28,750,000.*

(74) BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation "Medical Department, Navy", for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, shall be available for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, civil-service or classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), for the purpose of making a general administrative and operational survey of naval hospitals.

(75) BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks: Appropriations heretofore made under this head shall be available for the acquisition of land, including such improvements as there may be thereon, situated at or in the areas of the following places, and at costs not exceeding those indicated after such places: Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, \$798,840; Silver Spring, Maryland, \$39,250; Key West, Florida, \$60,000; Pasadena, California, \$70,000; Inyokern, California, \$70,000; Waterbury, Connecticut, \$10,800; Portsmouth, Virginia, \$4,370; Mojave, California, \$500; Montauk, Long Island, New York, \$63,300; Bloodsworth Island, Dorchester County, Maryland, \$120,000; Port Hueneme, California, \$140,000; Camp

1 Pendleton, California, \$17,500; Port San Pedro, Marin
 2 County, California, \$750; San Francisco, California,
 3 ~~\$75,000~~, and Morro Bay, California, \$12,500.

4 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

5 (76)(*Out of the postal revenues*)

6 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
 7 COLUMBIA

8 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 *Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,*
 10 *for "salaries", \$8,179.*

11 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

13 Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$7,500 of
 14 the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal year
 15 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates
 16 designated from the Post Office Department by the Post-
 17 master General to the Fifth Congress of the Postal Union
 18 of the Americas and Spain, to be expended in the discretion
 19 of the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate,
 20 which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the
 21 sum therein expressed to have been expended.

22 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

23 FOREIGN SERVICE

24 Pay period of employees: Until July 1, 1947, the Sec-
 25 retary of State may, under such regulations as he may pre-

1 scribe, compute and pay on a biweekly basis (one twenty-
2 sixth of the annual rate) the annual or monthly compensation
3 of employees of the Department of State, including the for-
4 eign service, outside the continental limits of the United
5 States who are paid in accordance with local native wage
6 rates for the area in which employed, and when a pay period
7 for such employees begins in the fiscal year 1946 and ends
8 in the fiscal year 1947, the gross amount of the earnings for
9 such pay period may be regarded as a charge against the
10 appropriation or allotment current at the end of such pay
11 period. This provision shall be considered as effective from
12 July 1, 1945.

13 Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel,
14 Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947,
15 for "Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel,
16 Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this
17 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947,
18 \$647,850.

19 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
20 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellane-
21 ous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", including the
22 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
23 Appropriation Act, 1947, \$133,450.

24 Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service: For an
25 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Cost-of-living allow

ances, Foreign Service'', including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$180,000.

Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign Service quarters", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$36,500.

(77) *The limitations under the appropriation "Foreign Service quarters", fiscal year 1947; on the amounts which may be used for allowances for living quarters shall not apply to Foreign Service posts in Turkey, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and The Netherlands possessions. This provision shall be effective as of July 1, 1946.*

Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Transportation, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$147,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$396,000.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal

1 year 1946, for "United States contributions to international
 2 commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: (78) *Inter-*
 3 *national Office of Public Health*, \$20,418.72; Interna-
 4 *tional Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration*, \$10,945.14;
 5 *Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco*, \$800;
 6 *International Hydrographic Bureau*, \$5,031.18; *Convention*
 7 *Relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa*, \$66.38; in all,
 8 (79) ~~\$16,842.70~~ \$37,261.42.

9 (80) *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United*
 10 *States contributions to international commissions, congresses,*
 11 *and bureaus", as follows: International Institute of Agri-*
 12 *culture at Rome, Italy*, \$339,853.60, to be used only for
 13 *the liquidation of the Institute by January 1, 1947.*

14 United States participation in United Nations: For an
 15 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States par-
 16 ticipation in United Nations," including the objects specified
 17 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
 18 Act, 1947, and including the purchase of two (one at not to
 19 exceed \$3,000) passenger automobiles, \$660,000.

20 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
 21 Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional
 22 amount for "Special and technical investigations, Interna-
 23 tional Joint Commission, United States and Canada," fiscal
 24 year 1947, including the objects specified under this head
 25 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, and

1 including the purchase of four additional passenger automob-
2 iles, \$70,000.

3 Philippine rehabilitation: For all expenses necessary
4 to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philip-
5 pine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (hereinafter called the
6 Act), without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
7 Statutes, including personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia or elsewhere, and employment of personnel outside the
9 continental United States without regard to civil-service
10 and classification laws; temporary services of experts or
11 consultants by contract or otherwise; purchase (not to exceed
12 sixty-nine passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, opera-
13 tion, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn pas-
14 senger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four),
15 hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; not to
16 exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treas-
17 ury for cost of handling penalty mail as required by section
18 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing
19 and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of
20 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of lawbooks,
21 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; travel ex-
22 penses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of
23 organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes
24 hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philip-
25 pine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and

1 publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
2 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
3 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings
4 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and
5 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees
6 of the United States Government, including military per-
7 sonnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322
8 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
9 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and
10 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts
11 as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections
12 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$33,000,000;
13 (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,
14 and 311 of said title III, \$10,918,000; and (c) for carry-
15 ing out the provisions of title V of the Act, \$4,000,000;
16 in all, \$47,918,000, to be available on July 1, 1946, and
17 to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That
18 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
19 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of
20 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
21 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the
22 United States in any sense or respect to the future payment
23 of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appro-
24 priated in such Act (81), ~~nor shall any part of this appropria-~~
25 ~~tion be available for expanding any facility authorized by law~~

1 ~~to be replaced or rehabilitated:~~ *Provided further,* That the
2 total amount that may be obligated for the entire accom-
3 plishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall
4 not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further,* That the Sec-
5 retary of State, or such official as he may designate, is
6 authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing amounts
7 to any department or independent establishment of the Gov-
8 ernment for participation in the foregoing programs, sums
9 for expenditure by such department or establishment for
10 the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred shall be avail-
11 able for expenditure in accordance with the provisions hereof
12 and, to the extent determined by the Secretary of State,
13 in accordance with the law governing expenditures of the
14 department or establishment to which transferred: *Provided*
15 *further,* That transfers of funds to participating agencies for
16 the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act
17 shall be approved by the President prior to such transfers:
18 *Provided further,* That sums from the foregoing applicable
19 appropriation may be transferred directly to and merged
20 with the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b)
21 of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for ex-
22 penditures therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided*
23 *further,* That the construction of diplomatic and consular
24 establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands

1 shall be without regard to the proviso contained in twenty-
2 two United States Code 295a.

3 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Sec-
6 retary of the Treasury to make the refunds during the fiscal
7 year 1947, including refunds for prior years, required by
8 section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recompu-
9 tation of the amortization deduction) and by the last
10 sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inven-
11 tories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount
12 finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously
13 collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral
14 determination of excessive profits, with such interest thereon
15 (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may
16 be adjudged or determined to be owing in law or equity;
17 \$15,000,000, together with the unused portion of the
18 \$15,000,000 authorized for this purpose in the First De-
19 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1945: *Provided*, That to the
20 extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive
21 profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained
22 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its
23 subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the
24 appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation:

1 *Provided further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment
 2 Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the
 3 amount of any refund to be made in pursuance hereof to
 4 the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment
 5 upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might
 6 otherwise be required.

7 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

8 Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office
 9 of the Chief Clerk", fiscal year 1947, including the objects
 10 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Ap-
 11 propriation Act, 1947, \$11,500.

12 COAST GUARD

13 Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard:
 14 For an additional amount for "Retired pay, former Light-
 15 house Service, Coast Guard," fiscal year 1946, including
 16 the objects specified under this head in the Navy Depart-
 17 ment Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,000.

18 (82) *The appropriation "General expenses, Coast Guard",*
 19 *fiscal years 1946 and 1947, shall be available for the pay-*
 20 *ment of claims authorized under section 1 of Public Law 277,*
 21 *Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, as*
 22 *amended by Public Law 327, Seventy-ninth Congress, ap-*
 23 *proved March 20, 1946.*

24 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

25 Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments

1 to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury
 2 Department: For an additional amount for "Reimbursement
 3 to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House
 4 Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury Department,"
 5 fiscal year 1946, \$16,625.

6 BUREAU OF THE MINT

7 Medals for General Marshall and Admiral King: For
 8 carrying out the provisions of the House joint resolution
 9 approved March 22, 1946, (Private Law 438), fiscal years
 10 1946 and 1947, \$4,500.

11 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

12 Strategic and critical materials: The appropriation
 13 "Strategic and critical materials, Procurement Division, Act
 14 of June 7, 1939", is hereby made available in addition to
 15 the purposes for which appropriated, for all necessary
 16 expenses of care and handling, including putting into forms
 17 best suited for storage and use for the common defense, of
 18 surplus strategic minerals, metals, and materials transferred
 19 to the Procurement Division under section 22 of the Sur-
 20 plus Property Act of 1944 (83): *Provided*, That any amount
 21 in excess of the amount required for the purposes for which
 22 this appropriation is hereby made available, shall, upon
 23 ascertainment, be carried to the surplus fund and covered
 24 into the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b) as fully set forth in (84) *Senate Document Numbered 221 and House Document Numbered 579, Seventy-ninth Congress* (85) \$108,638 \$398,405.94.

(86) *FINANCE DEPARTMENT**FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY*

Pay of the Army: The appropriation for "Pay of the Army" in the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby made available to pay mustering-out payments, as authorized by the "Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944", Public Law 225, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, as amended, to members of the armed forces who were or may be denied such payments because they resigned from the Army to enter the United States Military Academy or the United States

1 *Naval Academy and subsequently left either of such Acad-*
 2 *emies without completing the prescribed course.*

3 CIVIL FUNCTIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

4 RIVERS AND HARBORS

5 Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount, fiscal year
 6 1946, for "Rivers and harbors", including the objects speci-
 7 fied under this head in the War Department Civil Appropria-
 8 tion Act, 1946, (87)\$~~2,500,000~~ \$3,800,000, to remain
 9 available until expended.

10 FLOOD CONTROL

11 Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal
 12 year 1946, for "Flood control, general", including the objects
 13 specified under this head in the War Department Civil
 14 Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,500,000, to remain available
 15 until expended.

16 THE JUDICIARY

17 (88)UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

18 *Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for*
 19 *"Salaries, United States Supreme Court", \$15,116.*

20 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Ap-
 22 peals for the District of Columbia: The unexpended balance
 23 on June 30, 1946, of the appropriation of \$11,000 carried
 24 under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,

1 1946, is hereby continued available for the same purposes
2 until June 30, 1947.

3 TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION

4 RESCISSIONS

5 Appropriations of the departments and agencies available
6 in the fiscal year 1946, and prior-year unreverted appropri-
7 tions for the Navy Department and the naval service, are
8 hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums
9 to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the
10 Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

11 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

12 Office for Emergency Management:

13 Office of Scientific Research and Development:

14 Salaries and expenses, \$1,825,000.

15 War Shipping Administration:

16 Revolving fund, \$50,000,000.

17 State marine schools, \$70,000.

18 Marine and war-risk insurance fund, revolving
19 fund, \$30,000,000.

20 EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

21 Defense aid—lend-lease, \$672,000,000, to be deducted
22 from such of the categories specified in the various appro-
23 priation Acts as may be determined by the Secretary of the

1 Treasury, or such official as he shall designate, in consultation
2 with the Department of State.

3 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

4 Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses,
5 \$1,100,000.

6 United States Employees' Compensation Commission:

7 Employees' compensation fund, \$1,100,000.

8 Wage accruals, \$2,000,000.

9 United States Maritime Commission: Construction fund,
10 Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund, \$378,460,000.

11 Federal Works Agency:

12 Office of the Administrator: War public works
13 (community facilities), \$350,172.

14 Public Buildings Administration: Emergency safe-
15 guarding of public buildings and property, \$50,000.

16 (89)Public Roads Administration: Access roads,
17 \$641,193.

18 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

19 Department of the Interior: Government in the Terri-
20 tories: Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions
21 (national defense), \$550,000.

22 Department of State: Office of International Informa-
23 tion and Cultural Affairs, Inter-American affairs functions,
24 Department of State, \$112,000.

1 War Department:

2 Military Establishment:

3 General Staff Corps: Special field exercises,
4 Army, 1942-1946, \$1,252,000.

5 Finance Department: Finance Service, Army,
6 1942-1946, \$1,902,500, and subappropriations un-
7 der this head are hereby decreased as follows:
8 (1) Expenses of the courts martial, \$300,000;
9 (2) apprehension of deserters, \$179,500; (3)
10 claims for damage to or loss or destruction of prop-
11 erty, or personal injury, or death, \$1,125,000; and
12 (4) claims of military and civilian personnel of the
13 War Department, \$298,000.

14 Quartermaster Corps: Quartermaster Service,
15 Army, 1942-1946, \$21,175,000, and subappro-
16 priations under this head are hereby decreased as
17 follows: (1) Welfare of enlisted men, \$2,000,000;
18 and (2) clothing and equipage, \$19,175,000.

19 Signal Corps: Signal Service of the Army,
20 1942-1946, \$12,364,000.

21 Air Corps: Air Corps, Army, 1942-1946,
22 \$1,507,959,000.

23 Medical Department: Medical and Hospital
24 Department, Army, 1942-1946, \$6,051,000.

1 Corps of Engineers:

2 Engineer Service, Army, 1942-1946,
3 \$2,756,000, and subappropriations under this
4 head are hereby decreased as follows: (1)
5 Military posts, \$2,756,000.

6 Repair of arsenals, Army, 1942-1946,
7 \$90,305.

8 Acquisition of land, Act June 26, 1940,
9 no year, \$71,918.

10 Acquisition of land for military purposes,
11 national defense, no year, unexpended balance.

12 Acquisition of land, Ogden Ordnance Depot,
13 Utah, no year, unexpended balance.

14 Construction of buildings, utilities, and ap-
15 purtenances at military posts, no year, \$793,-
16 845.

17 Office buildings and appurtenances, War
18 Department, Arlington County, Virginia, no
19 year, unexpended balance.

20 Chemical Warfare Service: Chemical Warfare
21 Service, Army, 1942-1946, \$4,881,000.

22 Seacoast defenses:

23 Seacoast defenses, general, no year, \$18.-
24 885.

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1 Operation and conservation of naval pe-
2 troleum reserves, 1945, \$185,912.

3 Ocean and lake surveys, 1945, \$22,749.

4 Bureau of Naval Personnel:

5 Naval training station, Newport, Rhode
6 Island, 1945, \$5,801.

7 Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia,
8 1945, \$200,000.

9 Naval training station, Lake Pend Oreille,
10 Idaho, 1945, \$100,000.

11 Naval training station, Lake Seneca, New
12 York:

13 Fiscal year 1945, \$28,130.

14 Fiscal year 1946, \$120,279.

15 Fleet training, Navy:

16 Fiscal year 1945, \$22,577.

17 Fiscal year 1946, \$30,000.

18 Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval
19 Personnel, 1945, \$1,417.

20 Naval Reserve, 1945, \$9,326,196.

21 Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1945,
22 \$2,009.

1 Bureau of Ships:

2 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: Fiscal year
3 1945, \$150,000,000.

4 Bureau of Ordnance:

5 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy:

6 Fiscal year 1945, \$66,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 1946, \$38,223,994.

8 Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

9 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Ac-
10 counts, 1945, \$14,230,000.

11 Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945,
12 \$30,000,000.

13 Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical De-
14 partment, Navy, 1946, \$2,589,847.

15 Bureau of Aeronautics: Aviation, Navy, 1945,
16 \$24,960,434.

17 Marine Corps:

18 Pay, Marine Corps:

19 Fiscal year 1945, \$15,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 1946, \$7,361,946.

21 Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Re-
22 pair facilities, Navy, \$3,952,950.

23 Coast Guard:

24 Salaries, Office of Commandant, United
25 States Coast Guard, 1945, \$1,825.

Pay and allowances, Coast Guard:

Fiscal year 1945, \$6,000,000.

Fiscal year 1946, \$3,468,244.

General expenses, Coast Guard, 1945,
\$164,107.

Civilian employees, Coast Guard, 1945,
\$5,594.

Establishing and improving aids to navigation, Coast Guard, \$528.

Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection, Coast Guard:

Fiscal year 1945, \$29,731.

Fiscal year 1946, \$48,412.

Special projects, vessels, Coast Guard
(Navy), \$655.

Special projects, aids to navigation, Light-
house Service, Coast Guard (Navy),
\$983.

Construction of vessels and shore facilities,
Coast Guard (lend-lease) (Navy),
\$34,102.

Maritime training fund, Coast Guard,
(90)\$274,325 \$199,000.

1 Navy Department:

2 Salaries:

3 Salaries, General Board, Navy Department,

4 1946, \$2,542.

5 Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey,

6 Navy Department, 1946, \$670.

7 Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1945,

8 \$7,182.

9 Contingent expenses:

10 Contingent expenses, Navy Department,

11 1946, \$71,000.

12 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses,

13 Hydrographic Office, 1945, \$13,058.

14 TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS

15 Transfers of amounts shall be made between appropria-
16 tions as follows:

17 From "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1946", to "Pay
18 and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$15,000,000.

19 From "Aviation, Navy, 1946", to "Pay and subsistence
20 of naval personnel, 1946", \$25,000,000.

21 From "Medical Department, Navy, 1946", to "Pay and
22 subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$4,410,153.

23 From "Pay, Marine Corps, 1946", to—

24 "Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944", \$2,222,110.

1 “Welfare and recreation, Navy, 1945”, \$282,816.

2 “Naval Reserve Officers’ Training Corps, 1945”,
3 \$91,128.

4 “Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1944”, \$42,000.

5 From “General expenses, Marine Corps, 1946”, to “Pay
6 and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946”, \$80,000,000.

7 From “Aviation, Navy, 1945”, to—

8 “Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps”, 1945,
9 \$39,566.

10 “Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval per-
11 sonnel, 1945”, \$100,000,000.

12 From “Increase and replacement of naval vessels, con-
13 struction and machinery”, to “Pay and subsistence of naval
14 personnel, 1946”, \$100,000,000.

15 From “Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emer-
16 gency construction”, to—

17 “Contingent, Navy, 1946”, \$25,000.

18 “Pay, Naval Academy, 1946”, \$13,000.

19 “Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1946”, \$84,600.

20 “Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1946”,
21 \$8,856.

22 “Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946”,
23 \$30,589,847.

1 “Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel,
2 1946”, \$99,100,000.

3 “Fuel, Navy, 1946”, \$27,312,000.

4 From “Clothing and small stores fund” to “Pay and
5 subsistence of naval personnel, 1946”, \$45,000,000.

6 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon re-
7 quest of the Secretary of the Navy, to transfer sums from
8 any annual naval appropriation available prior to the fiscal
9 year ending June 30, 1946, having an unobligated surplus,
10 to any other annual naval appropriation available prior to
11 said fiscal year with respect to which a deficiency was in-
12 curred, but the amount transferred from any one appropria-
13 tion shall not exceed \$10,000.

14 REDUCTIONS IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

15 Contract authorizations of the departments and agencies
16 available in the fiscal year 1946 are hereby reduced in the
17 sums hereinafter set forth:

18 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

19 United States Maritime Commission: Construction fund,
20 Act June 29, 1936, revolving fund, \$173,678,000.

21 Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration:
22 Access roads, \$500,000.

23 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as the “Third Sup-
24 plemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946”.

TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 301. For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 592, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Federal Security Agency, \$78.50;
Federal Works Agency, \$1,000.00;
National Housing Agency, \$114.70;
Department of Commerce, \$53.00;
Department of the Interior, \$176.00;
Department of Justice, \$49.07;
Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues),
\$738.53;
Department of State, \$324.50;
Treasury Department, \$299.58;
In all, \$2,833.88;

1 (91)(b) *For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
 2 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by*
 3 *the following respective departments and independent offices,*
 4 *under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide*
 5 *a method for the settlement of claims arising against the*
 6 *Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding*
 7 *\$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922*
 8 *(31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document*
 9 *Numbered 227, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:*

10 *Executive Office of the President:*

11 *Office for Emergency Management:*

12 *War Shipping Administration, \$69.10;*

13 *Office of Price Administration, \$15;*

14 *Independent offices:*

15 *General Accounting Office, \$74.50;*

16 *United States Maritime Commission, \$60;*

17 *Veterans' Administration, \$2,977;*

18 *Federal Security Agency, \$92.50;*

19 *Federal Works Agency, \$150;*

20 *National Housing Agency, \$64;*

21 *Department of Agriculture, \$1,860.53;*

22 *Department of Commerce, \$362;*

23 *Department of the Interior, \$86.53;*

24 *Department of Justice, \$67;*

1 *Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues),*
 2 *\$4,149.60;*

3 *Department of State, \$40;*

4 *Treasury Department, \$385.09;*

5 *In all, \$10,452.85.*

6 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

7 SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of judgments (92), in-
 8 *cluding costs of suits*, rendered against the Government
 9 of the United States by United States district courts
 10 under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act au-
 11 thorizing suits against the United States in admiralty
 12 for damage caused by and salvage services rendered
 13 to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for
 14 other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.
 15 787), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth
 16 Congress in (93) *Senate Document Numbered 220 and House*
 17 *Document Numbered 580*, under the following agencies:

18 Navy Department, (94) ~~\$36,287.93~~ \$36,777.93;

19 War Department, (95) ~~\$10,000~~ \$14,040.82;

20 In all, (96) ~~\$46,287.93~~ \$50,818.75; together with such
 21 amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when
 22 specified in such judgments.

23 (97)(b) *For the payment of final judgments, including costs*
 24 *of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of*

1 *the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide*
 2 *for the bringing of suits against the Government of the*
 3 *United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of*
 4 *March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been*
 5 *certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document*
 6 *Numbered 219, under the following agencies:*

7 *Federal Works Agency:*

8 *Public Roads Administration, \$9,999.99;*

9 *Commerce Department, \$360;*

10 *War Department, \$6,728.32;*

11 *In all, \$17,088.31, together with such additional sum*
 12 *as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified*
 13 *in the judgments and as provided by law.*

14 ~~(98)(b)~~ (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
 15 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 16 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 17 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

18 ~~(99)(e)~~ (d) Payment or interest wherever provided for judg-
 19 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for
 20 more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

21 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

22 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by
 23 the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Con-
 24 gress in ~~(100)~~ *Senate Document Numbered 217 and House*

1 Document Numbered 577, under the following agencies,
2 namely:

3 Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Adminis-
4 tration, ~~(101)\$91,654.67~~ \$92,968.67;

5 National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing
6 Authority, \$42,306.34;

7 ~~(102)~~*Executive:*

8 *War Shipping Administration, \$242,500;*

9 Department of Agriculture, \$30,091.50;

10 Navy Department, ~~(103)\$20,325.00~~ \$855,413.29;

11 Treasury Department, ~~(104)\$34,562.54~~ \$457,527.96;

12 War Department, ~~(105)\$5,895.22~~ \$873,577.22;

13 In all, ~~(106)\$224,835.24~~ \$2,594,384.98; together with
14 such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when
15 specified in the judgments.

16 ~~(107)~~*(b) For the payment of judgment numbered 45869*
17 *rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Alexander*
18 *D. Walker and Adger C. Forney, Co-Partners doing busi-*
19 *ness as A. D. Walker and Company, \$22,550.76, and*
20 *certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document*
21 *Numbered 218, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction*
22 *Finance Corporation.*

23 ~~(108)~~~~(b)~~ *(c)* None of the judgments contained under this
24 caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired,

1 except such as has become final and conclusive against the
 2 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

3 AUDITED CLAIMS

4 SEC. 304. For the payment of claims certified to be
 5 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
 6 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
 7 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
 8 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
 9 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal
 10 year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which
 11 have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act
 12 of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in
 13 (109) *Senate Document Numbered 223 and House Document*
 14 *Numbered 578, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is appro-*
 15 *priated the sum of (10) \$5,556,545.30 \$5,964,227.41, to-*
 16 *gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of*
 17 *exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 18 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
 19 *of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and ac-*
 20 *counted for as a single fund, (111) \$64.33, payable from Dis-*
 21 *trict of Columbia revenues, and (112) \$28,393.64 \$33,-*
 22 *096.08 payable from postal revenues, in all, (113) \$5,584,-*
 23 *938.94 \$5,997,387.82.*

24 SEC. 305. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 25 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An

1 Act granting travel pay and (114) *other* allowances to certain
 2 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrec-
 3 tion who were discharged in the Philippine Islands”, ap-
 4 proved December 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247,
 5 Seventy-ninth Congress), and which have been certified to
 6 the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of
 7 July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department
 8 in (115) *Senate Document Numbered 224 and House Docu-*
 9 *ment Numbered 581, (116) \$748.60 \$23,893.93.*

10 SEC. 306. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
 11 General Accounting Office under the Navy Department pur-
 12 suant to the provisions of section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
 13 (5 U. S. C. 266), and which has been certified to the
 14 Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 582,
 15 \$394.20.

16 SEC. 307. For the payment of a claim allowed by the
 17 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled “An
 18 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 19 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 20 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Phil-
 21 ippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
 22 April 11, 1899”, approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
 23 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which has been
 24 certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of
 25 the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War

1 Department in (117) *Senate Document Numbered 225 and*
2 *House Document Numbered 583, (118) ~~\$382.12~~ \$652.11.*

3 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
6 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
7 the United States or who is a member of an organization
8 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
9 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
10 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
11 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
12 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
13 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
14 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this
15 section engaged in a strike against the Government of the
16 United States, is not a member of an organization of Govern-
17 ment employees that asserts the right to strike against the
18 Government of the United States, or that such person does
19 not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
20 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
21 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any per-
22 son who engages in a strike against the Government of the
23 United States or who is a member of an organization of
24 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against

1 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
2 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
3 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
4 violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
5 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
6 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
7 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
8 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
9 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
10 any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
11 That the provisions of this section shall apply to all appro-
12 priations or funds available for obligation during the fiscal
13 year 1947, however made available, if not heretofore made
14 applicable (any exclusions made in any other Act excepted)
15 to such appropriations or funds in the respects herein
16 provided.

17 SEC. 402. Nothing contained in this or any other Act
18 shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner what-
19 soever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings estab-
20 lished by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act
21 of 1946 (Public Law Numbered 390), nor to authorize
22 the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the
23 number provided for in the aforesaid Act. In the case of
24 any activity within the purview of such Act whose personnel

1 may be and is increased in consequence of appropriations or
2 funds made available in or in pursuance of this or any other
3 Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recom-
4 mend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such
5 other activity or activities as he may deem advisable as
6 will offset any such increase in personnel: *Provided*, That
7 if the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall find and
8 so certify to the President that any such offsetting reduction
9 would be inimical to the public interest, such offsetting
10 reduction, subject to the President's approval, may be waived
11 in whole or in part in writing by the Director of the Bureau
12 of the Budget, and such action by such official shall be pub-
13 lished promptly in the Federal Register with a statement
14 of the reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That there may
15 be excluded from the aggregate personnel ceilings estab-
16 lished by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay
17 Act of 1946, in addition to any exclusions otherwise pro-
18 vided, not more than six thousand five hundred and seventy-
19 three positions, to the extent that all or any part of such
20 number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau
21 of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the
22 Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, the Federal
23 Airport Act, and the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946,
24 and to enabling the rendition of essential service by the

1 Public Buildings Administration to the Veterans' Admin-
2 istration and the War Assets Administration.

3 SEC. 403. Appropriations and funds available during the
4 fiscal year 1947 to the executive departments and inde-
5 pendent establishments, including corporations, for personal
6 services shall be available for the payment of increased
7 compensation, not above rates comparable to those provided
8 for employees under the Classification Act of 1923, as
9 amended by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, to
10 those groups of employees not covered by such Act but for
11 which the head of the agency concerned is authorized to
12 establish rates of pay by administrative action, and the
13 additional expense of such increased compensation may be
14 included in making apportionments of appropriations or
15 funds available in pursuance of this Act or otherwise as
16 required by the antideficiency law (31 U. S. C. 665).
17 The availability of funds for the payment of those groups
18 of employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted
19 from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by
20 wage boards or other similar administrative authority serv-
21 ing the same purpose shall not be affected hereby.

22 SEC. 404. The appropriations and authority with respect
23 to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for the fiscal
24 year 1946 shall be available from and including July 1, 1945,

1 for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations
2 and authority. All obligations incurred during the period
3 between June 30, 1945, and the date of the enactment of
4 this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority
5 are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the
6 terms thereof.

7 SEC. 405. The appropriations and authority with re-
8 spect to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for
9 the fiscal year 1947 shall be available from and including
10 July 1, 1946, for the purposes respectively provided in such
11 appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during
12 the period between June 30, 1946, and the date of the
13 enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations
14 and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accord-
15 ance with the terms thereof.

16 (119) SEC. 406. *Subsection (a) of section 202 of the Inde-*
17 *pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby amended*
18 *by striking therefrom the figures "\$1,050" and substituting*
19 *therefor the figures "\$1,300".*

20 (120) SEC. 407. *Wherever an appropriation for the fiscal*
21 *year 1947 is made available for the purchase of passenger*
22 *automobiles and such availability is specifically limited to*
23 *used or surplus vehicles, such limitation is hereby repealed.*

1 SEC. ~~(121)406~~ 408. This Act may be cited as the
2 "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives June 28, 1946.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 16 (legisla-
tive day, July 5), 1946.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 16, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

provide for civil service ratings for employees of public or private organizations which become a part of the Federal Government (p. 9307).

Passed without amendment H.R. 4651, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide annuities for a recovered disability annuitant who through no fault of his own fails to obtain reemployment (p. 9307). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed with amendment H.R. 4718, to provide optional retirement for Government officers and employees with 25 years of service, who are involuntarily separated from the service Between July 1, 1945, and June 30, 1947 (p. 9327-8). Sens. Downey, George, Byrd, Langer, and Hart were appointed conferees (p. 9328).

Passed without amendment H.R. 5831, to include the heads of executive departments and agencies within the purview of the Civil Service Retirement Act (p. 9329). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed without amendment H.R. 6673, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to prohibit a Federal employee from receiving, simultaneously, an annuity under the Act and compensation for injury or disability under the Employees Compensation Act (p. 9329). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed without amendment H.R. 6903, to provide an adjustment for the within-grade promotions for veterans, on probationary appointments prior to entry into the service, in cases where, because of military service, they were unable to accept appointment when their names were first reached on the register (p. 9329). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H.R. 6532, to permit department and agency heads to designate disbursing officers to make payments of claims directly to Government employees and former employees for the difference between amounts for overtime, leave, and holiday compensation computed at night rates pursuant to Comptroller General decisions (p. 9320). This bill applies only to those employees in the several trades and occupations whose compensation is fixed by wage boards or other wage-fixing authorities and who received a differential for work performed at night.

Passed with amendment H.R. 5590, to provide for the uniform administration of efficiency ratings (pp. 9326-7).

Set aside, on request of Sen. Ball, Minn., the passage of S. 2183, to authorize heads of executive departments and agencies to grant scientific, technical, and professional employees leaves of absence for advanced research and study (pp. 9328-9).

Passed as reported S. 1561, to make effective as of Jan. 1, 1942, the 100% earning provisions of the act which entitles employees of contractors with the U.S. outside the U.S. to compensation for injury, death, or detention (pp. 9308-9).

Passed over on objection of Sen. Ball, Minn., H.R. 4051, to grant to enlisted personnel of the armed forces certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave (pp. 9332-3).

Began debate on S. J. Res. 61, to amend the constitution so as to provide for equal rights for women (pp. 9345-6, 9349-55).

Discussed and

19. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE, /passed over on objection of Sen. Wherry, Neb., S. 1923, to provide for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture (p. 9317).

20. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wherry, Neb., discussed conditions in the livestock markets since the removal of price controls, claiming that receipts are greater than for the comparable period last year, and that prices, considering the removal of subsidies are not unreasonable; reported conditions in the butter market; discussed prices on finished goods in Washington to show that increases have not been unreasonable; and inserted an American Meat Institute report, "An Examination of the Government Food Subsidy Program," prepared by the U.S.

Chamber of Commerce Agriculture Department, and other statements on food and clothing prices since the removal of price control (pp. 9355-66).

21. WOOL. Sen. Morse, Oreg., urged passage of S. 2033, to provide for price support, standards work, and research on wool (p. 9366).
22. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of James R. Isleib to be Land Bank Commissioner (FCA) and R.M. Littlejohn to be War Assets Administrator (his nomination was reported earlier by the Military Affairs Committee) (pp. 9369-70).
23. WOOL MARKETING. S. 2033, as reported by the Agricultural and Forestry Committee (see Digest 193) eliminates the provision for support payments as one means of price support and the permanent indefinite appropriation of receipts from practical-forms fees.

HOUSE

25. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6885 (pp. 9375-7). The conference report provides \$10,000 for salaries and expenses, BDI; \$141,000 for inspection and quarantine, BAI (includes Senate amendment providing \$85,000 for San Island quarantine station which is reported in technical disagreement, but it will be moved that the House recede and concur); and the conferees proposed an amendment to the language (inserted by the Senate) authorizing CCC to purchase surplus potatoes, which will read as follows: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes (including sweet potatoes) produced during the year 1946 and to process and sell such potatoes to any foreign country, and, upon requisition, to the Army and to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people."
26. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 7037, to amend the Social Security Act (pp. 9377, 9412).
27. RESEARCH; ATOMIC ENERGY. Began debate on S. 1717, the atomic-energy bill (p. 9377-403).
28. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments S. 1636, to amend the Surplus Property Act to designate the State Department as the disposal agency for surplus property outside the continental U.S. (H.Rept. 2546) (p. 9412).
29. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Smith, Ohio, was appointed a conferee on the price-control extension measure in place of Rep. Crawford, Mich. (p. 9372).
30. PUBLIC DEBT. Rep. Rich, Pa., called for reduction in the national debt (pp. 9372-3).
31. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received a Syracuse, N.Y., citizens' petition protesting against the recent USDA order reducing the amount of grain to be allocated to the brewing industry (p. 9413).

BILLS INTRODUCED

32. PUBLIC LANDS; VETERANS. S. 2449, by Sen. Mitchell, Wash., to extend to veterans of World War II preference with respect to the sale of lands disposed of under the Columbia Basin Project Act. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 9298.)

CARS FOR AMPUTEES

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation has just spoken of the fact that the bill with reference to not cutting the pensions of the men in the hospitals was reported out of our committee, was considered, and passed the House. I was not satisfied with the bill as it passed. I had a bill in the committee which authorized full pay for single men in hospitals, but this is the best that was done. I hope the Senate will amend the bill. I am very anxious that the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation report not necessarily my bill, H. R. 6304, but some bill to give the amputees automobiles. It is a part of their rehabilitation program. If this bill is not approved by the Veterans' Administration, I shall feel their program for amputees a failure. A subcommittee has been appointed, and I have hoped for at least 2 weeks that the subcommittee would report to the main committee in order that the bill might be passed. There is a petition on the desk to discharge the committee from further consideration of that bill. It is petition No. 32. If the committee reports out the bill, it is all right, and the leadership will bring it upon the floor for action; but if it does not, the veterans will have no relief. A petition then will be necessary. I shall object to adjournment until the bill be passed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RYTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a report of the British parliamentary delegation to Poland.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include some pledges, advertisements, and editorials regarding the merchants in my district who are holding the line and have not raised their prices.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. GREEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Philadelphia Record.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

GEN. DRAZA MIHAIOVITCH

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, a little more than 4 years ago—to be exact, on June 25, 1942—a young man with a delightful accent stood beside the Speaker of this House and received the plaudits of this body. It was His Majesty, King Peter II, of Yugoslavia. He was introduced by our illustrious Speaker as "the head and ruler of a great people who for centuries have stood in the forefront

fighting for what they conceive to be human liberty."

The young King spoke with emotion. He spoke of the sanctuary which he had found in London. He spoke of the cruel twist of fate by which he had never been able to address representatives of his own people. And then he said soldiers of the United Nations are all fighting the same battle:

They may never have seen each other or even heard of each other but they are all united by the same testimony—the warriors of General Mihailovitch who fight in our gorges, the gallant British soldiers and sailors who die in the defense of freedom, the brother people of Russia who have stirred the imagination of the entire world by their heroic resistance, and the brave American fighting men who are giving their lives in every ocean and on every continent of the globe.

And then he said:

Many who were not killed or enslaved by the Germans, Italians, Bulgarians, and Hungarians continue to fight under the indomitable leadership of my first soldier and devoted friend, Draza Mihailovitch.

Yesterday the first soldier of King Peter and his devoted friend, General Mihailovitch, was executed. What a stain upon the honor of a country.

GEN. ALEXANDER PAPAGOS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess this afternoon at 3 o'clock in order that the Members may have the opportunity to meet a most distinguished visitor to our shores, one of the outstanding military leaders of the recent war and a great Greek hero, Gen. Alexander Papagos.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, O'NEAL, RABAUT, NORRELL, WHITTEN, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, and DIRKSEN.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House on the third deficiency appropriation bill may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 24, 35, 56, 65, 74, 78, 79, and 83.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 58, 59, 61, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 80, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, and 118, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, and before the period, insert the following: "one-half of such amount to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "or refuses in the determination of the Secretary of State"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$75,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay the salary of any person engaged in preparing or disseminating general propaganda in support of price control"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of sum proposed insert "\$325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "That no payment shall be made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any person whom the Commission is convinced collaborated with the enemy or committed any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philippines: *Provided further,*;" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"DAY CARE CENTERS

"For all expenses necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of children of school or under school age, including personal services, as authorized by Public Law 514, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved July 16, 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$250,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$55,000" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Public Roads Administration: Access roads, \$320,596."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 33, 34, 46, 51, 52½, 60, 62, 63, 64, 69, 77, 81, 86, 119, 120, and 121.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN TABER,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 to 8 and 10 to 18, inclusive, relating to the Senate: Appropriates, as proposed by the Senate, an additional amount of \$371,250, under the following heads:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Office of the Secretary (salaries)--- | \$4, 160 |
| Document room (salaries)----- | 500 |
| Clerical assistance to Senators----- | 254, 100 |
| Office of Sergeant at Arms and | |
| Doorkeeper (salaries)----- | 28, 240 |
| Contingent expenses of the Senate-- | 84, 250 |

Amendments Nos. 19 to 22, inclusive, relating to the House of Representatives: Appropriates an additional amount of \$54,560.80 for salaries of officers and employees, pursuant to House Resolutions 90 and 691, as proposed by the Senate, and protects the technical assistant in the office of the attending physician against any forfeiture or reduction of pay by reason of his having been retired in a commissioned status instead of a noncommissioned status, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$3,600 for the pay of an assistant clerk, Joint Committee on Printing, as proposed by the Senate, amended to provide that payment of

compensation shall devolve equally upon the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

Amendment No. 24: Strikes out the appropriation of \$50,000 for salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Continues available until August 31, 1946, the appropriation for the expenses of the commission to represent the United States at the Philippine independence ceremonies, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates under the "Architect of the Capitol" \$3,365 for altering and improving the barber shop in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Increases the amount limitation upon expenditures for printing, binding, and distributing the Federal Register from \$550,000, as proposed by the House, to \$554,681.06 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Restores the effectiveness of the clauses making appropriations immediately available, contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 32, relating to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration: Amends the House provision with regard to American press representatives in recipient countries by making failure or refusal to observe subject to the determination of the Secretary of State, and providing for the admission of a reasonable number of press representatives, all substantially as proposed by the Senate, but subject to further modification by reason of amendment No. 33, reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35, relating to salaries and expenses, Civilian Production Administration, 1947: Appropriates \$18,000,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$20,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36, relating to the War Assets Administration: Substitutes a comma for a semicolon.

Amendments Nos. 37 and 38, relating to salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration: Appropriates \$75,000,000 instead of \$106,650,000, as proposed by the House, and \$56,650,000, as proposed by the Senate, and bars the use of the appropriation for engaging in general propaganda in support of price control, as proposed by the Senate, excluding from the inhibition, however, its application to "any price-control program."

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$325,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Trade Commission, 1947, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$400,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 40, 41, and 42, relating to salaries and expenses, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, 1947: Extends the appropriation to include the Office of Contract Settlement, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Inserts the fiscal year in the appropriation for veterans' decentralization allowances under the Public Buildings Administration, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 44 and 45, relating to damage claims, Public Roads Administration: Appropriates \$1,172,850.67, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$64,942.28, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 47 and 48, relating to the appropriation for the Philippine War Damage Commission: Restores the House provision relative to payments to disloyal persons, amended to express more clearly the intent.

Amendments Nos. 49 and 50, relating to the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Selective Service System: Inserts the fiscal year and excludes from Budget Bureau revision the component parts of the appropriation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriate for readjustment benefits, Veterans' Administration, an additional amount of \$1,843,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment Nos. 53 to 59, both inclusive, relating to the District of Columbia: Appropriates and additional amount of \$136,645.91 for the Collector's Office, fiscal year 1947, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$45,200 for the Office of Administrator of Rent Control, fiscal year 1947, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$250,000 for day care centers, instead of \$344,000, as proposed by the Senate; restores the House provision barring the operation of the testing laboratory of the Highway Department and providing for the disposition of the equipment of such laboratory; appropriates \$55,000 additional for salaries and expenses, National Guard, fiscal year 1947, instead of \$35,080, as proposed by the House, and \$105,240, as proposed by the Senate; and makes two textual corrections, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61: Appropriates an additional amount of \$10,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture, fiscal year 1947, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 65: Strikes out the authorization proposed by the Senate making certain appropriations of the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1947 available for medical care, and subsistence in kind of departmental personnel in isolated areas in Alaska and other United States Territories and possessions, and for the relief of distressed persons in remote localities, all largely reimbursable except medical supplies to the total value of \$2,500.

Amendments Nos. 66, 67, 68, and 70, relating to the Department of the Interior: Inserts a fiscal year in the appropriation for the Solid Fuels Administration for War; appropriates \$50,000 for maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila River Reservation, Ariz., and appropriates \$500,000 for the Colorado River front work and levee system, all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 71 to 75, inclusive, relating to the Navy Department: Appropriates \$2,589.96 for damage claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,224.89, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$28,750,000 for transportation of things, Navy, 1947, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the authorization proposed by the Senate for using \$50,000 of the appropriation "Medical Department, Navy, 1947," for making a general administrative and operational survey of naval hospitals, and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the authorization proposed by the House for the acquisition of certain parcels of land, including such improvements as there may be thereon.

Amendment No. 76: Appropriates \$8,179 additional, fiscal year 1947, for salaries, Office of the Postmaster General, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 78, 79, and 80, relating to the Department of State: Strikes out the appropriation of \$20,418.72 proposed by the Senate for International Office of Public Health, and appropriates, as proposed by the Senate, \$339,853.60 for the liquidation of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy.

Amendments Nos. 82 and 83, relating to the Treasury Department: Makes Coast Guard appropriations available for the payment of claims authorized by law, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the House provision requiring funds available for strategic and critical materials in excess of the amount needed for storing the surplus of such materials to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.

Amendments Nos. 84, 85, and 87, relating to the War Department: Appropriates \$398,405.94 for damage claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$108,638, as proposed by

the House, and appropriates \$3,800,000 additional for rivers and harbors, under "Civil functions, Corps of Engineers," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 88: Appropriates an additional amount of \$15,116 for salaries, United States Supreme Court, fiscal year 1947, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 89 and 90, relating to surplus appropriation rescissions: Rescinds \$320,596 of funds available for access roads, Public Roads Administration, instead of \$641,193, as proposed by the House, and no rescission, as proposed by the Senate, and rescinds \$199,000 of the maritime training fund, Coast Guard, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$274,325, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 91 to 118, inclusive, relating to judgments and authorized claims: Appropriates \$8,720,457.59, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,860,420.91, as proposed by the House.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 33, relating to the appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It will be moved to insert in lieu of such amendment, the following:

"without any deletions or modifications by censorship of their reports dealing with such subjects: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the transportation, delivery, or distribution of any supplies, commodities, or equipment to or for any recipient country until the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has advised the Secretary of State that such country has arranged for the prompt distribution of such supplies, commodities, and equipment"

Amendment No. 34, relating to surplus property, care and handling. It will be moved to insert in lieu of such amendment, the following:

"SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING

"Surplus property, care and handling: That current naval and military appropriations shall be available for the care and handling of property wherever situated declared surplus to disposal agencies pending reimbursement for such expenses by such disposal agencies or in consequence of supplemental appropriations hereafter made directly to the owning agencies, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall not be made for pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel within the numbers appropriated for heretofore."

Amendment No. 46, relating to veterans' educational facilities, Bureau of Community Facilities. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment with an amendment making the appropriation \$75,000,000, instead of \$100,000,000, and limiting the amount for administrative expenses to \$3,000,000 instead of \$4,000,000.

Amendment No. 51, relating to the United States Maritime Commission. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 52½, relating to the operation of canteens by the Veterans' Administration. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment with an amendment providing an appropriation of \$4,000,000, instead of \$5,000,000.

Amendment No. 60, appropriating an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for inspection and quarantine, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 62, relating to the Commodity Credit Corporation. It will be moved to insert in lieu of such amendment the following:

"COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes (including sweetpotatoes) produced during the year 1946 and to process and sell such potatoes to any foreign country, and, upon requisition, to the Army and to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people."

Amendment No. 63, relating to the transfer of funds from the appropriation "Compiling census reports, and so forth, 1946," to the Bureau of Standards. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 64, amending the appropriation in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1947, for the compilation of foreign trade statistics. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 69, appropriating additional amounts for the construction of reclamation projects.

Amendment No. 77, lifting the existing limitation upon allowances for living quarters of Foreign Service personnel as to such personnel serving at posts in certain specified countries. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 81, relating to the replacement or rehabilitation of facilities in the Philippine Islands.

Amendment No. 86, providing for mustering-out payments to certain former members of the armed services. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 119, increasing from \$1,050 to \$1,300 the previously established ceiling price to be paid for passenger-carrying automobiles. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 120, repealing previously enacted provisions limiting passenger-automobile procurement to used or surplus vehicles. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 121, changing a section number. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN TABER (except
as to amendment
No. 64),
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 225]

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Adams | Courtney | Harris |
| Allen, Ill. | Cox | Hébert |
| Allen, La. | Cravens | Hendricks |
| Anderson, Calif. | Crawford | Hoffman, Mich. |
| Andrews, N. Y. | Crosser | Hollifield |
| Arends | Cunley | Holmes, Wash. |
| Baldwin, Md. | Daughton, Va. | Hook |
| Beckworth | Davis | Johnson, |
| Bennet, N. Y. | Dawson | Lyndon B. |
| Boren | Earthman | Johnson, Okla. |
| Boykin | Engel, Mich. | Jonkman |
| Bunker | Fallon | Kerr |
| Byrne, N. Y. | Fernandez | Kilday |
| Camp | Gardner | King |
| Cannon, Fla. | Gibson | LaFollette |
| Clements | Gillespie | Ludlow |
| Cochran | Goodwin | McGehee |
| Coffe | Gossett | McGlinchey |
| Colmer | Hall | McGregor |
| Cooper | Edwin Arthur McKenzie | |

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| McMillan, S. C. | Powell | Sumner, Ill. |
| Mahon | Priest | Talbot |
| Mankin | Reece, Tenn. | Tarver |
| Mansfield, | Reed, Ill. | Tolan |
| Mont. | Robinson, Utah | Torrens |
| Mansfield, Tex. | Roe, N. Y. | Vinson |
| Mason | Rogers, N. Y. | Vursell |
| Morrow | Rooney | Weaver |
| Miller, Calif. | Sabath | Welch |
| Mohroney | Sadowski | West |
| Morrison | Sasser | Wickersham |
| Norton | Sheridan | Wilson |
| Patrick | Slaughter | Wolfenden, Pa. |
| Peterson, Ga. | Sparkman | Wood |
| Pfeifer | Stewart | |
| Plumley | Stigler | |

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 328 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AMENDING THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 710, Rept. No. 2530), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7037) to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, and said amendments shall be in order, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding. Amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means may be offered to any section of the bill at the conclusion of the general debate but such amendments shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MAY).

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the transcendent importance of the legislation before us, which quite literally will affect the destiny of nations and the security of millions of lives, it may well be that the time allotted for the debate is inadequate. Moreover, there are many Members, I gather, who would like to make remarks but cannot do so in the time as now fixed. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate be extended two additional hours.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if the chair-

man of the committee wants to ask unanimous consent to extend the time 1 hour, that is perfectly agreeable, but we have other important matters which must be disposed of.

Mrs. LUCE. There is no matter more important than this. Millions of lives may be affected by this legislation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Most Members know how they are going to vote on this matter.

Mrs. LUCE. If they do, they know almost more than those of us who have been working on this matter for 6 months, because we are confused, and we have studied it thoroughly.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentlewoman recognizes that I said we were willing to extend the time 1 hour. The gentlewoman has that concession.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate be extended 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentlewoman withdraw her request?

Mrs. LUCE. I accept the exceedingly gracious compromise suggested by the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I do not intend to object, if you look at the program for this week you will find that on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday we have a very full schedule, with the Social Security Act put as the last part of the schedule, to be considered Saturday afternoon or Saturday night. I am not going to object to the request, but I hope nobody else will try to extend the debate, because on the British loan at times there were not 40 Members on the floor to hear that important discussion.

Mr. KEOGH. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman from New York, my good friend, will not object to having an extra hour of general debate. If the gentleman from New York will not object to this request, I think we will save time. Let us compromise on 1 hour.

Mr. KEOGH. I withdraw my objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio program in which four Members of Congress, including himself, participated.

DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1717) for the development and control of atomic energy.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consid-

eration of the bill S. 1717, with Mr. JOHN D. DELANEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] is recognized for 2½ hours and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] is recognized for 2½ hours.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, due to the great importance of this legislation and the legislative history back of it, I feel impelled today to use some of the time I have on this subject in making an explanation of some of the misrepresentations, false rumors, and reports that have been circulated throughout the city of Washington and throughout the country and in the public press with regard to my position on the legislation.

I do not think there is any member of the House Committee on Military Affairs that will accuse me of ever wilfully obstructing important legislation before that committee. This legislation came up early last year. There was sent to the House of Representatives through the Speaker's office a burning, zealous message from the President of the United States asking for the prompt and effective enactment of atomic energy legislation. That message came to the Speaker and was promptly referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs, when I immediately called committee sessions in order to hold hearings. We conducted hearings on what was then known as the May-Johnson bill. That bill was no more a May bill or a Johnson bill than it was a Jones bill. It was written in the War Department after long study and very careful consideration of the subject involved. It was sent by the President to the Speaker, as I have said, with a recommendation for speed. In order to give speed I called hearings on it on October 9, 1945. The War Department sent a very able, very conscientious, and very distinguished officer as a spokesman of the Department to present the legislation to the committee. That officer was none other than the then Under Secretary of War, now Secretary of War, Hon. Robert P. Patterson, a man who has the confidence, esteem, and admiration of the entire Congress, and deservedly so. When he came to the committee he came as he always did, with a frank, open, and plain statement of where he stood and what he wanted. For the purpose of justifying the position of my committee, which has been bludgeoned, maligned, and criticized, particularly myself, and I know, falsely, and make us right with the House, with the country, and with the public in general, I am going to read Judge Patterson's opening statement. He said, and I quote:

The bill that is before your committee today reflects the views of the men who were most responsible for the wartime development of atomic energy as to the most effective method of controlling and carrying forward development in this field within the United States. It embodies all the points on domestic policy recommended by the President in his message to the Congress last week.

The manner in which this legislation was prepared will be of interest to you. In May of this year, 2 months before the test in New Mexico showed conclusively that the atomic bomb would work, Secretary Stimson, with the approval of the President, appointed an interim committee to recommend legislation that would insure that this discovery would be controlled and developed in the best interests of the people of this country.

The Secretary—

Meaning Secretary Stimson—

served as chairman of the committee, with George L. Harrison, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and present president of the New York Life Insurance Co., as his alternate. Mr. Harrison is here today. The other members of the committee were Secretary James F. Byrnes, then a private citizen; Ralph A. Bard, Under Secretary of the Navy; William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. James B. Conant, chairman of the National Defense Research Committee and president of Harvard University; and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Chief of the Office of Field Service in the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

General Groves was present in an advisory capacity at all meetings of the committee. The members were also aided by the advice and experience of eminent scientists who had rendered invaluable service in the atomic bomb project—Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, Dr. E. O. Lawrence, Dr. Enrico Fermi, and Dr. Arthur H. Compton. Representative industrialists who had taken a prominent part in the project also assisted the committee in its work.

The drafting of the bill, in line with the principles and policies established by the committee, was done by Brig. Gen. Kenneth C. Royall and Mr. William L. Marbury.

Let me add at this point that General Royall spent 2 weeks in the committee room working with the committee in drafting, redrafting, doctoring, amending, and changing the bill. Then on the 8th day of last November we reported that bill to the House of Representatives. We thought we had done what the armed forces wanted, and I think yet that we did. The bill provided not only for the protection of the military secret of the atomic weapon as a military weapon but it provided also for adequate facilities for the dissemination of knowledge, information, scientific research, and development on atomic subjects through colleges, universities, schools, and industrial laboratories throughout the country. We did everything we could to make it a workable bill in order that we might do two things: Carry forward the policy of the War Department in that they were to have control of all our military secrets, and at the same time to make the most possible liberal provisions for the development and research program that they outlined to us. Now, that bill has been on the House Calendar, and is still on the House Calendar, but about 8 months later the Senate Atomic Bomb Committee reported a bill that is now pending before you and debated it briefly and sent it to this House, and it was referred to the House Military Affairs Committee, of which I am chairman.

Now, here is where the rub comes, if you want to call it that. I was charged by the press, by radio commentators all

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

JULY 17, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6885]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 24, 35, 56, 65, 74, 78, 79, and 83.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 58, 59, 61, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 80, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, and 118, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, and before the period, insert the following: , *one-half of such amount to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: *or refuses in the determination of the Secretary of State*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$75,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: : *Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay the salary of any person engaged in preparing or disseminating general propaganda in support of price control*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$325,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: *That no payment shall be made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any person whom the Commission is convinced collaborated with the enemy or committed any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philippines: Provided further,*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

DAY CARE CENTERS

For all expenses necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of children of school or under school age, including personal services, as

authorized by Public Law 514, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved July 16, 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$250,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$55,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

Public Roads Administration: Access roads, \$320,596.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 33, 34, 46, 51, 52½, 60, 62, 63, 64, 69, 77, 81, 86, 119, 120, and 121.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN TABER,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 to 8 and 10 to 18, inclusive, relating to the Senate: Appropriates, as proposed by the Senate, an additional amount of \$371,250, under the following heads:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Office of the Secretary (salaries)----- | \$4, 160 |
| Document room (salaries)----- | 500 |
| Clerical assistance to Senators----- | 254, 100 |
| Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper (salaries)----- | 28, 240 |
| Contingent expenses of the Senate----- | 84, 250 |

Amendments Nos. 19 to 22, inclusive, relating to the House of Representatives: Appropriates an additional amount of \$54,560.80 for salaries of officers and employees, pursuant to House Resolutions 90 and 691, as proposed by the Senate, and protects the technical assistant in the office of the attending physician against any forfeiture or reduction of pay by reason of his having been retired in a commissioned status instead of a noncommissioned status, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$3,600 for the pay of an assistant clerk, Joint Committee on Printing, as proposed by the Senate, amended to provide that payment of compensation shall devolve equally upon the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

Amendment No. 24: Strikes out the appropriation of \$50,000 for salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Continues available until August 31, 1946, the appropriation for the expenses of the commission to represent the United States at the Philippine independence ceremonies, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates, under the "Architect of the Capitol", \$3,365 for altering and improving the barber shop in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Increases the amount limitation upon expenditures for printing, binding, and distributing the Federal Register from \$550,000, as proposed by the House, to \$554,681.06, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Restores the effectiveness of the clauses making appropriations immediately available, contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 32, relating to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration: Amends the House provision with regard to American press representatives in recipient countries by making failure or refusal to observe subject to the determination of the Secretary of State, and providing for the admission of a reasonable number of press representatives, all substantially as proposed by the Senate, but subject to further modification by reason of amendment No. 33, reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35, relating to salaries and expenses, Civilian Production Administration, 1947: Appropriates \$18,000,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$20,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36, relating to the War Assets Administration: Substitutes a comma for a semicolon.

Amendments Nos. 37 and 38, relating to salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration: Appropriates \$75,000,000 instead of \$106,650,000, as proposed by the House, and \$56,650,000, as proposed by the Senate, and bars the use of the appropriation for engaging in general propaganda in support of price control, as proposed by the Senate, excluding from the inhibition, however, its application to "any price-control program."

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$325,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Trade Commission, 1947, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House, and \$400,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 40, 41, and 42, relating to salaries and expenses, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, 1947: Extends the appropriation to include the Office of Contract Settlement, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Inserts the fiscal year in the appropriation for veterans' decentralization allowances under the Public Buildings Administration, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 44 and 45, relating to damage claims, Public Roads Administration: Appropriates \$1,172,850.67, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$64,942.28, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 47 and 48, relating to the appropriation for the Philippine War Damage Commission: Restores the House provision relative to payments to disloyal persons, amended to express more clearly the intent.

Amendments Nos. 49 and 50, relating to the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Selective Service System: Inserts the fiscal year and excludes from Budget Bureau revision of the component parts of the appropriation, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 52: Appropriates for readjustment benefits, Veterans' Administration, an additional amount of \$1,843,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 53 to 59, both inclusive, relating to the District of Columbia: Appropriates an additional amount of \$136,645.91 for the Collector's Office, fiscal year 1947, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$45,200 for the Office of Administrator of Rent Control, fiscal year 1947, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$250,000 for day care centers, instead of \$344,000, as proposed by the Senate; restores the House provision barring the operation of the testing laboratory of the Highway Department and providing for the disposition of the equipment of such laboratory; appropriates \$55,000 additional for salaries and expenses, National

Guard, fiscal year 1947, instead of \$35,080, as proposed by the House, and \$105,240, as proposed by the Senate, and makes two textual corrections, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61: Appropriates an additional amount of \$10,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture, fiscal year 1947, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 65: Strikes out the authorization proposed by the Senate making certain appropriations of the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1947 available for medical care and subsistence in kind of departmental personnel in isolated areas in Alaska and other United States Territories and possessions, and for the relief of distressed persons in remote localities, all largely reimbursable except medical supplies to the total value of \$2,500.

Amendments Nos. 66, 67, 68, and 70, relating to the Department of the Interior: Inserts a fiscal year in the appropriation for the Solid Fuels Administration for War; appropriates \$50,000 for maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila River Reservation, Ariz., and appropriates \$500,000 for the Colorado River front work and levee system, all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 71 to 75, inclusive, relating to the Navy Department: Appropriates \$2,589.96 for damage claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,224.89, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$28,750,000 for transportation of things, Navy, 1947, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the authorization proposed by the Senate for using \$50,000 of the appropriation "Medical Department, Navy, 1947," for making a general administrative and operational survey of naval hospitals, and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the authorization proposed by the House for the acquisition of certain parcels of land, including such improvements as there may be thereon.

Amendment No. 76: Appropriates \$8,179 additional, fiscal year 1947, for salaries, Office of the Postmaster General, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 78, 79, and 80, relating to the Department of State: Strikes out the appropriation of \$20,418.72 proposed by the Senate for International Office of Public Health, and appropriates, as proposed by the Senate, \$339,853.60 for the liquidation of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy.

Amendments Nos. 82 and 83, relating to the Treasury Department: Makes "Coast Guard" appropriations available for the payment of claims authorized by law, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the House provision requiring funds available for strategic and critical materials in excess of the amount needed for storing the surplus of such materials to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.

Amendments Nos. 84, 85, and 87, relating to the War Department: Appropriates \$398,405.94 for damage claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$108,638, as proposed by the House, and appropriates \$3,800,000 additional for rivers and harbors, under "Civil functions, Corps of Engineers," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 88: Appropriates an additional amount of \$15,116 for salaries, United States Supreme Court, fiscal year 1947, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 89 and 90, relating to surplus appropriation rescissions: Rescinds \$320,596 of funds available for access roads, Public Roads Administration, instead of \$641,193, as proposed by the House, and no rescission, as proposed by the Senate, and rescinds \$199,000 of the maritime training fund, Coast Guard, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$274,325, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 91 to 118, inclusive, relating to judgments and authorized claims: Appropriates \$8,720,457.59, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,860,420.91, as proposed by the House.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 33, relating to the appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It will be moved to insert in lieu of such amendment the following:

without any deletions or modifications by censorship of their reports dealing with such subjects: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the transportation, delivery, or distribution of any supplies, commodities, or equipment to or for any recipient country until the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has advised the Secretary of State that such country has arranged for the prompt distribution of such supplies, commodities, and equipment

Amendment No. 34, relating to surplus property, care and handling. It will be moved to insert in lieu of such amendment the following:

SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING

Surplus property, care and handling: That current naval and military appropriations shall be available for the care and handling of property wherever situated declared surplus to disposal agencies pending reimbursement for such expenses by such disposal agencies or in consequence of supplemental appropriations hereafter made directly to the owning agencies, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall not be made for pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel within the numbers appropriated for heretofore.

Amendment No. 46, relating to veterans' educational facilities, Bureau of Community Facilities. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment with an amendment making the appropriation \$75,000,000, instead of \$100,000,000, and limiting the amount for administrative expenses to \$3,000,000, instead of \$4,000,000.

Amendment No. 51, relating to the United States Maritime Commission. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 52½, relating to the operation of canteens by the Veterans' Administration. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment with an amendment providing an appropriation of \$4,000,000, instead of \$5,000,000.

Amendment No. 60, appropriating an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for inspection and quarantine, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 62, relating to the Commodity Credit Corporation. It will be moved to insert in lieu of such amendment the following:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes (including sweetpotatoes) produced during the year 1946 and to process and sell such potatoes to any foreign

country, and, upon requisition, to the Army and to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people.

Amendment No. 63, relating to the transfer of funds from the appropriation "Compiling census reports and so forth, 1946," to the Bureau of Standards. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 64, amending the appropriation in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1947, for the compilation of foreign trade statistics. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 69, appropriating additional amounts for the construction of reclamation projects.

Amendment No. 77, lifting the existing limitation upon allowances for living quarters of Foreign Service personnel as to such personnel serving at posts in certain specified countries. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 81, relating to the replacement or rehabilitation of facilities in the Philippine Islands.

Amendment No. 86, providing for mustering-out payments to certain former members of the armed services. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 119, increasing from \$1,050 to \$1,300 the previously established ceiling price to be paid for passenger-carrying automobiles. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 120, repealing previously enacted provisions limiting passenger-automobile procurement to used or surplus vehicles. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

Amendment No. 121, changing a section number. It will be moved to recede and concur in such amendment.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN TABER (except as to
amendment No. 64),
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
Managers on the Part of the House.



CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 22, 1946.

For actions of July 19 & 20, 1946
79th-2nd, Nos. 142 and 143

CONTENTS

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Adjournment..... | 32, 35 | Health..... | 30 | Purchasing..... | 1, 16 |
| Animal quarantine..... | 1 | Housing..... | 37 | Reclamation..... | 26 |
| Appropriations..... | 1, 6, 11, 33, 54 | Information..... | 23 | Relief, foreign..... | 1 |
| Banking and currency..... | 9 | Labor..... | 36 | Reorganization..... | 13, 25, 31, 40 |
| Buildings and grounds..... | 24 | Labor, farm..... | 1, 11, 33 | Research..... | 20, 27, 47, 50 |
| Census..... | 1 | Lands, public..... | 17 | Small business..... | 41, 44, 55 |
| Claims..... | 1 | Legislative program..... | 31 | Subsidies..... | 1, 14 |
| Cooperatives..... | 41 | Livestock and meat..... | 5, 34 | Taxation..... | 14 |
| Cost of living..... | 51, 53 | Minerals..... | 8 | Territorial & possessions..... | 10 |
| Credit unions..... | 21 | Patents..... | 28 | Trade, foreign..... | 1, 46 |
| Dairy industry..... | 1, 43, 49 | Personnel..... | 1, 2, 18, 29, 38 | Transportation..... | 45 |
| Education..... | 17 | Price control..... | 1, 15, 34, 31, 48, 53 | Veterans..... | 37 |
| Electrification, rural... 3 | | Prices..... | 42, 52 | Water pollution..... | 19 |
| Food production..... | 42 | Property, surplus..... | 1 | Wildlife..... | 4 |
| Foreign relations..... | 12, 22, 23, 39 | | | Women's rights..... | 7 |

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on 3rd deficiency appropriation bill; and agreed to compromise on prohibition against NLRB actions regarding packing-canning employees. Senate committee reported bill to authorize REA to finance certain TVA loans to cities. Sen. Wherry discussed the meat price and supply situation. Rep. Monroney submitted report on congressional-reorganization bill. House passed proposed Foreign Service Act. Rep. Latham made and withdrew motion to suspend rules and pass bill to give FWA additional powers over construction and operation of public buildings. Rep. Monasco made and withdrew request for consideration of measure to provide taking effect of Reorganization Plan 1 (research and credit-union items) except for NHA provisions. Rep. Flannagan introduced bill to specifically authorize OFAR functions. President approved Government corporations appropriation bill (July 20).

SENATE - July 19

1. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6885, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 9561-3, 9578-90). This bill will now be sent to the President.

As finally passed, the bill includes the following items:

Farm-labor supply program, \$12,000,000 plus unexpended balances to be available through June 30, 1947; provides that at least \$3,000,000 must be apportioned to the States; limits construction of labor supply centers by State extension services to \$50,000; and makes \$280,000 additional available for administrative expenses.

Inspection and quarantine (BAI), \$141,000, including \$56,000 for cattle-tick eradication and \$85,000 for the Swan Island station.

War Assets Administration, \$435,000,000 from the special fund account provided in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, for allocation or reimbursement to disposal agencies, for special services of Government agencies regarding surplus property, and for allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies.

Office of Price Administration, \$75,000,000, subject to reduction by Budget Bureau after the price-control bill is enacted; prohibits use of this item for subsidies; prohibits enforcement of ceilings on farm products until this Department has published prices specified in Sec. 3(a) of the Price Control Act and has determined that the ceilings will reflect such prices to producers; prohibits funds in this bill from being used to fix ceilings for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables

which are described in terms of new specifications or standards; and prohibits use of these funds for general propaganda in support of price control.

Butter-materials inspection (BDI), to carry out the recent law authorizing condemnation of materials used in process or renovated butter which are not fit for human consumption, \$10,000.

Authorizes CCC to purchase surplus potatoes (including sweetpotatoes) produced in 1946 and to process and sell them to any foreign country, the Army, or UNRRA for foreign relief.

Census of agriculture (Commerce Department), continuation of appropriations until June 30, 1947.

Philippine rehabilitation, \$47,918,000, with authorization for the State Department to transfer funds to other Government agencies.

UNRRA, \$465,000,000 additional.

Lend-lease, continuation of \$5,500,000 for liquidation.

Packing, transporting, etc., of household goods and personal effects of employees transferred from D. C. in order to be restored to duty in decentralized agencies after service in the armed forces, \$57,000.

Increases from \$1,050 to \$1,300 the amount which the Government may pay for passenger vehicles.

Repeals the appropriation-acts provision against purchase of passenger vehicles unless they are used or surplus.

Makes the anti-strike provision, regarding Government employees, applicable to all agencies.

Permits foreign-trade statistics (Census Bureau) to be compiled in D. C. despite a provision in the Commerce appropriation act.

Provides that nothing in this or any other act shall be construed to change aggregate personnel ceilings; provides that if personnel is increased the Budget Bureau shall make offsetting reductions; permits waiver of such reductions if the President determines that they would be inimical to the public interest; and permits exclusion of certain programs (not including any for this Department) from the aggregate ceilings.

Authorizes 1947 funds to be used for increased pay to those employees not covered by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 but for which the agency is authorized to establish rates.

Ratifies and confirms obligations incurred during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in anticipation of appropriations and authority provided in this bill.

Judgments and claims, various amounts.

2. PERSONNEL; SALARIES. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4720, to amend the Overtime Pay Act to increase the validated aggregate payment to an employee from five-twelfths to six twelfths of \$5,000 (S.Rept. 1744) (p. 9536).
3. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2404, to amend the Agriculture Organic Act regarding rural electrification loans to municipalities (S.Rept. 1747) (p. 9536).
4. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with an amendment H.R. 6097, to require consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service when waters are impounded or otherwise controlled by a Federal agency (S.Rept. 1748) (p. 9536). (Does not apply to this Department.)
5. MEAT SITUATION. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., discussed the price and supply situation and inserted various market reports (pp. 9555-60).

submerged lands has been involved. The decisions in the first 54 cases are unanimous in their holding that title to these lands is in the States. There is not the slightest reason to anticipate that a different decision will be made in the fifty-fifth case.

Some say, "Why not wait and let the Supreme Court decide this controversy by its decision in this fifty-fifth case?" I say that the fifty-fifth case will not end this controversy, any more than the second, the thirteenth, the thirty-fifth, the fifty-third, or the fifty-fourth did. Nor will the ninety-ninth Supreme Court case end the controversy, for every case can develop some slight little factual or legal point not considered in one of the preceding cases. As I have already said, this joint resolution is, in fact, the only way by which this controversy can be ended forever. The passage of this one joint resolution will end all such cases for all time. It is the only method whereby that result can be achieved.

I know that on June 10, 1946, the Supreme Court set the pending case down for argument on the pleadings next fall. Did you know, however, Mr. President, that it has taken the Supreme Court an average of 9 years to decide cases such as this one, in which its original jurisdiction has been invoked? Since the pleadings in this case alone cover hundreds of pages and the case involves thousands of parcels of land, it is wholly reasonable to believe that the Supreme Court will render a final decision in less than its average of 9 years. It is certainly unjust to the States, cities, and private persons who have spent billions of dollars on the lands here in question, to make them endure such a long period of uncertainty just because a former Secretary of the Interior changed his mind and now has some doubts, as he states it, as to their title. Even that former Secretary of the Interior does not claim he has any definite and unquestionable legal rules for changing what he previously had called "the settled law."

To those who say we should await the result of the pending Supreme Court case, let me point out that never before has either branch of the Congress decided that all a Federal official need to do to stop congressional action is to file a lawsuit involving a subject upon which congressional action is pending. If such a rule were followed, some official of one of the hundreds of Federal agencies would certainly start a lawsuit every time the Congress considered legislation to which that official was opposed because it would lessen his powers, or for other reasons. To illustrate such a proposed rule for stopping congressional action is to demonstrate its utter absurdity. As the committee report points out, the Congress has on many, many occasions changed laws while cases were pending in the Supreme Court; and that Court, at an early date, in an opinion by the great Chief Justice Marshall, stated that where such "a law intervenes and positively changes the rule which governs, the law must be obeyed." No

question of impropriety has ever been raised before when the Congress changed legislation to divest the courts of jurisdiction over other questions, and none can properly be raised here.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SWIFT in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Gurney | Myers |
| Andrews | Hart | O'Daniel |
| Austin | Hawkes | Overton |
| Ball | Hayden | Pepper |
| Barkley | Hill | Radcliffe |
| Bilbo | Hoey | Reed |
| Brewster | Huffman | Revercomb |
| Brooks | Johnson, Colo. | Robertson |
| Byrd | Johnston, S. C. | Shipstead |
| Capehart | Knowland | Smith |
| Capper | La Follette | Stanfill |
| Carville | Langer | Swift |
| Chavez | McCarran | Taft |
| Connally | McClellan | Taylor |
| Cordon | McKellar | Thomas, Okla. |
| Donnell | McMahon | Tunnell |
| Downey | Magnuson | Vandenberg |
| Eastland | Maybank | Wagner |
| Ferguson | Mead | Walsh |
| Fulbright | Millikin | Wherry |
| George | Mitchell | White |
| Gerry | Moore | Wiley |
| Goessett | Morse | Willis |
| Green | Murdock | Young |
| Guffey | Murray | |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5508) to authorize the return of the Grand River Dam project to the Grand River Dam Authority and the adjustment and settlement of accounts between the Authority and the United States, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4590) to authorize the use by industry of silver held or owned by the United States.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 51, 60, 63, 64, 77, 119, 120, and 121 to the bill, and concurred therein; and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 33, 34, 46, 52½, 62, 69, 81, and 86 to the bill, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ANDRE DACHARRY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WHERRY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2192) for the relief of Andre Dacharry, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by the Senate, to wit, "\$7,923.44", insert "\$9,923.44"; and the Senate agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

J. M. COMES,

JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF JAMES THOMPSON, A MINOR—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WHERRY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3543) for the relief of the legal guardian of James Thompson, a minor, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: On line 6, page 1, strike out the figures "\$1,118.75", and in lieu thereof insert "\$118.75"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

J. M. COMES,

W. A. PITTENGER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 24, 35, 56, 65, 74, 73, 79, and 83.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 58, 59, 61, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 80, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, and 118; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, and before the period, insert the following: "one-half of such amount to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House; and the Senate agree to the same."

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "or refuses in the determination of the Secretary of State"; and the Senate agree to the same."

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$75,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same."

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to pay the salary of any person engaged in preparing or disseminating general propaganda in support of price control"; and the Senate agree to the same."

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same."

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "That no payment shall be made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any person whom the Commission is convinced collaborated with the enemy or committed any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philippines; *Provided further*,"; and the Senate agree to the same."

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"DAY CARE CENTERS

"For all expenses necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of children of school or under school age, including personal services, as authorized by Public Law 514, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved July 16, 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$250,000."

And the Senate agree to the same."

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$55,000"; and the Senate agree to the same."

Amendment numbered 89: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Public Roads Administration: Access roads, \$320,596."

And the Senate agree to the same."

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 33, 34,

46, 51, 52½, 60, 62, 63, 64, 69, 77, 81, 86, 119, 120, and 121.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
W. F. NORRELL,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
JOHN TABER,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I should like to inquire as to the disposition of the amendment which we discussed at some length in the Senate, and which was adopted by an overwhelming vote of the Senate, I believe 45 to 10, dealing with the matter of dehydration of potatoes.

Mr. McKELLAR. The House absolutely declined to agree to the amendment.

Mr. BREWSTER. How long was the matter under discussion?

Mr. McKELLAR. It was under discussion probably longer than any other amendment about which we were in disagreement.

Mr. BREWSTER. I may say I pursued this matter as diligently as I could with my colleagues in the House. I think the amendment was agreed to in the Senate in the afternoon, and the next morning when I got around I found that the matter was reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as all settled. So that I had some qualms as to how long the matter had been discussed or debated.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not recall how long it was debated. The amendment numbered 62 related to the Commodity Credit Corporation. It was moved to insert in lieu of the Senate amendment the following:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes (including sweetpotatoes) produced during the year 1946 and to process and sell such potatoes to any foreign country, and upon requisition, to the Army and to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people.

I will ask any members of the conference now on the floor if that amendment was not discussed about as long as any other amendment?

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I think the only change in the Senate version is that the conference report would not permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to give the dehydrated potatoes away.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. BALL. They would have to sell them.

Mr. McKELLAR. The conferees struck out the words "to give or otherwise dispose of such potatoes to any foreign country," and inserted the words "to sell."

Mr. BREWSTER. I think the word "sell" was in already. We had that in, but as I recall the 2 hours' rather heated debate, it revolved entirely about the

right to give, and the Senator from Minnesota was suddenly, apparently, rather diligent in defending the Treasury, and that is what he opposed.

Mr. BALL. The defense of the Treasury by the Senator from Minnesota is not a sudden change of attitude.

Mr. BREWSTER. I hope the Senator will excuse me if I did him an injustice.

Will either of the learned Senators who dealt with this particular brain child of the Senator from Oregon advise us whether the amendment as now presented to us in any way extends the existing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, or whether this is merely dressed up to make us feel good?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Commodity Credit Corporation has the right to take action.

Mr. BREWSTER. But do they not have the right to do so without the amendment? Has not the Commodity Credit Corporation the right, in fact, are they not obligated, to acquire potatoes? They certainly have the right to dispose of them, so they certainly must process them.

Mr. McKELLAR. They probably would not do it unless they were directed by the Congress, specifically authorized by the Congress. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] was present at the conference, and I am sure he voted for the amendment as it was adopted, and can tell what happened in the conference.

Mr. OVERTON. I advocated the Senate amendment which was adopted, but we finally had to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. There was nothing else to do. Both sides cannot have their way in a conference. We have to make concessions in order to get anything through.

I call the attention of Senators to what was known as the silver amendment to the Post Office and Treasury appropriation bill. That caused a delay of about two or two and a half months, as I recall. I am corrected by the Senator from Nevada, who sits near me, who says the disagreement started on February 14. Anyway, that amendment has been under constant discussion ever since, and has been settled only in the last few minutes, and even after it is settled, we have not gotten back from the House the conference report striking the amendment out of an appropriation bill and leaving it in a legislative bill.

Mr. BREWSTER. I am sure the Senator from Tennessee does not wish to imply that silver is more important than potatoes.

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. BREWSTER. The committee gave 3 months to silver, and have given us only 3 minutes on potatoes.

Mr. McKELLAR. We can eat potatoes and we cannot eat silver, so potatoes are very much more important.

Mr. BREWSTER. It seemed to me, from a reading of the amendment, that it meant exactly nothing at all, that it did not extend in any way the powers of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. McKELLAR. It virtually authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation specifically, and if it has any respect

for the will of Congress, it will undertake to sell the potatoes.

Mr. BREWSTER. As a matter of interpretation, the instructions are that they can now process and sell?

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me read again the agreement of the conferees:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes (including sweetpotatoes) produced during the year 1946 and to process and sell such potatoes to any foreign country, and, upon requisition—

It will be noted that those words were inserted by the conferees—

and, upon requisition, to the Army and to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people.

Really the only change that was made was that dehydrated potatoes are not directed to be given away.

Mr. BREWSTER. There are two things involved. What is the meaning or significance of the word "requisition"?

Mr. McKELLAR. They must ask for them. The United States Relief and Rehabilitation Administration or the Army must make a request for the dehydrated potatoes.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. While I advocated the amendment as adopted by the Senate, actuated to some extent by the fact that my amendment as to sweetpotatoes, in which the people of Louisiana are interested, was inserted, I finally yielded, along with the other Senate conferees. By the way, I think this amendment was discussed at probably greater length than any other amendment. The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to process and to sell potatoes. There is no limit, as I understand, in existing law or the conference report, as to the price they may ask. They may sell them at a cent a bushel.

Mr. BREWSTER. I think that is highly important. I was just going to ask the Senator from Tennessee, who I hope will corroborate the understanding and interpretation of the Senator from Louisiana, as to the significance of the action.

Mr. OVERTON. I have not had time to investigate and determine whether my recollection is correct, but it is my understanding that there is no limit, either in existing law or the conference report, certainly there is not in the amendment we are discussing, as to the price at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell the potatoes.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is my understanding.

Mr. BREWSTER. So that the two Senators who have been particularly concerned, and I trust others will indicate their dissent if they do not agree, state that this does not circumscribe in any way the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell, that it merely prescribes that they must sell for some price, but it does not mean they must get either cost or profit, that they can sell for anything they feel is reasonably practical.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is nothing said here about it.

Mr. BREWSTER. Would the Senator concur with the interpretation of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. McKELLAR. Offhand, I certainly would.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message from the House showing its action on certain Senate amendments to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6885, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

July 19, 1946.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 51, 60, 63, 64, 77, 119, 120, and 121 to the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 33 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert: "Without any deletions or modifications by censorship of their reports dealing with such subjects: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the transportation, delivery, or distribution of any supplies, commodities, or equipment to or for any recipient country until the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has advised the Secretary of State that such country has arranged for the prompt distribution of such supplies, commodities, and equipment."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 34 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE, AND HANDLING

"Surplus property, care, and handling: That current naval and military appropriations shall be available for the care and handling of property wherever situated declared surplus to disposal agencies pending reimbursement for such expenses by such disposal agencies or in consequence of supplemental appropriations hereafter made directly to the owning agencies, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall not be made for pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel within the numbers appropriated for heretofore."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 46 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount named in line 12, of said Senate engrossed amendment insert: "\$75,000,000"; and in lieu of the amount named in line 14 of said Senate engrossed amendment insert "\$3,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 52½ to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the

amount named in said amendment insert "\$4,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 62 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert.

"COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes (including sweetpotatoes) produced during the year 1946 and to process and sell such potatoes to any foreign country, and, upon requisition, to the Army and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount named in line 9 of said amendment insert "\$806,260"; in lieu of the amount named in line 10 of said amendment insert "\$878,840"; and in lieu of the amount named in line 11 of said amendment insert "\$1,684,470."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "nor shall any part of this appropriation be available for expanding any public-works projects authorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be appropriated."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lines 11 and 12 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "(left either of such academies without completing the prescribed course)" and insert "were separated from either academy because of physical disability."

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 33, 34, 46, 52½, 62, 69, 81, and 86.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry in respect to the argument now in progress?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I observe on page 3 of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary this language:

In 54 decisions, over a period of 100 years, the Supreme Court of the United States has held that the ownership of lands beneath navigable waters lies in the States and in those to whom the States have granted them.

Later upon the same page I observe this language:

And, likewise, it has been decided that lands underlying the bordering oceans within the 3-mile limit belong to the States within their respect boundaries.

Citing the case of *Martin v. Waddell* (41 U. S. 366, at p. 410).

The question I desire to ask the Senator is whether or not the Supreme Court has made any distinction between the ownership by a State of land underlying tidal waters within the territorial limits of the State and the ownership by a State of lands within the 3-mile limit, we will say, in coastal waters, as for

illustration, the ocean adjoining the Western States?

Mr. McCARRAN. My reading of the fifty-odd decisions causes me to say that the Supreme Court has made no distinction between the inland waters, as they choose to term them, and the tidelands outside. May I read to the Senator from the case of *Martin against Waddell*, the case he cited at page 410:

For when the Revolution took place, the people of each State became themselves sovereign; and in that character hold the absolute right to all their navigable waters and the soils under them for their own common use, subject only to the rights since surrendered by the Constitution to the general government.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator. I have the decision before me, and observe the language which the Senator has just read. May I ask one further question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I wish first to read from another decision, *United States v. Oregon* (295 U. S. 1), at page 6, as follows:

Decision of the principal issues raised by the pleadings and proof turns on the question whether the area involved underlay navigable waters at the time of the admission of Oregon to statehood. If the waters were navigable in fact, title passed to the State upon her admission to the Union.

Citing a number of cases.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask the Senator this further question, please? In 45 *Corpus Juris*, at page 540, occurs this language:

Unquestionably it is true that within its territorial limits a State owns the land underlying tidal waters, including the seashore and the land under a stream or river insofar as the tide ebbs and flows, and its ownership extends to high-water mark, except in some jurisdictions where it extends only to low-water mark.

I observe further on page 8 of the report of the committee, in support of the proposition, as I understand it, that—

Coastal waters—the so-called marginal sea—were at common law known as tide-waters. Land beneath such coastal waters—including bays—are governed by the same rule as those beneath navigable river waters.

Below that is cited this observation by the Supreme Court:

Whatever soil below low-water mark is the subject of exclusive property and ownership, belongs to the State on whose maritime border, and within whose territory it lies, subject to any lawful grants of that soil by the State, or the sovereign power which governed its territory before the Declaration of Independence.

That language, Mr. President, "within whose territory it lies," and the language of *Corpus Juris* "within its territorial limits" caused me to ask the Senator whether there is any distinction, as for illustration between a case in which there is tidewater within the borders of a State, and the coast, on which the State, as for illustration California, is bordered by the ocean itself.

Mr. McCARRAN. I may say in that regard that I think the Senator will find that the term "territorial limits" not only embraces waters within the territory, such as inlets, bays, and the like, but also is used to comprehend the limits claimed

by the State, which in the case of the State of California is 3 miles, in the case of the State of Texas is 10 miles, and in the case of Louisiana has another dimension. But the term used in *Corpus Juris* from which I think the Senator read, in my opinion, embraces that territory as well as the inlets.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator. The same thought had occurred to me, as to whether "territorial limits," as used in *Corpus Juris* from which I read, possibly does include the 3-mile limit into the ocean. It was, however, with the view of clearing up any doubt in my mind, knowing the Senator's great familiarity with the subject, that I asked him whether the Supreme Court had made any distinction between tidal waters within, strictly speaking, the borders of a State, and coastal waters, such as those of the State of California, which borders upon the ocean itself.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let us take a State which claims jurisdiction to the space 3 miles out into the ocean. Let us suppose a crime is committed within the 3-mile limit, that is, within the territorial limits of the State, and that crime is triable and punishable by the laws of the State, whereas if it is committed beyond the 3-mile limit, it is regarded as having been committed on the high seas, and then the question of the jurisdiction, other than State jurisdiction, arises.

Mr. DONNELL. I regard that as a very apt illustration, and I thank the Senator for his courtesy in responding.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, finally, if the Supreme Court were in this fifty-fifth case to reverse its decisions in the other 54 cases, the result would, as found by the committee, "be so catastrophic to the economy of the country resulting from the overthrow of long-established rules of property, that the Congress would as a matter of equity be forced to enact legislation having an object similar to that of House Joint Resolution 225."

The assertion has also been that the oil produced in the coastal States ought to belong to the people of all the States, rather than merely to those favored States which happen to have oil within their boundaries.

The speciousness of this argument is obvious when we consider that many States obtain products of great value other than oil from their submerged lands. If the Federal Government is entitled to take the oil produced in Texas, Louisiana, and California merely because some other States do not have oil, then the Federal Government should also take the oysters from the beds of Chesapeake Bay, the gas from under Lake Erie, the iron ore from beneath the Minnesota lakes, and the coal from under the rivers of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and divide these products up among States which do not produce oysters, gas, coal, or iron. The argument refutes itself.

In the committee report Senators will find a summary of the history motivating this resolution, a short statement of the types of businesses and public projects, besides homes, affected by the resolution, a review of the 54 decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States re-

ferred to above, reasons why the pending litigation should not abate the resolution, and a reprint of an opinion by Dean Borchard, of Yale, an outstanding authority on constitutional law, to the O'Mahoney committee on title to submerged lands beyond, but contiguous to, the marginal sea.

I commend this report to the Senate, and will not restate its detailed findings on these subjects.

We are dealing here with titles to real estate. Everyone knows that a claim by an important Federal official, even though wholly unfounded, is sufficient to create a cloud upon those titles. The purpose of this legislation is to remove that cloud. The resolution accomplishes this by the simplest and most appropriate method, namely, by a release and quitclaim. It was the conclusion of the House Judiciary Committee and also of the Senate Judiciary Committee that this quitclaim releases no property and no property interest to which the United States has any legitimate claim, either morally or legally.

In this measure Congress has before it the question whether officials of the United States shall be permitted to assert wholly unprecedented claims to property of enormous value which has always been held by the States. This is a basic question of policy involving vital relation between the States and Federal Government. Congress represents both the people of the Nation as a whole and the States as States. It is, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that this question should be settled once and for all by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. President, I have about concluded the opening presentation. At the close of the argument I shall go into the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States which I believe to be in direct point on the question here involved. I wish, however, to deal for a moment with the history of this legislation.

This legislation was first taken up by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives. At that time a joint resolution was also pending before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. I called upon the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House and asked him if it would be agreeable to him to have a number of members of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate attend the House hearings, with the idea of perhaps saving time and expense. He was very agreeable to the suggestion. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and one or two other Senators in addition to myself attended some of those hearings. We listened to the attorneys general present their case before the Judiciary Committee of the House. Then when the House had acted on the joint resolution and had passed it, I brought it before the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate. The subcommittee had presented to it the printed reports of the hearings conducted by the House Committee; and after studying those reports the subcommittee held meetings and concluded to report the measure favorably to the full committee.

was conducting hearings on a stream-pollution bill. The expert told how sewage was dumped into that river, not by one city but by a dozen cities. The water from that river was used by the city for drinking purposes. An elaborate system of purification works had been installed, so that the river water could again be made drinkable. The quaint way that the engineering expert expressed himself was in this manner:

For every gallon of Ohlo River water that reaches the purification plant, 1 quart of that gallon is made up of the material which comes from the toilet in the city homes.

It hardly seems possible that a civilized people would permit such a condition to exist. Yet, that is exactly what is going on all over this country today. That is the kind of a condition that the pending stream pollution legislation will rectify and correct. It is important, before Congress adjourns, that we act on legislation of this character, which is of benefit to the American people and which directly concerns the health of the American people. I cannot help but feel, regardless of medical opinion, that the public health would be safer from epidemics such as this infantile paralysis epidemic, if domestic sewage and industrial waste could be kept from being dumped into our streams and lakes, out of which the drinking water of the people of our cities must come. This bill before us will go a long way to cure that evil.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND POWER PROJECT

Then, Mr. Speaker, there are many other pending legislative proposals which ought to be acted on before this Congress adjourns. We ought not to adjourn until these proposals do have consideration by Congress. No more important matter is before us now than the legislation dealing with the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. Nineteen months have elapsed since bills were introduced in Congress to deepen the navigation channels in the St. Lawrence River to a depth of 27 feet, and build a power plant at Massena, N. Y. There is no excuse for the long delay and many postponements in taking action on this legislation. The administration leaders who are anxious to adjourn Congress would do well if they brought this measure up for action and a vote before Congress adjourns.

OLD-AGE PENSION

Another subject which waits action deals with the passage of a bill to increase the old-age assistance payments to our aged citizens. They are very poorly taken care of under existing law. The payments that they receive are wholly inadequate to take care of their bills for room rent and food. They have a right to complain about being neglected and poorly treated by this national administration. Now, when announcement is made that the party leaders are going to have an adjournment within the next few days, we find still further delays being developed, so as to prevent us from considering national old-age pension legislation. We ought not to adjourn before that bill is passed.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and to include certain statements and excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PATMAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 645.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to investigate and report to the House not later than January 3, 1947, with respect to the following matters:

1. The extent and nature of expenditures made by all the candidates for the House of Representatives in connection with their campaign for nomination and election to such office.

2. The amounts subscribed, contributed, or expended, and the value of services rendered, and facilities made available (including personal services, use of advertising space, radio time, office space, moving-picture films, and automobile and other transportation facilities) by any individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, partnership, corporation, or labor union, to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any convention or election held in 1946 to which a candidate for the House of Representatives is to be nominated or elected.

3. The use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or influencing the nomination or election of any such candidates.

4. The amounts, if any, raised, contributed, and expended by any individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, partnership, corporation, or labor union, including any political committee thereof, in connection with any such election, and the amounts received by any political committee from any corporation, labor union, individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, or partnership.

5. The violations, if any, of the following statutes of the United States:

(a) The Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

(b) Title 18, section 61 to 61t, inclusive, United States Code, 1940 edition, relating to pernicious political activities, commonly referred to as the Hatch Act.

(c) The provisions of section 9, Public Law 89, Seventy-eighth Congress, chapter 144, first session, referred to as the "War Labor Disputes Act."

(d) Any statute or legislative act of the United States, or of the State within which a candidate is seeking nomination or reelection to the House of Representatives, the violation of which Federal or State statute, or statutes, would affect the qualification of a Member of the House of Representatives within the meaning of article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States.

6. Such other matters relating to the election of Members of the House of Representatives in 1946, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith, as the committee deems to be of public interest, and

which in its opinion will aid the House of Representatives in enacting remedial legislation, or in deciding any contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the House of Representatives.

7. The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee under oath, by any person, candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution, it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee shall be public.

For the purpose of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony, as it deems advisable.

8. The committee is authorized and directed to report promptly any and all violations of any Federal or State statutes in connection with the matters and things mentioned herein to the Attorney General of the United States in order that he may take such official action as may be proper.

9. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default, or who having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be held to the penalties prescribed by law.

That said committee is authorized and directed to file interim reports whenever in the judgment of the majority of the committee, or of a subcommittee conducting portions of said investigation, the public interest will be best served by the filing of said interim reports, and in no event shall the final report of said committee be filed later than January 3, 1947, as hereinabove provided.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. As I understand it, this is the usual committee to supervise elections?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. It is customary to pass such a resolution as this every 2 years.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is there any change in the text from that of previous years?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I do not think so. I did not draft the resolution, but I do not think there is any important change.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It has the unanimous report from the Committee on Rules?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes. I do not know of any objection to it and I advised the committee I would call it up this morning.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

SCIENTIFIC SPIES AND THE ATOMIC BOMB

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, and the day before, I warned the House that the best thing we could do would be to send the atomic-bomb bill back to the Military Affairs Committee for further study.

I warned you that from information the Committee on Un-American Activities has there are foreign spies working inside this plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., trying to get the secret of the atomic bomb for the purpose of using it against the American people, as well as against our allies.

I call attention to the fact that in this morning's paper it is stated that five civilian spies have been caught out here at Aberdeen, Md., doing the same thing.

In order that you may know who they are, let me read you their names. One of them is Harry Spector. Another one is Irving Spector. Another one is called Abram Kotelchuck, another one Phil Weiss and another one Rheabel Mendelsohn.

It is time for America to be on guard against these subversive elements.

This is additional proof of the wisdom of recommitting this bill to the committee for further study.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

THIRD DEFICIENCY BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 17, 1946.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we present here the conference report on the last appropriation

bill for the session, and with it 16 amendments in disagreement. Two of those amendments are brought back because of actual disagreement between the two Houses. The other 14 are brought back because of the parliamentary requirement which makes it necessary to bring them back in disagreement. We will dispose first of the conference report and then take up in turn each of the 16 amendments on which there has been no agreement.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. With reference to these day-care centers, you have given \$250,000 for them. Is that for the District of Columbia proper?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is limited solely to the District of Columbia and paid out of District of Columbia funds.

Mr. RICH. We appropriate that money for the District of Columbia.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Exclusively from District of Columbia funds.

Mr. RICH. So that the Federal Government is now maintaining these day-care centers for the women who have children and are working possibly in the Government.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. On the contrary, the District of Columbia is maintaining them.

Mr. RICH. We appropriate the money to the District of Columbia.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; the Congress acting, under the Constitution, as a city council for Washington, appropriates it out of District funds.

Mr. RICH. We appropriate that money for these day-care centers. These women that have children, instead of staying in their homes and taking care of the children, have day-care centers where their children are taken care of and they go out and work. It does not seem to me that is the American way of bringing up children. They ought to cut that out.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Committee on Appropriations did not initiate this matter. The Congress passed a legislative bill authorizing this work, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania was present when the bill passed the House. In conformity with that specific authorization, an estimate came in here for a good deal more than this amount. It is paid not out of the Federal Treasury, not out of funds paid into the United States Treasury by the Federal taxpayers, but out of funds of the District paid in by the District taxpayers.

Mr. RICH. But the Federal Government gives \$3,000,000 a year additional over what they wanted for the regular appropriation. That money is used for this particular purpose. You cannot deceive the people with statements of that kind. You know the Federal Government is paying the District of Columbia that money.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman understands that whether we appropriate this money for child-care centers or not, we still have to make the \$8,000,000 contribution. If we did not

appropriate a cent for this purpose we would still have to pay the \$8,000,000. I think it is too much, but the gentleman and his colleagues have voted it, and I yield always to the will of the majority. This appropriation for child-care centers is in direct response to a bill passed by a majority of this House. That is in accordance with the American principle of self-government.

Mr. RICH. I voted for the \$8,000,000 for the District because I wanted to help the District, but if the District is going to spend its money this way, the next time I vote money for the District I will know what they are going to spend it for. They are not going to put across anything like this.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DOYLE. I wish to make this observation in view of the observation by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that I do not know of any place as important for the District or any other governmental unit of this country to spend money as in the field of underprivileged children. I am very happy indeed to see the District spending money in the interest of preserving the character and health of her children who have no normal home life.

Mr. RICH. If they maintained their homes and the women stayed home and took care of their children, they would have a normal home life.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this conference report disposes of the last regular supply bill, winding up the appropriation measures for the session. In a day or so we shall meet to consider an appropriation effecting the payments under the recently passed bill authorizing terminal leave for noncommissioned personnel of the armed services. That will be the final report of the Committee on Appropriations. I wish to emphasize that that appropriation also will be in response to a vote by the House and the Senate on a bill submitted by the legislative committee having jurisdiction of the matter.

This conference report is the last stage in the enactment of the third general deficiency bill, 1946, which we passed on June 28. It left the House carrying appropriations in the total amount of \$724,571,909.33. It came back to us from the other body carrying a total of \$2,784,134,974.68. As we present it for final disposition it would make available a total of \$2,652,860,866.96, assuming approval of amendment No. 69, which is yet to be disposed of.

The statement which has just been read contains an accounting of the matters involved. After the bill left the House, the Senate was presented with estimates of appropriations for or on account of veterans in the total amount of \$1,982,682,624.92. That amount is included in the total of the additional amount to which the House conferees have agreed. It constitutes by far the major part of the difference between the House and Senate versions of the bill.

If the action of the conference committee be approved, the bill will carry \$240,706,246 less than the estimates con-

sidered in connection therewith, still assuming approval of amendment No. 69.

With the approval of this bill, which contains a number of regular annual appropriations, all of the regular annual appropriations for the new fiscal year which started the first of this month will have been provided.

The final approval dates of some of the measures has been or will be late, but obligations under all have been made legal by reason of a protective provision included in the Third Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, which became law on June 21, 1946.

As to the regular annual bills which failed to met the date line—there are five of them—I wish to give you the exact dates.

They may be tabulated as follows:

Passed House:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Treasury-Post Office..... | Feb. 14 |
| Coast Guard..... | May 20 |
| Labor-Federal Security Agency.. | June 11 |
| Government Corporations..... | June 13 |
| Military Establishments..... | June 21 |

Passed Senate:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Treasury-Post Office..... | June 21 |
| Coast Guard..... | June 28 |
| Labor-Federal Security Agency.. | June 28 |
| Government Corporations..... | June 29 |
| Military Establishments..... | June 28 |

As will be noted, the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill passed the House on February 14. It has been on the other side of the Capitol all this time. It had passed the House on February 14 and did not pass the Senate until June 21.

The Coast Guard appropriation bill passed the House on May 20 and passed the Senate on June 28.

The Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill passed the House on June 11 and passed the Senate on June 28.

The Government corporations appropriation bill passed the House on June 13 and passed the Senate on June 29.

The Military Establishments appropriation bill passed the House on June 21 and passed the Senate on July 28.

The military bill was late passing the House because the military budget was not presented until May 3. Similarly, the Government corporations bill was not presented until June 13 because the

Budget was not presented until May 2, 1946. Both of these bills were highly important. I submit the dates of their presentation to the House were as early as conditions warranted and permitted. In short, the Committee on Appropriations has passed supply bills this year under many heavy handicaps and with exceptional expedition. We have every reason to take pride in the speed made in the prompt enactment of budgets submitted to us.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. In authorizing these appropriations for the deficiency in an amount that is supposed to be given to a particular department of government, does the Deficiency Committee go back to a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and have them check back to see whether these amounts are necessary and essential?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman brings up a very interesting chapter in the history of the committee. Until recently, the Committee on Appropriations gave no opportunity to members of subcommittees dealing with regular annual appropriations to sit with the subcommittee having charge of deficiencies.

Mr. RICH. Did I understand you to say until recently?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Until I became chairman.

Mr. RICH. And now you go back to your subcommittees and permit them to pass on the amounts that are essential for the subcommittee's appropriations?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. When any deficiency item is taken up, we always invite the chairman and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee which had the original bill and which made the original appropriation to sit with us and participate with us, and we give their recommendations every consideration.

Mr. RICH. Well, you have appointed a subcommittee to look after each department of Government. If that subcommittee is going to be responsible for

the operation of that department of Government in the appropriation of funds, it seems to me that no funds should be appropriated by the Deficiency Subcommittee until after the subcommittee approves those funds. That is the only way you are going to get good government in the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is exactly the reason why we made this change in the procedure, and I am glad to find the gentleman from Pennsylvania endorses it.

Mr. RICH. I am not endorsing it unless you take in the whole committee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Perhaps the gentleman would like to go just a little further and take in the entire House. There has to be a limit some place. When his chairmen were in charge they did not consult anybody.

Mr. Speaker, in connection with the preparation of the budget for the coming year, the committee has advised the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that it shall expect the 1948 budget to include all regular annual estimates of appropriations, and that course will be followed, according to word we have received from that official. We countenanced during the war years the late submission of budgets for the armed services, and it was not practicable owing to the recent readjustment, to include provision for Government corporations in the regular 1947 budget.

We are here dealing with the last appropriation bill, except, as I previously indicated, a resolution dealing with terminal-leave pay for veterans, and I shall include in my remarks at this point a statement, by bills, of all of the estimates of appropriations that have been presented for the consideration of the Congress at this session, and of the appropriations that have been voted, omitting the amounts that have been appropriated in private bills, which will not aggregate a great deal. The figures are sufficiently complete and accurate for all practical purposes, but will be supplemented later by a final and more comprehensive statement.

Comparative statement of estimates of appropriations submitted during the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress and of appropriations made during such session

| Bill | Estimates | Appropriations | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|---|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Regular annual bills, 1947: | | | |
| Department of Agriculture..... | \$590,405,672 | \$581,240,121 | -\$9,165,551 |
| District of Columbia..... | 81,505,000 | 76,755,009 | -4,749,991 |
| Independent offices..... | 5,140,876,502 | 5,094,976,677 | -45,899,825 |
| Interior Department..... | 350,357,230 | 247,167,036 | -103,190,194 |
| Department of Labor, Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies: | | | |
| Labor..... | 131,701,100 | 140,456,443 | +8,755,343 |
| Federal Security Agency..... | 726,569,300 | 696,183,527 | -30,385,773 |
| Related agencies..... | 319,805,500 | 318,375,700 | -1,429,800 |
| Total..... | 1,178,075,900 | 1,155,015,670 | -23,060,230 |
| Legislative branch..... | 58,339,134 | 53,809,736 | -4,529,398 |
| Military..... | 7,208,207,429 | 7,263,542,400 | +55,334,971 |
| Navy..... | 3,765,399,000 | 4,119,659,300 | +354,260,300 |
| State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, and Judiciary: | | | |
| State..... | 134,887,831 | 128,008,752 | -6,879,079 |
| Justice..... | 98,063,050 | 99,752,250 | +1,689,200 |
| Commerce..... | 238,755,000 | 193,884,720 | -44,870,280 |
| The Judiciary..... | 16,591,720 | 16,057,490 | -534,230 |
| Total..... | 488,297,601 | 437,703,212 | -50,594,389 |
| Treasury and Post Office Departments: | | | |
| Treasury..... | 335,978,000 | 325,290,250 | -10,687,750 |
| Post Office..... | 1,298,239,190 | 1,279,571,890 | -18,667,300 |
| Total..... | 1,634,217,190 | 1,604,862,140 | -29,355,050 |

Comparative statement of estimates of appropriations submitted during the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress and of appropriations made during such session—Continued

| Bill | Estimates | Appropriations | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Regular annual bills, 1947—Continued | | | |
| War Department—civil functions..... | \$338, 638, 509 | \$333, 230, 498 | -\$5, 408, 011 |
| Coast Guard..... | 134, 920, 000 | 116, 226, 000 | -18, 694, 000 |
| Government corporations..... | 983, 048, 848 | 60, 086, 287 | -922, 962, 561 |
| Total, regular annual bills..... | 21, 952, 288, 015 | 21, 144, 274, 086 | -808, 013, 929 |
| Supplemental, deficiency and miscellaneous bills: | | | |
| Urgent deficiency bill, 1946..... | 3, 713, 000 | 3, 347, 200 | -365, 800 |
| Second urgent deficiency bill, 1946..... | 362, 879, 807 | 364, 114, 807 | +1, 235, 000 |
| Third urgent deficiency bill, 1946..... | 676, 444, 961 | 661, 847, 988 | -14, 596, 973 |
| Second deficiency bill, 1946..... | 71, 198, 695 | 61, 601, 337 | -9, 597, 358 |
| Third deficiency bill, 1946..... | 1 3, 028, 567, 112 | 2, 652, 860, 866 | -375, 706, 246 |
| Miscellaneous (House joint resolutions)..... | 935, 143, 769 | 934, 966, 469 | -177, 300 |
| Total, supplemental, deficiency, and miscellaneous bills..... | 5, 077, 947, 344 | 4, 678, 738, 667 | -399, 208, 677 |
| Permanent and indefinite appropriations..... | 7, 343, 333, 410 | 7, 343, 333, 410 | |
| Grand total..... | 34, 373, 568, 769 | 33, 166, 346, 163 | -1, 207, 222, 606 |

¹ Includes \$135,000,000 for UNRRA provided for in Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946.

From this statement it will be seen that the estimates of appropriations aggregate \$34,373,568,769. It shows the sum of the appropriations as \$33,166,346,163.

The total of the estimates exceed by \$3,706,250,939 the total amount projected in the Budget—\$30,667,317,830. Of the excess, \$3,287,551,000 is on account of the Veterans' Administration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri has consumed 15 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I will require another 10 minutes.

The idea is often expressed, both here on the floor and in the press, that Congress ought to cut down appropriations arbitrarily. A great many appropriations are of a character which are not susceptible to reduction by any amount. We have here in this bill an example of such a situation. Of this excess, \$3,287,551,000 is on account of the Veterans' Administration, which must be taken care of in full.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Do you, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, know that you went in the red last year \$21,000,000,000? Do you know that at the rate you are appropriating money, you, as the head of this Appropriations Committee, are going to go in the red \$10,000,000,000 this year or else I do not know my name? I want to know from you where you are going to get this money. I would like you to tell this House of Representatives if you are going to continue spending in appropriations like you have been, what is going to happen to this country. I would like somebody to tell the House what is going to happen. If you do not do your duty from now on, this country is going to be broke.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I will say to the gentleman now that we appropriated this money in response to the vote of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. No; you did not do any such business.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman just confessed that he voted in this House to increase the Federal contribution to the District of Columbia to the amount of \$2,000,000.

Mr. RICH. Yes; I voted to give an additional \$2,000,000 to the District of

Columbia. Why should I not, when the Congress voted to give \$3,750,000,000 to a foreign nation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman should have made that speech last week; that is not before the House of Representatives today.

But the gentleman who is decrying appropriations voted for the \$2,000,000 when I voted against it. And now he comes complaining because he won and I lost.

I also note that the gentleman a few days ago voted to appropriate millions of dollars to complete vessels less than 30 percent complete when we have now more vessels than we know what to do with and are sinking them or putting them away in expensive cold storage. The gentleman voted to spend the money and I voted not spend it—money absolutely thrown away.

Returning to the tabulation which I have submitted, by way of recapitulation, it will be noted that the estimates of appropriations aggregate \$34,373,568,769. The sum of the appropriations is \$33,166,346,163.

The total of the estimates exceed by \$3,706,250,939 the total amount projected in the Budget—\$30,667,317,830.

The summation clearly demonstrates that there has been a determined effort on the part of the President to hew to the line marked out in his budget message of January 14, 1946 (H. Doc. 411) leading to a balanced budget in the fiscal year which has just commenced, and an equal determination on the part of the Appropriations Committees of the Congress, and of the Congress itself—not in any sense individually, but by majority action or concurrence, to attain that objective.

The way has not been easy; nor will it be ahead. The effort is not over. The fiscal year is just beginning, and the objective could yet be defeated. Very great pressures arise and will continue to rise to make drafts upon the Treasury for many types and kinds of projects, some meritorious and some of doubtful merit. But even the fact that an expenditure of money is meritorious is no reason why we should appropriate the money if we have not the money to appropriate.

Mr. RICH. Now you are talking. I hope you will keep that up.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I hope the gentleman will just stay with us in such instances. If he will refrain from voting additional Federal contributions and to build useless ships and so forth, we will save money even in this session.

To keep within a prescribed ceiling—and there must be predetermined ceilings in budget balancing efforts, since revenues are not definitely predictable, requires effort on the part of those of us who have the burden of recommending or of refusing to recommend to the House the grant of appropriations.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman for Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Does not the gentleman know that he has not balanced the budget since 1931? The budget has not been balanced and you have been from a billion and a half to sixty billions a year off. You are off \$21,000,000,000 last year and you will be off \$10,000,000,000 next year. With that kind of spending, you never will have a balanced budget.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman goes back over a period of 20 years; and, like Rip Van Winkle, he has been asleep all these 20 years.

When we took over this Government after 10 years of misrule, it was in a deplorable situation, the banks busted, no employment, the country gone to the dogs. We had to retrieve that situation. And we did retrieve it.

And in the meantime, while the gentleman may not have been aware of it, we have had a war.

Mr. RICH. You have been on the greatest joyride you ever had.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We won that war, if that is what the gentleman means. Of course, it takes money to win a war, and no nation ever maintained a balanced budget during wartime.

Our greatest difficulty today ensues from the free spending that prevailed over the war and the war-ready years. Out of it has grown a point of view, manifested both in and out of Congress, that the wherewithal somehow, somehow, sometime will be forthcoming. Money-spending propositions are advocated without regard to the "must" spending total or the demand upon revenues that such "must" total along

imposes. This or that project will cost relatively little, it is argued, but this or that project, if we harken to the proponents, could amount to a great big lot, and I say to you that it is that measures adding new demands be held in abeyance to the greatest extent practicable if it be our aim and purpose to put and keep our Federal finances in order.

There is no alternative. There is no way to accomplish that except to quit spending.

Mr. RICH. That is right.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This House on a number of occasions has evidenced no intention of adopting such an economy program.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that it is not a particularly pleasant task to me, it is not a particularly pleasant task to the committee or to any member of the Committee on Appropriations, to oppose the projects of various Members, but there is no other course to pursue if we are to deal with this matter sensibly.

Here is what invariably happens: After these bills pass the Senate and the Senate has added additional expenditures, there is a rush of Members, both Senators and Members of this House, to us saying, "Now, we want you to agree to the Senate amendments. We must have more money." But we have been instructed by the House not to agree to the Senate amendments. I do not agree. As a result I am the most unpopular man standing around within a radius of 25 feet.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman find it difficult to say "No" to the Members when he knows these requests ought not to be granted?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I find no difficulty whatever in saying "No." But I do find it difficult to get the House to back me up when I do say "No." A lot of gentlemen, like the gentleman from Pennsylvania, talk economy but do not vote economy. There is a vast difference between talking economy and voting economy; between asking "Where are you going to get the money?" and voting to increase the Federal contribution; between talking economy and voting to build more battleships, when the material, and the labor, and especially the money, are needed for reconversion.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. How many bills has the gentleman who just interrogated the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations voted against that appropriated money?

Mr. RICH. Practically all of them.

Mr. RABAUT. When? Did the gentleman vote against the war effort?

Mr. RICH. We have not been in the war 25 years. The gentleman has been one of the greatest spenders we ever had around here. It is about time some of you realized that we cannot go on this way.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is great on precept but he is short on practice.

Until very recently the prospects were exceptionally bright for the end of deficit spending with the close of the fiscal year just terminated with the aid, however, of some surplus income, which would be diverted from debt retirement, a course admittedly distasteful, but made necessary by circumstances and demands not earlier foreseeable.

Lately, those prospects have dimmed. Personally, I believe we can do what we earlier set out to do with the aid of surplus income in greater measure than first planned. It is quite important that we make every effort to carry out the program. Deficit spending, which the war occasioned, may be said to have been the genesis of the inflation we are now experiencing. We must remove that influence insofar as it is an influence, upon the continuing inflationary pressures. We should exercise our responsibility by word and deed. I stress the word "deed" because we hear so many fine-sounding utterances, but when opposition is wanted, it is often lacking, and when votes are wanted, they are on the wrong side. Some project for the home district or the home State engenders a lapse of purpose and the job of budget balancing is made more difficult. I have in mind, for example, the advancement of the commencement of public works of various kinds that have been planned for construction in lean-work periods. Also the construction of naval vessels, less than 30 percent completed, which the chief constructor of the Navy testified he would not build if he were commencing anew because of war lessons, and that statement was made when Bikini was still well in the offing. Words mean nothing if the Members of the Congress do not live up to them.

As I said earlier, we have adhered closely to the appropriation program projected in the President's budget message. Practically all the excess is traceable to a succession of unanticipated demands coming from the Veterans' Administration. Such excess naturally will mean larger expenditures during this new fiscal year than previously contemplated, but, fortunately, earlier estimates of income and outgo for the fiscal year just closed have turned more favorable. Expenditures turned out to be lower and incomes turned out to be higher, giving us a larger initial base of operating funds for this new fiscal year than appeared likely back in April. The outlook today is promising for a continued high level of income. The January 1946 prediction for the 1946 fiscal year was \$38,600,000,000. The April prediction was \$42,900,000,000. The daily Treasury statement for June 28, 1946, reported the actual net receipts to have been \$43,037,798,808.05. A high level of production is under way. Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Mr. John R. Steelman, in his report of June 30, 1946, stated that "total production of goods and services stands at the highest point in peacetime history." To hold that advantage and to expand it depends very largely upon what we do here in fostering production and aiding in stabilization. That is the key to budget balancing. It means a rise or fall in Treasury income, and if we can do as well or better during this fiscal year than we were doing prior to

July 1, the chances of Treasury demands over the new 12-month fiscal year period coming within Treasury receipts are better than good.

The expenditure load for the fiscal year 1947, prophesied in the January Budget message, was \$35,800,000,000. That figure will need to be added to an appreciable extent, possibly somewhere around \$5,000,000,000, because of veterans' programs, increased military and civilian Government wages and salaries, and deferral into the fiscal year 1947 of charges previously anticipated to be met in the fiscal year 1946.

One recent and unlooked-for expense will be that of paying terminal-leave pay to separated noncommissioned personnel of the armed services. I voted for the bill, which has passed the House, authorizing payment for such leave. It is an equitable and just measure. It would be gross discrimination not to treat all members of the armed services alike as regards such a gratuity. I think it would be far less inflationary and quite satisfactory, if not preferable, to a great majority of the recipients-to-be, were the bill to provide for payment in bonds, a wholly workable arrangement in my judgment, excepting fractional amounts that the usual denominations would not cover, which could be paid in cash. I suggested such a course before the authorizing legislation was considered by the House, and a procedure much in line with the suggestion, I am advised, will be presented to the Senate. Budget balancing otherwise would be wholly impracticable and the consequent inflationary pressures would be extremely harmful both to the veterans and to the country generally.

I do not know whether it is fully appreciated, but the fiscal record that has been made since VJ-day is truly remarkable. This time a year ago the Nation was still at war. Japan sued for peace on August 10, 1945, approximately 11 months ago. Expenditures during the last whole fiscal year of war—the fiscal year 1945—had exceeded the one hundred billion figure. In a part-war year, with war production in full swing and the armed forces at peak levels on VJ-day, expenditures during the fiscal year just closed grossed about \$65,000,000,000, and during the present fiscal year we should be able to reduce that amount by something under 40 percent.

When we pause to reflect upon why we cannot retrench more quickly, and in larger amounts, the principal reasons become quite obvious. Here are some demands which are in a sense sacrosanct, at least, for the present:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Interest on the public debt | \$5,000,000,000 |
| Statutory debt retirement | 592,000,000 |
| Internal Revenue and Customs refunds | 1,585,000,000 |
| Army and Navy | 11,000,000,000 |
| Veterans' pensions and benefits, including emergency housing, school facilities and terminal leave pay | 7,718,693,415 |

That list totals \$25,895,693,415.

Fortunately, all of the components are not recurring, but there is no getting away from such a charge now.

The difference between such total and the total of the appropriations for the session, namely, \$7,718,693,415, is for

every other kind of expense of the Government—Agriculture, Public Works, the Postal Service, the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, social-security programs, miscellaneous executive agencies, and the judiciary. The statement introduced earlier contains the individual amounts, and discloses, apart from the armed services, a consistent retrenchment policy. A determined effort has been made to keep such appropriations down to minimums consistent with the general welfare. I will not say that we have been wholly successful, because control in the legislative branch is in many hands and dominated by varying influences and considerations.

One important reason why they exceed appropriations of prewar years is the item of pay. Pay runs as high as 85 percent of the appropriations for some agencies, and, subsequent to November 1942 there have been a succession of pay increases, with the result that today salaries in the former \$2,000 to \$8,000 range are up roundly from 25 to 32 percent. It is always a very considerable item. Another is a more liberal policy under the Classification Act as regards within grade advancements and advancements in grade. Also, the terminal leave statute, particularly as it is being applied, creates an appreciable expense which will continue until agencies have become stabilized and turn-over lessens. Stabilization will be hastened by the provision in the new Federal pay law establishing an over-all ceiling on the number of Federal employees.

War agencies have been responsible for swelling the Federal pay roll. Now they are rapidly folding up. At the end of June 1945 their staffs totaled 161,958. As of the end of May 1946 the number had dropped to 58,815, and 81 percent of that number were in two agencies—OPA and Selective Service.

Omitting the Army and Navy, the postal service, and the Veterans' Administration, the appropriations for 1947 contained in the regular annual bills, if we make allowance for the higher pay of Federal personnel, aggregate approximately \$700,000,000 above the regular annual bills for the fiscal year 1940. We submit that is a very creditable showing. An itemized distribution of that amount, which is a net amount, would be a tremendous task. A comparison by bill totals would mean little because there has been much shifting of items since 1940, and new activities have come into being. Roundly, \$600,000,000 of the \$700,000,000 as between the two fiscal years may be charged to increased appropriations for three items, namely, \$274,000,000 for the Railroad Retirement Act, \$133,000,000 for the civil-service-retirement fund, and \$191,000,000 for social security.

One of the outstanding, if not the outstanding, contributions that has been made to the economy drive grew out of the foresight of the Congress, anticipating the cessation of hostilities, in requiring the Bureau of the Budget to initiate and maintain a continual scrutiny of appropriations for war uses with the view to a periodical submission of rescissory

recommendations. As a consequence, when this bill now before us shall have been enacted there will have been canceled of cash and contractual availability the stupendous sum of \$64,328,230,565, all otherwise a potential demand upon the Treasury. The amount practically is the

equivalent of all governmental expenditures for the entire fiscal year of 1946. It is an achievement to which all having a hand in its accomplishment may point with pride.

I shall include at this point a summation of rescissory actions:

| Public Law | Appropriations | Contract authorizations | Administrative expense limitations | Return of corporate funds |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 68 (H. J. Res. 177)..... | \$3,100,000,000 | \$4,265,000,000 | | |
| 127 (H. J. Res. 202)..... | 92,119,000 | | | |
| 301 First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946..... | 47,579,587,542 | 4,206,033,879 | \$9,318,307 | \$1,190,500 |
| 391 (Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946)..... | 6,243,217,831 | 468,673,001 | 7,410,000 | 446,890 |
| Recommendations in bill under consideration..... | 3,065,090,505 | 174,178,000 | | |
| Grand total..... | 60,080,014,878 | 9,113,884,880 | 16,728,307 | 1,637,390 |
| Less appropriations to liquidate rescinded contract authorizations (column 2)..... | 4,865,669,193 | | | |
| Net total appropriations..... | 55,214,345,685 | | | |
| Total contract authorizations..... | 9,113,884,880 | | | |
| Total appropriations and contract authorizations..... | 64,328,230,565 | | | |

NOTE.—The figures shown above are net of the subsequent adjustments in rescinded amounts, such as the transfer to UNRRA of \$135,000,000 of rescinded defense-aid funds.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, there are two matters which should have special attention. First, as to deferred 1946 expenditures, which add to the 1947 load: The committee was fearful of such a contingency when it considered the second supplemental surplus appropriation rescission bill, 1946. In its report on that bill, dated February 27, 1946, referring to rescissory recommendations touching the armed services, the committee stated:

It is manifest from the expenditure and obligation figures in House Document 394 as to such services (armed services) that either such figures are overstated or the projected expenditures for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947, contained in the 1947 Budget, are understated. It may develop that the difference will appreciably narrow as the fiscal year nears its close by further contract terminations or the contraction of programs under way and the abandonment of others not yet undertaken.

The door is still open for further contract terminations and consequent recoveries, and I am not wedded to the idea that decision should be governed by the percentage of completion of a contract. I am not convinced that contracts have not been allowed to run without thoroughly canvassing the need for the finished article, its care and handling expense when finished, or its sale value when finished. We had that sort of a proposition before us on unfinished naval vessels of different categories. We are surfeited with naval vessels, but, forsooth, because expenditures had reached a certain percentage, it was successfully argued here, according to the votes, that vessels should be completed, even though it meant an expenditure of millions of dollars, the need and what Bikini might disclose be damned.

Second, as regards stabilization: Whether we balance the Budget in this fiscal year or in any fiscal year in the near future depends upon the measure and kind of support we give to the President for promoting production and stabilizing the economy. Those objectives go hand in hand. They are inseparable, and they are vital in this

transitional period to the achievement of an era of national economy such as all of us earnestly desire and such as any thinking citizen realizes are vital to the general welfare now and in the years ahead. To sabotage these two-in-one objectives and preach Budget balancing would be hypocrisy at its worst. Stabilization and the means for realizing and maintaining it are of imperative importance to the Nation's welfare today.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this conference report comes to you signed by all the conferees. It has some items in it that I do not like. For instance, it carries \$75,000,000 for the operations of the OPA. If they would run the thing honestly, efficiently, and effectively, they could get by with half of that amount of money. The trouble is they have been getting into many picayunish performances and have neglected their duty. They have had 30 or 40 people working on some jobs that 1 person could perform and, as a consequence, they have made a mess out of the whole thing because the Congress gave them too much money. I am not speaking facetiously or taking this stuff out of thin air; I am telling you things I know from my own experience through contact with the OPA.

There is a saving clause in here which will require the Budget, in the event that no OPA law is enacted, to trim their sails and require them to operate with a view to liquidation. But I am afraid that they will try to spend every dollar of it, whether they are continued or not.

There are some other items in disagreement that we will have to discuss a little bit as they come up, but I do want to say just a word or two now about the present situation of appropriation bills.

According to the calendar this morning, there are still four bills that are not complete. I see no occasion for the Bureau of the Budget to continue the practice that has been followed this year of failing to send up a major portion of the Budget estimates until so late that it is impossible for the Committee on Appropriations in the House to get the bills covered and get them out and have them disposed of before the 30th of June. There were some estimates that did not arrive on our table until the middle of May; regular estimates. There were many deficiency estimates that did not come in here until close to the middle of June. There are estimates in here involving \$2,000,000,000 which were considered in this bill that was sent to the Senate after we passed the deficiency bill on the 28th of June.

That is the situation that is very unsatisfactory, and it is bound to create dissatisfaction in the country because of the way the departmental operations are functioning. I want to project a few figures which I think are of some interest. Above the situation that the President contemplated when he sent his Budget estimate up here there are, as near as I can figure it, additional expenditures in sight that are going to be made in the fiscal year 1947 which he did not include in the \$35,000,000,000 that he estimated would be spent, consisting of items like these:

Veterans' Administration, about \$4,000,000,000.

Civilian and military pay increases, about \$4,000,000,000.

Terminal leave, something like \$3,500,000,000, according to the Budget, and the Army states that it might run a good deal higher than that figure.

Housing, \$1,000,000,000.

Those things make a total of \$12,500,000,000, and if you add those to the President's estimate of what might be spent when the Budget estimate was sent up here, you get a total of \$47,500,000,000 of expenditures, with revenues in sight, according to the way the thing looks, of some \$36,000,000,000 to perhaps \$38,000,000,000. According to the way things break in business and incomes from the people, you get a deficit running anywhere from \$9,000,000,000 to \$11,500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947. That is not a sweet picture. It very much behooves the Congress to see to it that we do something a great deal more strenuous to try to keep appropriations down. We are facing a serious situation, with a continued unbalanced Budget and a terrific debt. It is about time we begin to go the other way.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: On page 9, line 22, after "country", insert "without any deletions or modifications by censorship of their reports dealing with such subjects: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition, transportation, delivery, or distribution of any supplies, commodities, or equipment to or for any recipient country until such country shall provide for the prompt distribution of such supplies, commodities, and equipment."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "without any deletions or modifications by censorship of their reports dealing with such subjects: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the transportation, delivery, or distribution of any supplies, commodities, or equipment to or for any recipient country until the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has advised the Secretary of State that such country has arranged for the prompt distribution of such supplies, commodities, and equipment."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this is largely a clarifying amendment.

I move the previous question, Mr. Speaker.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: On page 10, line 21, insert:

"SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING

"Surplus property, care and handling: To enable the President, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, through the War and Navy Departments, to carry out the provisions of paragraph 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, in connection with the disposal of surplus property in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, \$120,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 shall be for expenditure by the War Department and \$20,000,000 for expenditure by the Navy Department: *Provided*, That expenses hereunder shall include pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel: *Provided further*, That current naval appropriations shall be available for the care and handling of property declared surplus to disposal agencies pending actual reimbursement from them."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING

"Surplus property, care and handling: That current naval and military appropriations shall be available for the care and handling of property wherever situated declared surplus to disposal agencies pending reimbursement for such expenses by such disposal agencies or in consequence of supplemental appropriations hereafter made directly to the owning agencies, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall not be made for pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel within the numbers appropriated for heretofore."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the effect of this amendment is to require owning agencies to come down here and submit their requests to Congress and get appropriations for the care and handling of all property outside the United States and all property inside the United States that has not been segregated.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 32, line 13, insert:

"BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

"Veterans' educational facilities: For carrying out the provisions of section 504 of the act entitled 'An act to amend title V of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with the national defense, and for other purposes" approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to provide needed educational facilities, other than housing, to educational institutions furnishing courses of training or education to persons under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended' (S. 2085 or H. R. 6952, 79th Cong.), \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended of which amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including travel expenses and the objects specified under the head 'Defense public works (community facilities)' in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That there may be excluded from the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law No. 390) in addition to other exclusions provided by law, not more than 600 positions to the extent that all or part of such number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the provisions of said section 504. This appropriation shall not be available for obligation until the enactment into law of said S. 2085 or H. R. 6952."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount named in line 12 of said amendment, insert "\$75,000,000"; and in lieu of the amount named in line 14 of said amendment, insert "\$3,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is offered with the idea that the original amount asked could not possibly be economically expended within the time provided. For that reason, we propose this revision of the amounts.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 51: Page 38, line 12, insert:

"UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

"Receipts from operations of any functions of the War Shipping Administration which are transferred to the United States Maritime Commission under the terms of title II of Public Law 492, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, shall be available until March 1, 1947, for obligation by the United States Maritime Commission in carrying out any such transferred operating functions as the Commission shall deem necessary, including personnel and other administrative expenses necessary to conduct such operations."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Maritime Commission has a definite work to accomplish and must have funds with which to meet its requirements. There is no difference of opinion on the proposal.

I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and concur in the same.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Does the amendment now under consideration mean that the funds of the War Shipping Administration will be transferred to the Maritime Commission after December 1? In other words, are the funds made available for a period longer than March 1 of next year?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They are not. They stop March 1.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52½: Page 39, line 1, insert:

"Operation of canteens: For all expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of a Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes' (H. R. 6836 or S. 2354), \$5,000,000, which shall be available to provide adequate working capital for each canteen and for the Service as a whole for (a) the acquisition of necessary furniture, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of canteens, warehouses, and storage depots, (b) for the procurement of merchandise, supplies, and services for sale at canteens at stations of the Veterans' Administration, in accordance with the provisions of the act, and (c) for the employment of personnel and other expenses necessary for the operation of the canteens: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated and the proceeds of canteen operations shall be deposited in the Treasury or other depositories selected by the Administrator in a special account which shall be available for the continued operation of canteens: *Pro-*

vided further, That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon the enactment of H. R. 6836 or S. 2354."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount named in said amendment, insert "\$4,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, we have here the same situation which obtained in the amendment just agreed to. It requires no further explanation.

As was explained, the whole appropriation is contingent upon the enactment of H. R. 6836 or S. 2324.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 60: Page 43, line 24, strike out "\$56,000" and insert "and for carrying out the provisions of H. J. Res. 364, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$141,000: *Provided*, That \$85,000 of this amount shall not be available for obligation until the enactment of said House Joint Resolution 364."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this is required by recent legislation on the verge of enactment. There is complete agreement about it. I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 62: Page 45, line 3, insert:

"COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes (including sweetpotatoes) produced during the year 1946 and to process and sell, give, or otherwise dispose of such potatoes to any foreign country or to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which is on the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement with amendment of the Senate numbered 62 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes (including sweetpotatoes) produced during the year 1946 and to process and sell such potatoes to any foreign country, and, upon requisition, to the Army and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, it seems strange to come in here at this time with an amendment, such as has been offered by the gentleman from Missouri, to have

the Commodity Credit Corporation purchase potatoes and process them for relief. I cannot understand why you want to start the Commodity Credit Corporation in the relief business. Certainly you have the UNRRA and you have the Red Cross and you have other relief agencies. Now you are trying to establish the Commodity Credit Corporation as a manufacturing establishment to process potatoes for relief. Why permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to do that? Certainly there are other manufacturing concerns and other agencies in this country that can do this job, and there is no reason why you should have an amendment of this kind establishing this business in the Commodity Credit Corporation. It seems to me we should vote down this motion and send this back to the Senate without approval.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Does the gentleman know that if potatoes are substituted for wheat to feed the starving people of Europe, we will have more wheat for the dairies and more wheat for bread in the United States? Why let the potatoes rot and send all of our wheat away?

Mr. RICH. Why do they have to rot? You do not have to put the Government in the potato business to keep potatoes from spoiling. We can have private processors take care of the potatoes. You put the Government into all kinds of business. Now is the time to eliminate this part of the bill. I don't want to be a party to socialism or communism in our country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a misapprehension about what this amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri does. Here is the picture, as I understand it, and I think I have it correct.

The Commodity Credit Corporation with the funds that have been allocated to it for the purpose of maintaining support prices for certain things after the war, has created a support price for potatoes. There is a large surplus of potatoes at the same time that we have a shortage of feed grains and corn. We already have, as I understand, about \$1.80 per hundred pounds invested in these potatoes. Shall we let them spoil or shall we put a few cents more into them, have them processed and send them over to foreign countries in the place of the feed grains and corn that are so badly needed here in this country?

And let me call the gentleman's attention further to the fact that the language according to the amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from Missouri reads:

That these potatoes shall be sold to foreign countries or to the Army or UNRRA for the relief of hungry people—

And not given away.

So the relief appropriations that we have already passed and which I believe to be ample in every way will be the

funds that ultimately will be charged with this operation.

The question is whether we shall lose all those potatoes that are surplus or whether we shall process them and use them in such way that this country can get the benefit of the grain and the corn.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I do not know about the advisability of the Commodity Credit going into this business; I am not so sure about that, but I think probably it would be all right. I do know, however, about the production of potatoes. Last year a group of us went up into New Jersey to see the potato situation up there. The Government had agreed to pay these people and encouraged them to raise potatoes, and they had. We saw them piled there, 60 railroad carloads; and all over that section in that one county there were literally thousands and thousands of bushels of the finest potatoes I have ever seen. The Government was bound to pay \$1.80 a hundred pounds for those potatoes. Nobody wanted them. They finally sold them to a distillery in Philadelphia at a loss of 15 cents a bushel or more. Now, they are fine food, nutritious, but stock will not eat potatoes until they have been treated. If this plan will work I do not know but what it would be a good thing for the feed industry of the Nation.

Mr. TABER. We will let these people across the water eat dehydrated potatoes instead of shipping them grains. We can do that and it will work very nicely.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman expect the Commodity Credit Corporation to take these potatoes and establish plants for doing this?

Mr. TABER. They will let it out on contracts.

Mr. RICH. Will they do it through private enterprise?

Mr. TABER. It will be done by contract.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have produced this vast amount of potatoes. Something must be done with them. We have one alternative: We can let them rot and that is the end of it; or we can have them processed and supply one of the essential foods in a time when there is a shortage of rations; both at home and abroad.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Is it the idea that the Commodity Credit Corporation shall go into business and establish plants to do this work?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. There are ample dehydrating facilities in all the States, including Maine and Idaho, for these potatoes. The Surplus Commodity Cor-

poration will not have to go out and build any plants. There are ample plants to handle the crops now. Let us send this over to Europe and keep our wheat and grain for dairy cattle and poultry at home in order to produce eggs and butter that are so critically needed at this time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 63: On page 45, line 13, insert:

"Compiling census reports, and so forth: The appropriation 'Compiling census reports and so forth' in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, as amended, is hereby made available for the transfer of not to exceed \$300,000 to the National Bureau of Standards, to be available until expended for the objects specified under the aforesaid appropriation."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this is for the purpose of building an electronic machine for mass statistical operations, which it is universally conceded will enable a great saving.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 64: Page 45, line 20, insert:

"Compiling census reports, and so forth: The appropriations under the heading 'Compiling census reports, and so forth,' in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1947, are hereby made available for expenditure at the seat of Government on and after October 1, 1946, for the compilation of Foreign Trade Statistics within a limitation of \$1,200,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division on the question.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion, Will the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment?

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to concur in Senate amendment No. 64 with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of Senate amendment No. 64 and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"The limitation of \$950,000 on the use of funds appropriated for 'compiling census reports and so forth' contained in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased to \$1,200,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, this motion involves an amendment that we put in the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1947, which was passed a few days ago. The conferees agreed to this language in the Commerce Appropriation bill:

Provided, That on or after October 1, 1946, all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York: *Provided, further*, That not to exceed \$950,000 shall be expended for this purpose.

Later the Census Bureau, through Mr. Capt asked the Senate for \$1,200,000. He said that \$950,000 did not provide for the Downey-Jackson Pay Act of 1946, passed subsequent to the House determination of the \$950,000 figure. The \$950,000 limitation does not provide for the 14 percent increase, and it does not provide for the cost of moving the large volume of records and equipment to New York, nor the cost of moving the personnel as provided by law. The \$1,200,000 limitation in the Senate amendment is therefore not disturbed by the Taber motion now under consideration. The \$1,200,000 amount added by this amendment to the Senate amendment would provide everything that Mr. Capt claims he is short in the regular supply bill limitation. In the regular supply bill for the Commerce Department and for the Census Bureau Congress decided that the collection and compilation of foreign trade statistics would be in New York City. The House Committee, the conferees and both Houses of Congress, came to this conclusion from evidence submitted by the special staff for the Committee on Appropriations. This special staff, headed by a competent FBI man loaned to our committee, shows that most of the basic data is in New York, even though all the shipments to foreign countries and all the imports from foreign countries are not at the Port of New York. 50 percent of the export and 60 percent of the import basic data for the entire United States is available in New York City and available to the Census Bureau at the New York office. The basic data is in New York City. It is collected by the Customs Division of the Treasury and is used by this division of the Bureau of the Census. Without leave of Congress the Census Department a few years ago decided to bring a major part of this work to Washington from New York City. At the time Director Capt and his staff appeared before the House Committee there were some 453 employees in the Washington office and 100 employees in New York City.

When Mr. Capt testified before the Senate in behalf of the Senate amendment, there were 100 people in New York City and 500 people in Washington. If the Senate amendment stands, it means the end of the collection of these statistics in New York City. It means that they will scuttle the efficient New York City office for an inefficient Washington office. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York to the Senate amendment would do just exactly what the House and the Senate decided in the regular Commerce supply bill; to let the work be done in New York City and provide additional funds the Census Bu-

reau needs to carry on the will of this Congress.

The report of the special investigating staff of the Committee on Appropriations shows that the work can be done more efficiently by doing it in one office. In the regular supply bill the Congress decided that that office should be in New York City. The New York City office decided that they could do it for \$950,000. The Census Department in the Budget request said originally that they needed \$1,600,000 to do that same work. The New York office can do it with \$1,200,000 if the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York prevails, and provides for all of the supplemental funds that Mr. Capt says he needs.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Would that mean that 500 employees now in the District of Columbia would have to be transferred to New York and that all of the work of compilation of these foreign trade statistics would be transferred to New York City if the gentleman's amendment prevails?

Mr. JONES. Let me explain further. I think that there will be some employees transferred from Washington to New York. In any event the job can be done more efficiently and cheaply if we let all of the work be done in New York. In Washington they have the assembly line system of doing the New York job, and when any one person is off the Washington assembly line the job remains incomplete, and expensive. Their figures are not verified and reports are delayed from 2 to 5 months. New York City reports are available in 1 month.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. It is my understanding that not only the Bureau of the Census but the Department of Commerce and the Department of State and the Bureau of the Budget prefer that it remain in Washington, as it is at the present time.

Mr. JONES. The investigating staff of the Committee on Appropriations showed that nearly all of the basic data is in New York City, and therefore New York City was the logical place to do the work. Proof of the pudding is that Mr. Kerlin, who was the Assistant Director of the Department of Commerce and who originally initiated the plan to bring a part of this work to Washington, despaired of doing it here, and his last official act before leaving the Commerce Department to be employed by the Export-Import Bank was to execute a directive to send this work back to New York City.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield two additional minutes to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. Those that originally intended to move a part of this work to Washington saw the inefficiency of the Washington operation and wanted to move it back to New York. It is claimed that there would be more liaison if the work were done here in Washington, D. C., but the facts prove that the Wash-

ington operation has become very inefficient, that it costs much more money to do it here in Washington, and that during the war years, when the Government did not publish the foreign-trade statistics in volume form by years, this Division consumed funds for this purpose too. Later they had to have extra funds to publish the bound volumes after the war was over; whereas the New York office with a lesser staff had always been able to keep current and publish its annual statistics in a bound volume without any additional appropriation.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. The fact remains, does it not, that the Chief of the Bureau of the Census feels that this would be a mistake and would interfere with the efficient operation of this activity, and so does the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of State?

Mr. JONES. The Chief of the Bureau of the Census, I think, has an ax to grind, because he wants to maintain a permanent staff in the Washington office. Instead of having a staff 1 year in 10, he wants to have a complete staff here 10 years out of 10.

The investigative staff of the Committee on Appropriations has no ax to grind, and it has made recommendations as follows:

It is felt that the joint committee plan to do the job for \$950,000 should be approved.

If the first recommendation is accepted, it must be pointed out that the operation should be completely transferred to New York City.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent in the interest of expedition and fairness to those interested that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Missouri that he has complete control of the time and can use whatever time he desires of the hour.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true, Mr. Speaker, but I do not want to take what might be construed as arbitrary action in closing debate. If it is done by unanimous consent there can be no question of an unwarranted restriction of debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, just a couple of weeks ago—I may have it a little wrong, but not much—the whole House committee agreed on a certain program of handling this proposition, and now we are asked to come in here and change it around so that we can continue an inefficient operation. Anyone who has had occasion to use the Customs statistics will realize just how inefficient that job is, because, in the juggling around of these statistics between New York and Washington, there is interminable delay and the statistics are nowhere near as up to date as they should be for the efficient operation of Government work and the

efficient conduct of trade. Under these circumstances, the committee investigated the situation. They have something like 400 here and a couple of hundred in New York. It was agreed even by the head of the Census Bureau, Mr. Capt, that this was not an efficient operation and that a consolidation of the work in one location would be better. That is right in the hearings. The committee went over it thoroughly. They had a complete investigation, as a result of which they saved nearly a million dollars on the estimates. Even with these increases in pay, there will be \$500,000 net savings. Why should not this consolidation be put into effect and why should not the job be done in such a way that we can save some money instead of continuing to waste money forever? I hope the amendment will be adopted and that we can do this.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this is an odd situation here this morning. I think it grows out of sincerity and devotion to the principle of economy on the part of the Subcommittee on Appropriations dealing with the Department of Commerce. The subcommittee was in unanimous accord in affecting the transfer of part of this service from Washington to New York. I signed the conference report on this bill because of the fact that the Census Bureau brought before us a number of operations which they said were performed for the most part in Washington and that it would cause a dislocation of personnel who are here. Nevertheless, as chairman of the committee, I can say to you now that we have effected a saving here close to half a million dollars. That is an annual saving.

The history of this case is as follows:

Prior to 1942 all work in connection with the compilation of foreign trade statistics was performed in New York. During that year the machine tabulation work and certain coding operations were transferred to Washington. During the course of the hearings on the Department of Commerce appropriations last winter, a representative group of three employees of the New York office came to Washington and asked for a hearing which was granted. The subcommittee was told that a considerable sum of money could be saved for the Government if all of the work, including machine tabulation was performed in New York. The subcommittee, frankly, did not take this statement too seriously because it assumed that the Census Bureau, the Department of Commerce officials, and the Bureau of the Budget had gone into the matter of costs which were finally determined and established at \$1,690,000. However, testimony of both the New York group and the Bureau of the Census officials did indicate that all was not as it should be in this matter of foreign-trade statistics, and an investigation of the operation was ordered.

Two committee investigators spent approximately 3 months on the job. Their

report led the committee to the following conclusions:

First. That the split operation—that is, New York and Washington—was uneconomical and should be consolidated;

Second. That the plan submitted by the group representing the New York employees was feasible and should be tried, since it was claimed that the job could be done for \$950,000, a saving of \$740,000 to the taxpayers; and

Third. That the work could be performed to advantage in New York because: (a) 60 percent of all the imports enter through the port of New York; (b) almost 50 percent of all the exports clear through the port of New York in normal times; (c) the investigation disclosed that prior to 1942, when a portion of the work was transferred to Washington, the finished product was more current; and (d) the New York employees were, for the most part, employees who had done this work for from 15 to 30 years.

Accordingly, the subcommittee inserted a provision in the State, Justice, Commerce, and judiciary appropriation bill to the effect that this work should be performed in New York at a cost not exceeding \$950,000 per year. This provision is now law.

Representatives of the Census Bureau now claim that a fully complete job cannot be done for \$950,000 and that the full amount of the original estimate, or \$1,690,000 should be allowed. This amendment provides \$1,200,000, with no stipulation as to how much should be expended in Washington and how much in New York.

Inasmuch as the action of the conferees is now completed I will not pursue the matter further at this time. I do hope, however, that both the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of the Budget will study carefully all of the phases of this problem before effecting any major changes. The entire operation should be given a thoroughly objective study. I hope further, and I trust, that no recrimination of any form or nature will result against the New York group or any of the New York employees who first brought this matter to the committee's attention. They sincerely think that money can be saved. The only factor which motivated the subcommittee in its prior action was to try to see to it that the best possible results are obtained at a minimum of cost.

I just want to conclude by saying that I am going along with the report because we are effecting a saving and I have had the assurance of the chairman of the committee that there is to be an investigation by the Bureau of the Budget and this whole matter is to remain in status quo for the coming year for the purpose of this study, when it will again come before our committee which deals with this problem every year.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman says it will remain in status quo. Under what expense?

Mr. RABAUT. One million two hundred thousand dollars. Many things were

brought out in the discussion that show there is some additional work that must be performed.

Mr. STEFAN. I understand since they told us they could do that work for \$950,000, there has been an increase in salary.

Mr. RABAUT. There has been an increase in salary.

Mr. STEFAN. And then they took into consideration the amount it would take to move a lot of employees from Washington to New York.

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] has expired.

(Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSCER].

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, further briefly supplementing the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] I hope this preferential motion will be voted down and that this activity of the Foreign Trade Unit involving some 500 employees of the Census Bureau at the seat of Government will be permitted to remain here. The Census Bureau, as the House no doubt knows, is now housed in its own building, erected just adjacent to the District of Columbia line in Maryland, where it has ample space.

If the activities are moved away no doubt space will have to be rented. The whole Census Bureau and various departments interlock one into another. I understand it is seldom that an item comes up in one branch of the Census that does not require that particular branch to get additional information from records that have been compiled by other units. It certainly seems to me that this Foreign Trade Section can operate as economically and certainly more efficiently here alongside the other units that have compiled numerous statistical data.

There are approximately 500 employees in this particular section, many of them specialists. I understand that over 400 of them have families and own their homes. It would be difficult for them to move away. In most instances they would be unable to do so.

In the interest of economy and in the interest of efficiency I trust this motion will not prevail.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SASSCER. I yield to my colleague from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I desire to express my concurrence in the statement made by the gentleman from Maryland. I hope the motion will be voted down. It seems to me it would work a very great hardship upon these employees who own their homes in this locality to be uprooted and have to move away.

Mr. SASSCER. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SASSCER. I yield.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. I join with my able colleague from Maryland in his protests against this amendment which

would work a hardship on four or five hundred employees of the Census Bureau. Would it not work a hardship on account of housing conditions in New York?

Mr. SASSCER. I would assume from all reports that 500 people moving into the metropolitan section of New York would find difficulty in obtaining housing facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL].

[Mr. BEALL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. BEALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time, 5 minutes, to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, my purpose is largely to clarify this matter because some Members may have come into the Chamber since this amendment was offered.

The appropriation bill for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments for the fiscal year 1947 included this provision:

Provided, That on and after October 1, 1946, all functions necessary for the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York, N. Y.

When this bill was passed by the Senate it contained this amendment No. 64, which, in effect, permits the foreign-trade statistical department to be in New York and Washington within executive discretion. The amendment presented to you by the gentleman from New York and discussed by the gentleman from Ohio would confine the work entirely to the New York office as was carried in the Commerce supply bill.

So the whole problem is whether this work is to be done in the future entirely in New York or in New York and Washington as it has been done in the past.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] would confine it entirely to New York. As far as the actual amount of money in the bill is concerned, no difference is involved. It is a question solely of where the work could be done better and which ultimately may affect, of course, the appropriation; but as of today there is no difference in the amount of money carried in the amendment discussed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] and the recommendation in the bill; and there has already been effected in this one department a saving of \$400,000 or more.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. That is not exactly correct, is it? There is not a saving effected. It is merely that the committee has cut the budget estimate.

Mr. O'NEAL. The committee has effected a saving.

Mr. STEFAN. The Budget asked for \$1,600,000 for its operation and the com-

mittee was told that this New York organization could do it for \$950,000. The committee was not interested in whether it was being done in Washington or in New York.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman is in part correct.

Mr. STEFAN. The committee wanted it done in the most efficient way.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, the Budget estimate is cut by \$400,000.

There are two things, however, that are very important. The first is whether or not it is the right thing to do to remove 500 families living in Washington and make them go to New York in order to hold their jobs. Some, of course, would not go. The Secretary of State has said in a letter written as late as July 10 that he fears that it will seriously affect the compilation of these very necessary census statistics which he needs now. It will affect it because a considerable number of people possibly would not go to New York to work. This means the recruitment of new and inexperienced forces and will result in delays. If the New York office now closed it would affect about 100 families. Under the provisions advocated by the conferees the closing of either office is discretionary with the Secretary. Under the Taber amendment the Washington office would be closed.

I have always felt that duties which are largely executive jobs we should leave to the executive department. I do not mind cutting an appropriation but I am very loath to say to a department: "You must run your internal structure the way I tell you to do it and not the way you want to do it."

The department prefers to do its work as recommended by the conferees and says it can do better work by having some of it done in Washington and some in New York.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Capt said on page 340 of the hearings:

I think it would be more economical and certainly wiser to operate and more satisfactorily to have it all together.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] asked:

If one location is better, where would you place it, New York or Washington?

Mr. Capt replied:

I would place it in Washington, D. C.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think all of us know that the department down there is hoping that this present method will be allowed to remain a little longer. That is the reason I made the statement.

The State Department, I reiterate, has issued a letter in which it is stated that it will adversely affect their work. I am not in favor of disrupting these families unless we have some very good reason for doing so. I think the logic is on the other side. We do not have to be hasty about uprooting these 500 families and say, "You must go to New York if you want to hold your job."

I believe there is plenty of time to do that after a more thorough study. Four

hundred thousand dollars has already been cut from the budget. We can wait until next year to go into the question to see whether or not it is the wise thing to do. Let us not at this time act hastily on a matter involving the happiness and homes of at least 500 people.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 51, noes 7.

So the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 69: Page 49, line 8, insert the following:

"RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND

"Construction: For additional amounts for construction of the following projects including the objects specified under the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, to be expended from the reclamation fund, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

"Projects:

"Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$1,612,525;

"Provo River project, Utah, \$1,756,960;

"Total, from the reclamation fund, \$3,369,485."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 69 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the amount named in line 9 of such amendment insert "\$806,260."

In lieu of the amount named in line 10 of such amendment insert "\$878,480."

In lieu of the amount named in line 11 of such amendment insert "\$1,684,740."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITE moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 69.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division on the question.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I shall try to explain the situation in connection with the Idaho project. I am not familiar with the Provo River project in Utah, but I am familiar with the project in Idaho.

This is an old project to provide supplemental water for one of the most productive irrigation districts or series of districts in the State of Idaho and in the whole west. The project has been started. It has been going a long time. We have succeeded in carrying on the work of this project all through the war period. During all the manpower shortage and all the material shortages the

Congress thought this project important enough to carry on this work by making appropriations. \$20,000,000 has been expended in carrying on this work, and the Budget this year allowed a figure of \$2,847,610 which would carry on the work. The Committee on Appropriations cut the amount about in half to \$1,234,495. That money was carried in the regular appropriation bill and has been spent. Orders have been placed for turbines and electric generators, and over half of the money has been spent in paying installments on this machinery and now the work will have to stop on the 20th day of this month unless the Congress sees fit to make the appropriation that has been put in the bill by the Senate which appropriates only the Budget allowance. All we are asking the House to do as a matter of good business policy is to complete the job, to appropriate this money and not stop the work. A thousand men are employed there. They have the conveyer belts and everything working. We have \$20,000,000 invested. Why should we now stop work and go to all the expense of shutting down and starting up again, when we will have to appropriate this money later to complete the project? The money will have to be spent next year. If we do not spend it now we will have a shut-down in the interim and the Government will take a serious loss by the suspension of the work.

I have a letter from the contractor which states positively that without money they cannot carry on. This letter is from the project manager, Mr. V. A. Roberts, of the firm of Morrison-Shea-Twaits-Winston that is building this dam. He states:

Based on our information, it is apparent that funds appropriated by the Congress for carrying on this work, will be exhausted on or about July 15, 1946. Since the Congress has failed to appropriate additional funds necessary for continuing the work, and further, in view of the stipulation contained in paragraph No. 12 of the General Conditions of Specifications No. 965 of the contract, we, as contractors have no alternative except to cease operations.

This appropriation item in this bill will carry on the work. I implore the Congress to do the business-like thing and carry on the work, to leave in the bill this item that was placed in it in the Senate, and to agree to my motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. We will only have to put this extra money in the bill next year, so why not do it now? I ask that the House carry on this project and not incur serious loss to the Government. This money is coming out of the reclamation fund and it will be repaid. I ask any Member, even of the Committee on Appropriations, what is to be gained by a pinch-penny program of cutting down the appropriation and shutting down the work, and resuming at some later date?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to explain to the House the history of these two items. They appeared in the Department of the Interior appropriation bill this spring. The budget

estimate for the Anderson Ranch project was \$2,847,000 and the budget estimate for the Provo River project was, as I recall, \$3,102,000. The Reclamation Service said they needed these amounts in order to operate these projects for 12 months, beginning July 1, 1946. It developed in the hearings of the Department of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations this spring that the Reclamation Service had an unexpended balance at the time of \$135,000,000, to the credit of the reclamation projects, so the chairman of the subcommittee said that cuts had to be made, and requested Mr. Straus to make suggestions to the committee where reductions could be made. In fairness to Mr. Straus, I should say that he did not want to reduce the budget estimate of any of the projects, but after consideration Mr. Straus gave us a statement to the effect that the Anderson Ranch project could be reduced as suggested by the chairman to \$1,234,475 and the Provo River project might be reduced to \$1,345,040, thereby implying that these amounts, would be sufficient for the operation of these projects for the 12-month period.

The Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations allowed the amounts suggested by Mr. Straus. The House sustained our action.

The bill then went to the Senate and the Reclamation Service asked for the restoration of the funds. True to custom, the other body in its superior wisdom restored the entire amount of the House reduction. Then the matter went to the conference committee, and there in conference the membership representing the House and Senate agreed on the House figures. So the Senate receded. It was a unanimous agreement, as I understand it. The House and Senate confirmed the action of the conference committee. I do not know whether the Interior Department bill has yet been signed by the President, but we find the Reclamation Service before the ink is dry on the Department of the Interior bill asking for a deficiency appropriation equal to the total amount of the reductions. I say to you, this is nullifying the action of your Subcommittees on Appropriations. It is nullifying the action of your conferees. It is nullifying the action taken by the House and Senate. I am against the procedure. I hope the Reclamation Service will not be so unfair to the Interior Subcommittees on Appropriations and so unfair to the Congress in the future as to ask for a deficiency appropriation restoring a reduction made by the jurisdictional subcommittees and agreed to by the conference committee and also by the House and Senate. I am agreeable to the amendment as proposed by the chairman of our committee. This would allow \$806,262.50 more for Anderson Ranch project and \$878,480 for the Provo River project. Our brethren from the West are so nice, so courageous, and so efficient, that we are unable to resist them. I am willing to go along in restoring half of the cut which in the language of Mr. Straus will be sufficient to carry these projects for three-quarters

of a year. I think that will be sufficient money to do for a year. I take great delight now in yielding to my very good friend, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. As a matter of fact, the item that the gentleman refers to in the regular appropriation bill is just equal to the budget.

Mr. NORRELL. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. And if Mr. Straus made a mistake or committed an oversight, do you not think this House ought to correct that mistake through the deficiency bill?

Mr. NORRELL. I am not willing to admit that a mistake was made. All the subcommittees can do is to secure all available information and much of the evidence must come from the Departments. The Anderson Ranch project was started in March 1942, and the total cost then was estimated by the Department of the Interior at \$13,000,000 expenditures to June 30, 1945, totaled \$13,121,700. The total estimated cost now is \$25,965,000; no corrections have been made as yet. The Provo River project was started in June 1936, and the Department originally estimated the total costs would be \$15,774,000. Up to June 30, 1946, we had actually spent on this project the sum of \$9,777,503 and now the total estimated cost is \$19,727,661. I do not know whether these are errors or not, but I must say, the increased cost is excessive. Not a cent has been collected from the water users and paid into the Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the motion of the gentleman from Missouri is sustained.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Will the Speaker state for the information of the House what is pending now?

The SPEAKER. The pending question is the motion to recede and concur.

The Chair tried to put the motion for a division of the question, but the Members on either side did not vote on the question so the Chair declared that the question was not decided.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the Speaker put the question on my preferential motion and that it carried.

The SPEAKER. The Chair tried to put the motion to recede, but Members did not vote on the question and, therefore, the Chair declared that there was no decision on the question. The Chair will put the question now if any Member insists.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I do.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House recede?

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves to concur with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount named in line 9 of such amendment, insert "\$806,260"; in lieu of the amount named in line 10 of such amendment, in-

sert "\$878,480"; in lieu of the amount named in line 11 of such amendment, insert "\$1,684,740."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITE) there were—ayes 83, noes 5.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 77: Page 54, line 8, insert: "The limitations under the appropriation 'Foreign Service quarters', fiscal year 1947, on the amounts which may be used for allowances for living quarters shall not apply to Foreign Service posts in Turkey, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and the Netherlands possessions. This provision shall be effective as of July 1, 1946."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, this is in response to a situation which has developed in those five countries in which there is such a tremendous appreciation of currency that something must be done to relieve Foreign Service personnel serving therein.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 81: Page 57, line 24, strike out the remainder of line 24 after the word "act" and all of line 25, and on page 58, line 1, the words "to be replaced or rehabilitated."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves to recede and concur with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "nor shall any part of this appropriation be available for expanding any public works project authorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be appropriated."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this amendment makes more specific the intent of the House provision as to the facilities involved, and permits expansion justified by sound engineering practice subject to previously established cost limits.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 86: Page 62, line 15, insert the following:

"FINANCE DEPARTMENT

"FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

"Pay of the Army: The appropriation for 'Pay of the Army' in the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby made available to pay mustering-out payments, as authorized

by the 'Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944,' Public Law 225, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, as amended, to members of the armed forces who were or may be denied such payments because they resigned from the Army to enter the United States Military Academy or the United States Naval Academy and subsequently left either of such Academies without completing the prescribed course."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the motion.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the House recedes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HINSHAW moves that the House concur in Senate amendment No. 86 with an amendment as follows: "Strike out all after the word 'subsequently' in line 1, page 63, and insert 'where separated from either Academy because of physical disability.'"

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, we all have great sympathy with the members of either of the Academies who were separated because of physical disabilities and who had come from either of the armed services and gone into the Academies by virtue of appointment or winning a competition for the Presidential appointments, and so forth and so on.

I believe this amendment was originally presented in the other body because one of the appointees of a Member of that body had served in the Battle of the Bulge. His feet had been seriously frozen, and it was not discovered until he afterward became a member of the Military Academy. He, of course, was discharged because of physical disability.

To provide for these cases I have moved to strike out the language after the word "subsequently" and insert in lieu thereof language providing for the payment of mustering-out pay to those who attended one of the Academies having come from the armed services and who were subsequently separated because of physical disability.

The reason I have suggested this amendment is because the language as it is presented in the Senate amendment reads "subsequently leave either of such Academies without completing a prescribed course" would include all who have been separated in the provisions of mustering-out pay, and there are a rather considerable number of young men who received appointments from Members of this House and who after VJ-day suddenly decided they did not want to be there any more, and who for one reason or other deliberately got themselves in condition to fail in their studies and consequently were let out—"bilged out" of one Academy, and I forget what they term it in the other. If those men subsequently went back into the armed services, then of course they would be entitled to mustering-out pay when they were discharged, but those who did not reenter the armed services do not have any sympathy from me for having accepted an appointment, passed

the required examinations, and then after VJ-day either resign or fail in their studies purposely. I understand there were a considerable number of such failures, in fact, a sort of epidemic of such failures after VJ-day. Of course, no one can accuse these boys of having sought the Academy for any purpose other than military education, but there seems to be no reason why this epidemic of resignations and failures should receive too much consideration on the part of this body insofar as mustering-out pay is concerned.

I am perfectly willing, and I know you are, that this pay be given to those who were separated because of physical disability; but otherwise I think not.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. MAY. Would the gentleman's amendment make possible the payment to those who did resign after VJ-day or fail, or would it prohibit it?

Mr. HINSHAW. It would prohibit payment of mustering-out pay to those who either resign or fail in their studies. It would not prohibit mustering-out pay being paid to anyone who was discharged because of physical disability. They are the boys for whom I have the greatest sympathy, those who entered from the military service itself, and I think they are entitled to every consideration of this Congress.

I do not believe the committee will object to this motion to concur with an amendment. If there are no further questions I ask for a vote on the motion.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the amendment offered by the gentleman from California better expresses the intent of the amendment. I agree that it is an improvement upon the Senate language and is in keeping with the views of the managers on the part of the House. The committee therefore accepts the amendment.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the motion is agreed to.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 119, page 86, line 16, insert as follows:

"Sec. 406. Subsection (a) of section 202 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby amended by striking therefrom the figures '\$1,050' and substituting therefor the figures '\$1,300.'"

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. This is in response to the general rise in prices of all commodities and takes care of that situation.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 120, on page 86, line 20, insert as follows:

"Sec. 407. Wherever an appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 is made available for the purchase of passenger automobiles and such availability is specifically limited to used or

surplus vehicles, such limitation is hereby repealed."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. Prior provisions have limited purchase to surplus or used automobiles. There are no longer any surplus automobiles to be had and it is necessary to amend such former provisions of law.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 121: On page 87, line 1, strike out "406" and insert "408."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. This is merely a perfecting amendment which changes a section number.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill may have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

GRAND RIVER DAM PROJECT

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5508) to authorize the return of the Grand River Dam project to the Grand River Dam Authority and the adjustment and settlement of accounts between the Authority and the United States, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 5, after line 3, insert:

"Sec. 6. The Administrator of the Federal Works Agency or his successor in interest is hereby authorized to reduce the rate of interest to 2½ per centum on all power bonds held by such Agency issued by States, public authorities, counties, municipalities, and other subdivisions of State governments for power projects financed by the Public Works Administration."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain what this amendment is?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, this bill was passed unanimously by the House and provided for the return of the Grand River Dam project to the Grand River Authority which dam project was taken over under the War Powers Act and operated by the Southwestern Power Authority. This project was constructed by the Authority created under the laws of the State of Oklahoma. It is a public power project, constructed with Federal funds under the Public Works Administration. There was pro-

[PUBLIC LAW 521—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 591—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6885]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For a clerk in the Office of the Secretary at the rate of \$3,380 per annum, in lieu of an assistant in the Secretary's Office provided by S. Res. 181, agreed to December 13, 1929, fiscal year 1947, \$3,380, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.

For an amount necessary to increase the salary of one clerk under the Office of the Secretary from \$2,400 to \$2,700, fiscal year 1947, \$300, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.

For an amount necessary to increase the salary of the assistant to the press door from \$2,200 to \$2,400, fiscal year 1947, \$200, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.

Public Law 479, the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby amended by striking out, under the heading "Senate", sub-head "Office of the Secretary", the words "special officer, \$2,460; special officer \$2,280" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two special officers at \$2,460 each".

For an amount necessary to increase the salary of the assistant to the press door from \$1,900 to \$2,000, fiscal year 1947, \$100, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.

DOCUMENT ROOM

For an amount required to increase the compensation of the Superintendent of the Senate Document Room from \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent to \$3,960 and \$1,540 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, fiscal year 1947, \$500, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

For additional clerical and messenger services for each Senator from any State which has a population of five million or more, at the rate of \$5,040 per annum, \$64,680, and for additional clerical and messenger services for each Senator from any State which has a population of less than five million, at the rate of \$2,520 per annum, \$189,420; in all, from August 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947, fiscal year 1947, \$254,100.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Beginning July 1, 1946, the following salary rates shall be effective in lieu of those provided for the same positions in the Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, which hereby is amended accordingly:

Assistant doorkeeper, \$3,040; messengers—three (acting as assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,560 each; one at \$2,140; twenty-nine (including four for minority) at \$1,900 each; four at \$1,780 each; one at card door, \$2,800 and \$240 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; janitor, \$2,600 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; Radio Press Gallery, superintendent, \$3,660, and one assistant superintendent, \$2,400; laborer in charge of private passage, \$1,800, and \$320 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; laborers—two at \$1,700 each, one at \$1,580.

Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Captain, \$3,300; two lieutenants at \$2,200 each; two special officers at \$2,200 each; four sergeants at \$2,120 each; sixty privates at \$2,000 each.

Post office: Assistant postmaster, \$3,080; chief clerk, \$2,660; wagon master, \$2,480; assistant, \$1,940; twenty-six mail carriers at \$1,940 each.

For paying such increases during the fiscal year 1947, \$28,240.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Miscellaneous items", exclusive of labor, \$60,000.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$250 for each Senator and the President of the Senate, for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$24,250, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives: To enable the Clerk of the House to carry out the provisions of House Resolutions Numbered 90 and 691, adopted July 2, 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$52,720.

Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives: To enable the Clerk of the House to carry out the provision of House Resolution Numbered 90, adopted July 2, 1946, fiscal years 1945-1946, \$1,840.80.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery of \$250 for each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$109,500, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

Attending physician's office: The compensation (including retired pay) of the technical assistant in the office of the attending physician, appointed pursuant to authority contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, shall not be diminished by reason of any change subsequent to such appointment in his retired status.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

For an assistant clerk at \$3,600 per annum, fiscal year 1947, \$3,600, one-half of such amount to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House.

COMMISSION TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT THE PHILIPPINE

INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES

The appropriation for traveling and other expenses of the Commission to represent the United States at the Philippine Independence Ceremonies contained in Public, Numbered 419, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved June 21, 1946, shall be available until August 31, 1946, and the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to make such advances therefrom to the Chairman of the Commission or his order as may be necessary.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings: The appropriation "Capitol Building and repairs, 1942", contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, and made available until expended under the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, to pay the balance outstanding on contract entered into by the Architect of the Capitol with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company November 7, 1941, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for making changes to two motor generator sets of the Senate Office Building

substation to increase their output capacity, is hereby made available also for the payment of an additional amount of \$2,977.51 for extra emergency work performed under such contract, by order of the Architect of the Capitol, during the month of August 1945.

Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Capitol Buildings", including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946, \$10,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

Capitol Buildings: For alterations and improvements to the barber shop in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building, including replacement of equipment, fiscal year 1947, \$3,365, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol.

House Office Buildings: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for maintenance, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946, \$16,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Working capital and congressional printing and binding: The limitation in the appropriation "Working capital and congressional printing and binding" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946, upon the amount which may be expended for printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register is hereby increased from "\$500,000" to "\$554,681.06".

Items contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, Public Law Numbered 479, approved July 1, 1946, which are specified as immediately available shall be available for liquidation of obligations incurred under such appropriations during the fiscal year 1946.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration: For an additional amount to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267), as amended, to be consolidated with the appropriations for the same purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946, and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, \$465,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That said consolidated funds may be expended without regard to the limitations in the proviso clause of the first paragraph of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition, transportation, delivery or distribution of any supplies, commodities or equipment to or for any recipient country which fails or refuses in the determination of the Secretary of State to permit a reasonable number of properly accredited representatives of the American press to enter, observe and report on the distribution, and utilization of relief and rehabili-

tation supplies and services furnished to such country without any deletions or modifications by censorship of their reports dealing with such subjects: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the transportation, delivery, or distribution of any supplies, commodities, or equipment to or for any recipient country until the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has advised the Secretary of State that such country has arranged for the prompt distribution of such supplies, commodities, and equipment.

DEFENSE AID—LEND-LEASE

Liquidation: Not to exceed \$5,500,000 of the funds made available by title II of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, and other Acts mentioned in said title for carrying out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1947 for the liquidation of the activities under said Act of March 11, 1941, said sum to be derived from the amounts appropriated for the several categories for which appropriations have been made as may be determined by the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate: *Provided*, That the amount named herein shall not be available for any expense incident to the shipment abroad of any commodities after December 31, 1946.

SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING

Surplus property, care and handling: That current naval and military appropriations shall be available for the care and handling of property wherever situated declared surplus to disposal agencies pending reimbursement for such expenses by such disposal agencies or in consequence of supplemental appropriations hereafter made directly to the owning agencies, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That reimbursement shall not be made for pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel within the numbers appropriated for heretofore.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Office of Alien Property Custodian: The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him all necessary expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1947 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, including the salary of the Alien Property Custodian at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed \$8,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); rent in the District of

Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise for special services without regard to the civil service and classification laws and section 3709, Revised Statutes; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; and all other necessary general administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1946, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Civilian Production Administration, fiscal year 1947, including salary of the Administrator at \$12,000 per annum, and salaries of six principal officials at \$10,000 per annum each and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the employment of aliens; the employment of expert witnesses; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service or classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; reimbursement at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; not to exceed \$2,000,000 for travel expenses, including travel to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as compliance commissioners and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; not to exceed \$157,850 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); not to exceed \$494,000 for printing and binding; and the rental, maintenance, and operation of passenger automobiles and one airplane; \$18,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the maintenance or operation of an airplane or for the payment of rental of any airplane.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, fiscal year 1947, including salary of the Director at not to exceed \$12,000, and the Deputy Director at \$10,000,

traveling expenses (not to exceed \$50,000), including reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees or others rendering service to said Office for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations and attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; maintenance, operation and repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding (not to exceed \$10,000); not to exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); payment, at rates not in excess of those fixed by law for witnesses attending in United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c), of fees, mileage, and subsistence of witnesses appearing at hearings held by the Office of Defense Transportation in connection with the performance of its functions; \$525,000; *Provided*, That the payment of subsistence to witnesses shall be subject to certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his designee, as to the necessity therefor: *Provided further*, That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes such lines would have been obligated to pay had they continued in operation under the control of the owners thereof.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Economic Stabilization, fiscal year 1947, including salaries of the Director at \$15,000 per annum and one assistant to the Director at \$9,800 per annum and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; temporary employment (not to exceed \$2,193) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; not to exceed \$3,750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); traveling expenses including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office (not to exceed \$8,000); hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobile; and printing and binding (not to exceed \$8,000); \$200,000.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses for liquidating the activities of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, fiscal year 1947, including personal services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; purchase of reports, documents, plans, or specifications; printing and binding; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees and others rendering service to the Government, for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automo-

biles within the limits of their official stations; the cost of a compartment or such other accommodation as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment; and not to exceed \$2,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); \$575,000: *Provided*, That the Office of Scientific Research and Development may sell, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, under such terms and conditions as it may deem advisable, devices, scientific or technical equipment, models, or other articles of personalty, developed, constructed, produced in or purchased for the performance of its scientific or medical contracts, except articles acquired for administrative purposes, and all receipts from such dispositions shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: There is hereby appropriated from the special fund account in the Treasury as provided for in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, not to exceed \$435,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947 for all necessary expenses of the War Assets Administration established by Executive Order 9689; for allocation or reimbursement by the War Assets Administrator to Government agencies designated by the Administrator as disposal agencies by or pursuant to the Surplus Property Act of 1944; for payment to Government agencies designated by the Administrator for rendering special services in connection with the disposal of surplus property in such amounts as shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget; and for allocation or reimbursement to owning agencies in such amounts and upon such basis as shall be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, for the care and handling (including pay and allowances and subsistence of military and naval personnel) of surplus property subsequent to the filing of a declaration of surplus covering such property with a disposal agency designated by the Administrator, or, if the Administrator prescribes procedures whereby declarations of surplus are made at approximately the time of disposal or removal, subsequent to notice by the owning agency to the disposal agency that property has been determined to be surplus and is subject to such procedures, such funds to be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; fees and mileage of witnesses at rates provided by law for witnesses attending in the United States courts (28 U. S. C. 600c); temporary (not in excess of one year) or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof, including stenographic reporting services, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; printing and binding; travel expenses, including reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, to employees for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration; procurement of supplies, equipment, reports, and services in connection

with the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) upon determination by the Administrator or by any official designated by him for this purpose that such method of procurement is necessary; purchase and procurement of reports of experts or consultants or organizations thereof; advertising, including radio time; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft in the Territories and possessions in connection with disposal activities and, in the continental limits of the United States in connection with the disposition of aircraft and airports; acquisition of buildings, lands, leaseholds, and other interests therein, and temporary use thereof for the care, handling, and disposition of surplus property; payments to States or political subdivisions thereof of sums in lieu of and equivalent to taxes accruing against real property declared surplus to the Administration by Government corporations; authority to advance money to Administration cashiers and collection officials upon furnishing bond, for the purpose of handling cash transactions and making change at surplus property sales: *Provided*, That the Administrator may delegate to any official in the War Assets Administration the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any subordinate official the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within said Administration: *Provided further*, That any employee of the War Assets Administration is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the Administrator, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of the War Assets Administration: *Provided further*, That the Administration may procure by contract or otherwise and furnish to Governmental employees and employees of Government contractors at the reasonable value thereof food, meals, subsistence, and medical supplies, emergency medical services, quarters, heat, light, household equipment, laundry service, and sanitation facilities, and erect temporary structures and make alterations in existing structures necessary for these purposes, when such employees are engaged in the disposal of surplus property, or in the preparation for such disposal, at locations where such supplies, services, equipment, or facilities are otherwise unavailable, the proceeds derived therefrom to be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the provisions of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390) shall not apply with respect to officers and employees of the War Assets Administration.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The head of any constituent agency may delegate to any official in such agency the authority to make appointments of personnel and he may also delegate to any official in the agency of which he is the head the authority to make other determinations necessary for the conduct of the administrative management within such agency.

(b) Any employee of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, when designated for the purpose by the head of such agency, to ad-

minister to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of such agency.

(c) The head of any of the constituent agencies is authorized, in connection with the operations of such agency, to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and certify claims against the United States in accordance with the Act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and to designate certifying officers in accordance with the Act of December 29, 1941, or to delegate authority to the head of any other agency to designate employees of such agency as certifying officers to certify vouchers payable against the funds of the constituent agency concerned.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Price Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Act of October 2, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 901), and the provisions of the Act of May 31, 1941 (55 Stat. 236), as amended by the Second War Powers Act, 1942 (50 U. S. C. App. 622), and Acts amending or supplementing such Acts, and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully delegated to the Office of Price Administration, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; expenses of in-service training of employees, including salaries and traveling expenses of instructors; not to exceed \$55,000 for the employment of aliens; not to exceed \$30,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; contract stenographic reporting services without regard to said section 3709; witness fees; printing and binding (not to exceed \$790,290, which limitation shall not apply to the printing of forms prescribed for use of trade or public, instructions, regulations, coupon books, price lists, and printing required for the conduct of litigation); not to exceed \$300,000 for test purchases of commodities, services, or ration currency for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case to have approval prior to purchase of the Administrator, regional administrator, or the district director in the region or district in which the purchase is contemplated; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$7,674,330), including reimbursement, at not to exceed 4 cents per mile, of employees for expenses incurred by them on official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, expenses of appointees from point of induction in continental United States to their first post of duty in the Territories and return and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of Price Administration; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; not to exceed \$2,509,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); fiscal year 1947, \$75,000,000: *Provided*, That the aggregate of expenditures of any kind directly incident to informational functions shall not exceed for the period of the fiscal year \$1,750,000: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used

to pay the salary of any person engaged in preparing or disseminating general propaganda in support of price control: *Provided further*, That within thirty days after the enactment of legislation extending the termination date of the Office of Price Administration beyond June 30, 1946, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate of appropriation contained in House Document Numbered 653, Seventy-ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty days make such revision (in no case upward) of the component parts and within the total amount thereof as would, in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of such legislation, and such revision shall be published promptly in the Federal Register and shall be binding upon the Office of Price Administration: *Provided further*, That obligations in pursuance of such revision, if justified thereby, may be incurred at quarterly rates not exceeding (except for liquidation expenses and the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946) those that would have been permissible under an appropriation made in accordance with the estimate of appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned House Document Numbered 653: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the compensation of any officer, agent, clerk, or other employee of the United States who shall divulge or make known in any manner whatever to any person the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any questionnaire, report, return, or document, required or requested to be filed by order or regulation of the Administrator or to permit any questionnaire, report, return, or document or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; nor for any person who shall print or publish in any manner whatever, except as hereinafter provided, any questionnaire, report, return, or document or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or methods of doing business, appearing in any questionnaire, report, return, or document: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit the publication or disclosure of studies, graphs, charts, or other documents of like general character wherein individual statistics or the source thereof is not disclosed or identified directly or indirectly nor to prevent the furnishing in confidence to the War Department, the Navy Department, or the United States Maritime Commission, such data and information as may be requested by them for use in the performance of their official duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for making any subsidy payments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce any maximum price or prices on any agricultural commodity or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, unless and until (1) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and published for each agricultural commodity the prices specified in section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by Public Law 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended; (2) in case of a comparable price for such agricultural commodity, the Secretary of

Agriculture has held public hearings and determined and published such comparable price in the manner prescribed by section 3 (b) of said Act as amended; and (3) the Secretary of Agriculture has determined after investigation and proclaimed that the maximum price or prices so established on any such agricultural commodity, including milk and its products and livestock, will reflect to the producer of such agricultural commodity a price in conformity with section 3 (c) of said Act as amended: *Provided further*, That such maximum price or prices shall conform in all respects to the provisions of section 3 of Public Law 729, approved October 2, 1942, as amended: *Provided further*, That any employee of the Office of Price Administration is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the agency, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be directly or indirectly used for the payment of the salary or expenses of any person who directs the formulation of any price policy, maximum price, or price ceiling with respect to any article or commodity unless, in the judgment of the Administrator, such person shall be qualified by experience in business, industry, or commerce; but this limitation shall not apply to the Administrator or Acting Administrator as the case may be, in considering, adopting, signing, and promulgating price policies, maximum prices, or price ceilings formulated and prepared in compliance herewith: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes, or types of processed fruits and vegetables which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

American Battle Monuments Commission: The appropriation American Battle Monuments Commission in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby made available for travel expenses in the amount of \$15,100, notwithstanding section 105 of said Act.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses", \$325,000: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, on the amount which may be expended for penalty mail costs is hereby increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Printing and binding", \$5,000.

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, including the Office of Contract

Settlement, in carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 3, 1944 (Public Law 458), the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 395), and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully vested in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; fees and expenses of witnesses; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of this agency; and not to exceed \$8,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); fiscal year 1947, \$725,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Public Works Administration liquidation: The funds made available for "Public Works Administration liquidation" by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375), as amended by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40), and the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, approved December 28, 1945 (Public Law 269), are hereby continued available until June 30, 1947, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1947.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for "Site and building, west central heating plant, Washington, District of Columbia", including the objects specified under this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, and as authorized by the Act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856), \$2,600,000, to remain available until expended.

General administrative expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "General administrative expenses", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, \$282,000, of which amount not to exceed \$79,635 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$144,920 for personal services in the field, and \$50,000 for travel expenses, which limitations shall be in addition to those specified under said head.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia", including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, \$1,448,000.

Veterans' decentralization allowances: For expenses of packing, crating, drayage, transportation, temporary storage (not to exceed thirty days), unpacking and uncrating household goods and personal effects (not exceeding seven thousand pounds if uncrated and eight

thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds if crated) in accordance, unless otherwise specified herein, with the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder or any amendments thereto, of employees transferred from Washington in order to be restored pursuant to the provisions of section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to positions in certain activities of departments and establishments, which positions were removed from the seat of government under the President's program of decentralization during 1941-1944, and for payment to such employees of special allowances of \$5 per day for not to exceed fifteen days after arrival at destination subject to conditions hitherto prescribed with respect to such special allowances, fiscal year 1947, \$57,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That such sums as may be determined by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to be necessary therefor may be transferred to other agencies concerned for the payment of such expenses and allowances.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, and so forth," as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 226 and House Document Numbered 586, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,172,850.67.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Veterans' educational facilities: For carrying out the provisions of section 504 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend title V of the Act entitled 'An Act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with the national defense, and for other purposes', approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to authorize the Federal Works Administrator to provide needed educational facilities, other than housing, to educational institutions furnishing courses of training or education to persons under title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended" (S. 2085 or H. R. 6952, Seventy-ninth Congress), \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended of which amount not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including travel expenses and the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That there may be excluded from the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law Numbered 390) in addition to other exclusions provided by law, not more than six hundred positions to the extent that all or part of such number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the provisions of said section 504. This appropriation shall not be available for obligation until the enactment into law of said S. 2085 or H. R. 6952.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Notwithstanding the provisions to the contrary under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, the unobligated balances of the funds appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, and Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, and the funds made available by the Navy Department for construction and equipment of a wind tunnel at Moffett Field, California, shall remain available for obligation until June 30, 1947.

PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Philippine War Damage Commission: For carrying out the provisions of title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$800,000 shall be for all necessary expenses of the War Damage Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed twelve), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; purchase of lawbooks; printing and binding; and contract stenographic reporting services: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made under the provisions of such title of such Act to any person whom the Commission is convinced collaborated with the enemy or committed any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philippines: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 which would result in obligating the Government of the United States in any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System as authorized by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (50 U. S. C. App. 301); including not to exceed \$330,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed \$125,000 for expenditure through other Federal agencies, and through State agencies without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, for gathering of medical and social history information on registrants; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed sixty), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; not to exceed \$875,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); expenses incident to the granting of nonmonetary awards, including citations, insignia, emblems, and devices, to civilian employees of the Selective Service System and others rendering service to the System in recognition of faithful and meritorious services; and, under such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of Selective Service, expenses of emergency medical care, including hospitalization, of

registrants who suffer illness or injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders issued under the selective-service law but such burial expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one case; fiscal year 1947, \$27,750,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be necessary shall be available for the planning, directing, and operation of a program of work of national importance under civilian direction, either independently or in cooperation with governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and the assignment and delivery thereto of individuals found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in work of the land or naval forces, which cooperation with other agencies may include the furnishing of funds to and acceptance of money, services, or other forms of assistance from such nongovernmental agencies for the more effectual accomplishment of the work; and for the pay and allowances of such individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System, and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Provided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the administration of the Selective Service System, including commissioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or their reserve components, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings of societies or associations for the purpose of obtaining or imparting information concerning functions of the Selective Service System and reimbursement at not to exceed 4 cents per mile of employees or others rendering service to the Government for expenses incurred by them in performance of official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, may be ordered by the Director or by such persons as he may authorize: *Provided further*, That no person traveling hereunder shall be allowed travel expenses on the mileage basis unless such expenses are authorized by regulation of the service to which he belongs: *Provided further*, That within thirty days after the enactment of legislation extending the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall reconsider the estimate of appropriation contained in House Document Numbered 641, Seventy-ninth Congress, and within such period of thirty days make such revision (in no case upward) of the total amount thereof as would, in his judgment, enable compliance with the provisions of such legislation, and such revision shall be published promptly in the Federal Register and shall be binding upon the Selective Service System: *Provided further*, That obligations in pursuance of such revision, if justified thereby, may be incurred at quarterly rates not exceeding (except for liquidation expenses and the added cost of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946) those that would have been permissible under an appropriation made in accordance with the estimate of appropriation contained in the afore-mentioned House Document Numbered 641.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United States," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, \$5,200.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Receipts from operations of any functions of the War Shipping Administration which are transferred to the United States Maritime Commission under the terms of title II of Public Law 492, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, shall be available until March 1, 1947, for obligation by the United States Maritime Commission in carrying out any such transferred operating functions as the Commission shall deem necessary, including personnel and other administrative expenses necessary to conduct such operations.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Readjustment benefits: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Readjustment benefits, Veterans' Administration," \$1,843,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Operation of canteens: For all expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of a Veterans' Canteen Service in the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes" (H. R. 6836 or S. 2354), \$4,000,000, which shall be available to provide adequate working capital for each canteen and for the Service as a whole for (a) the acquisition of necessary furniture, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of canteens, warehouses, and storage depots, (b) for the procurement of merchandise, supplies, and services for sale at canteens at stations of the Veterans' Administration, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and (c) for the employment of personnel and other expenses necessary for the operation of the canteens: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated and the proceeds of canteen operations shall be deposited in the Treasury or other depositories selected by the Administrator in a special account which shall be available for the continued operation of canteens: *Provided further*, That the availability of this appropriation is contingent upon the enactment of H. R. 6836 or S. 2354.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FISCAL SERVICE

Collector's office: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Collector's office", including the objects specified for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, \$13,463.54.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Collector's Office", including the objects specified for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, \$136,645.91.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

Office of Administrator of Rent Control: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Office of Administrator of Rent Control", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, \$45,200.

COURTS

United States courts: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the appropriation "United States Courts", \$21,944.12.

PUBLIC WELFARE

DAY CARE CENTERS

For all expenses necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of children of school or under school age, including personal services, as authorized by Public Law 514, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved July 16, 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$250,000.

MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for "Saint Elizabeths Hospital", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,910.

PUBLIC WORKS

No appropriation in this or any other Act shall be used for the operation of a testing laboratory of the Highway Department for making tests of materials in connection with any activity of the District government, and the equipment of the existing laboratory, not adaptable to other uses, shall be declared surplus to the War Assets Administration, and such Administration shall undertake the disposal thereof in accordance with surplus property disposal procedures established by or in pursuance of law, the net proceeds of sale to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.

NATIONAL GUARD

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses, National Guard", including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, \$55,000, including compensation to the commanding general at the rate of \$3,600 per annum.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), \$7,478.05: *Provided*, That no part of such appropriation in excess of 10 per centum, respectively, of the amount of any claim embraced thereby shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with any claim the appropriation covers, and any larger payment to any agent or attorney shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 630, Seventy-ninth Congress, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$1,759.59.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1943 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1943, \$66.58;

Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1943, (payable from water fund), \$12.12;

Public schools, repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1940, \$1.55;

In all, \$80.25.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia, shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Inspection and quarantine: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Inspection and quarantine," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, and for carrying out the provisions of H. J. Res. 364, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$141,000: *Provided*, That \$85,000 of this amount shall not be available for obligation until the enactment of said H. J. Res. 364.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries and expenses," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1947, \$10,000.

FARM LABOR SUPPLY PROGRAM

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued through June 30, 1947, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, as amended, and, in

addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$12,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds hereby continued available. Not less than \$3,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said Act, and of the amount so apportioned, not more than \$50,000 may be expended by the State agricultural extension services for the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2. In addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said Act there is hereby made available out of said funds, the sum of \$280,000 for such purposes.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to purchase surplus potatoes (including sweet potatoes) produced during the year 1946 and to process and sell such potatoes to any foreign country, and, upon requisition, to the Army and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the relief of hungry people.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Compiling census reports, and so forth: The appropriation "Compiling census reports and so forth" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, as amended, is hereby made available for the transfer of not to exceed \$300,000 to the National Bureau of Standards, to be available until expended for the objects specified under the aforesaid appropriation.

Compiling census reports, and so forth: The appropriations under the heading "Compiling census reports, and so forth," in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1947, are hereby made available for expenditure at the seat of Government on and after October 1, 1946, for the compilation of Foreign Trade Statistics within a limitation of \$1,200,000.

Census of Agriculture: The appropriations under the head "Census of Agriculture" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, as supplemented by the Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 6), are hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Administration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, including the employment, without regard to civil-service and classification laws, of a Deputy Administrator at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed twenty-eight technical employees; other personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; reimbursement at

not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; contract stenographic reporting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$300); books and periodicals; office supplies; furniture and equipment; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; fiscal year 1947, \$2,950,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila River Reservation, Arizona: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, \$50,000 (power revenues), from which total amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND

Construction: For additional amounts for construction of the following projects including the objects specified under the head "Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, to be expended from the reclamation fund, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Projects:

Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$806,260;

Provo River project, Utah, \$878,480;

Total, from the reclamation fund, \$1,684,740.

COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM

For operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work and levee system in Arizona, Nevada, and California; constructing, improving, extending, operating, and maintaining protection and drainage works and systems along the Colorado River; controlling said river and improving, modifying, straightening, and rectifying the channel thereof; and conducting investigations and studies in connection therewith; as authorized by Public Law 469, approved June 28, 1946; \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for

the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 222 and House Document Numbered 600, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,589.96.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Transportation of things, Navy: For an additional amount for "Transportation of things, Navy", fiscal year 1947, including the charter and hire of tankers and cargo-carrying vessels and including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947, \$28,750,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "salaries", \$8,179.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Foreign mail transportation: Not to exceed \$7,500 of the appropriation "Foreign mail transportation", fiscal year 1947, is hereby made available for expenses of delegates designated from the Post Office Department by the Postmaster General to the Fifth Congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, to be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General and accounted for on his certificate, which certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOREIGN SERVICE

Pay period of employees: Until July 1, 1947, the Secretary of State may, under such regulations as he may prescribe, compute and pay on a biweekly basis (one twenty-sixth of the annual rate) the annual or monthly compensation of employees of the Department of State, including the Foreign Service, outside the continental limits of the United States who are paid in accordance with local native wage rates for the area in which employed, and when a pay period for such employees begins in the fiscal year 1946 and ends in the fiscal year 1947, the gross amount of the earnings for such pay period may be regarded as a charge against the appropriation or allotment current at the end of such pay period. This provision shall be considered as effective from July 1, 1945.

Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service", includ-

ing the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$647,850.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$133,450.

Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$180,000.

Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Foreign Service quarters", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$36,500.

The limitations under the appropriation "Foreign Service quarters", fiscal year 1947, on the amounts which may be used for allowances for living quarters shall not apply to Foreign Service posts in Turkey, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and The Netherlands possessions. This provision shall be effective as of July 1, 1946.

Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Transportation, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$147,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, \$396,000.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration, \$10,945.14; Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, \$800; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$5,031.18; Convention Relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa, \$66.38; in all, \$16,842.70.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus", as follows: International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, \$339,853.60, to be used only for the liquidation of the Institute by January 1, 1947.

United States participation in United Nations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "United States participation in United Nations," including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947, and including the purchase of two (one at not to exceed \$3,000) passenger automobiles, \$660,000.

Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional amount for "Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada," fiscal year 1947, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation

Act, 1947, and including the purchase of four additional passenger automobiles, \$70,000.

Philippine rehabilitation: For all expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (hereinafter called the Act), without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, and employment of personnel outside the continental United States without regard to civil-service and classification laws; temporary services of experts or consultants by contract or otherwise; purchase (not to exceed sixty-nine passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; not to exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of handling penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of additional bulidings, and furnishing and equipping of bulidings acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees of the United States Government, including military personnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$33,000,000; (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of said title III, \$10,918,000; and (c) for carrying out the provisions of title V of the Act, \$4,000,000; in all, \$47,918,000, to be available on July 1, 1946, and to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the United States in any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation be available for expanding any public works project authorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate, is authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing amounts to any department or independent establishment of the Government for participation in the foregoing programs, sums for expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so

transferred shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the provisions hereof and, to the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the law governing expenditures of the department or independent establishment of the Government for *ther*, That transfers of funds to participating agencies for the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act shall be approved by the President prior to such transfers: *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable appropriation may be transferred directly to and merged with the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expenditures therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall be without regard to the proviso contained in twenty-two United States Code 295a.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make the refunds during the fiscal year 1947, including refunds for prior years, required by section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with such interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be adjudged or determined to be owing in law or equity; \$15,000,000, together with the unused portion of the \$15,000,000 authorized for this purpose in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the amount of any refund to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be required.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries, Office of the Chief Clerk", fiscal year 1947, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1947, \$11,500.

COAST GUARD

Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard: For an additional amount for "Retired pay, former Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard," fiscal year 1946, including the objects specified under this head in the Navy Department Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,000.

The appropriation "General expenses, Coast Guard", fiscal years

1946 and 1947, shall be available for the payment of claims authorized under section 1 of Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, as amended by Public Law 327, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved March 20, 1946.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces, Treasury Department: For an additional amount for "Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Services forces, Treasury Department," fiscal year 1946, \$16,625.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Medals for General Marshall and Admiral King: For carrying out the provisions of the House joint resolution approved March 22, 1946, (Private Law 438), fiscal years 1946 and 1947, \$4,500.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Strategic and critical materials: The appropriation "Strategic and critical materials, Procurement Division, Act of June 7, 1939", is hereby made available in addition to the purposes for which appropriated, for all necessary expenses of care and handling, including putting into forms best suited for storage and use for the common defense, of surplus strategic minerals, metals, and materials transferred to the Procurement Division under section 22 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944: *Provided*, That any amount in excess of the amount required for the purposes for which this appropriation is hereby made available, shall, upon ascertainment, be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (31 U.S.C. 223b) as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 221 and House Document Numbered 579, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$398,405.94.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

FINANCE SERVICE, ARMY

Pay of the Army: The appropriation for "Pay of the Army" in the Military Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby made available to pay mustering-out payments, as authorized by the "Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944", Public Law 225, Seventy-eighth Congress, second

session, as amended, to members of the armed forces who were or may be denied such payments because they resigned from the Army to enter the United States Military Academy or the United States Naval Academy and subsequently were separated from either Academy because of physical disability.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Rivers and harbors", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$3,800,000, to remain available until expended.

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control, general: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood control, general", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Salaries, United States Supreme Court", \$15,116.

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: The unexpended balance on June 30, 1946, of the appropriation of \$11,000 carried under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1947.

TITLE II—SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS

Appropriations of the departments and agencies available in the fiscal year 1946, and prior-year unrevested appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth; such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office for Emergency Management:

Office of Scientific Research and Development:

Salaries and expenses, \$1,825,000.

War Shipping Administration:

Revolving fund, \$50,000,000.

State marine schools, \$70,000.

Marine and war-risk insurance fund, revolving fund, \$30,000,000.

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Defense aid—lend-lease, \$672,000,000, to be deducted from such of the categories specified in the various appropriation Acts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such official as he shall designate, in consultation with the Department of State.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses, \$1,100,000.

United States Employees' Compensation Commission:

Employees' compensation fund, \$1,100,000.

Wage accruals, \$2,000,000.

United States Maritime Commission: Construction fund, Act of June 29, 1936, revolving fund, \$378,460,000.

Federal Works Agency:

Office of the Administrator: War public works (community facilities), \$350,172.

Public Buildings Administration: Emergency safeguarding of public buildings and property, \$50,000.

Public Roads Administration: Access roads, \$320,596.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Department of the Interior: Government in the Territories: Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions (national defense), \$550,000.

Department of State: Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Inter-American affairs functions, Department of State, \$112,000.

War Department:

Military Establishment:

General Staff Corps: Special field exercises, Army, 1942-1946, \$1,252,000.

Finance Department: Finance Service, Army, 1942-1946, \$1,902,500, and subappropriations under this head are hereby decreased as follows: (1) Expenses of the courts martial, \$300,000; (2) apprehension of deserters, \$179,500; (3) claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury, or death, \$1,125,000; and (4) claims of military and civilian personnel of the War Department, \$298,000.

Quartermaster Corps: Quartermaster Service, Army, 1942-1946, \$21,175,000, and subappropriations under this head are hereby decreased as follows: (1) Welfare of enlisted men, \$2,000,000; and (2) clothing and equipage, \$19,175,000.

Signal Corps: Signal Service of the Army, 1942-1946, \$12,364,000.

Air Corps: Air Corps, Army, 1942-1946, \$1,507,959,000.

Medical Department: Medical and Hospital Department, Army, 1942-1946, \$6,051,000.

Corps of Engineers:

Engineer Service, Army, 1942-1946, \$2,756,000, and subappropriations under this head are hereby decreased as follows: (1) Military posts, \$2,756,000.

Repair of arsenals, Army, 1942-1946, \$90,305.

Acquisition of land, Act June 26, 1940, no year, \$71,918.

Acquisition of land for military purposes, national defense, no year, unexpended balance.

Acquisition of land, Ogden Ordnance Depot, Utah, no year, unexpended balance.

Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, no year, \$793,845.

Office buildings and appurtenances, War Department, Arlington County, Virginia, no year, unexpended balance.

Chemical Warfare Service: Chemical Warfare Service, Army, 1942-1946, \$4,881,000.

Seacoast defenses:

Seacoast defenses, general, no year, \$18,885.

Seacoast defenses, no year, \$149.

Seacoast defenses, Insular Departments, no year, unexpended balance.

Citizens' Military Training: Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1942-1946, \$1,308,000.

National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army: Promotion of rifle practice, 1942-1946, \$1,500.

Inter-American Relations, War Department: Inter-American Relations, War Department, 1943-1946, \$10,000.

Office of the Secretary: Printing and binding, War Department, 1942-1946, \$2,243,000.

So much of title 2 of the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, as reads, "Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to War), 1942-1946, \$10,000,000", is hereby repealed.

Navy Department:

Naval Establishment:

Office of the Secretary:

Miscellaneous expenses, Navy, 1945, \$289,519.

Naval emergency fund, 1945, \$1,167,926.

Operation and conservation of naval petroleum reserves, 1945, \$185,912.

Ocean and lake surveys, 1945, \$22,749.

Bureau of Naval Personnel:

Naval training station, Newport, Rhode Island, 1945, \$5,801.

Naval training station, Norfolk, Virginia, 1945, \$200,000.

Naval training station, Lake Pend, Oreille, Idaho, 1945, \$100,000.

Naval training station, Lake Seneca, New York:

Fiscal year 1945, \$28,130.

Fiscal year 1946, \$120,279.

Fleet training, Navy:

Fiscal year 1945, \$22,577.

Fiscal year 1946, \$30,000.

Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1945, \$1,417.

- Naval Reserve, 1945, \$9,326,196.
- Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1945, \$2,009.
- Bureau of Ships:
 - Maintenance, Bureau of Ships: Fiscal year 1945, \$150,000,000.
- Bureau of Ordnance:
 - Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy:
 - Fiscal year 1945, \$66,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 1946, \$38,223,994.
- Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:
 - Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1945, \$14,230,000.
 - Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1945, \$30,000,000.
- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery: Medical Department, Navy, 1946, \$2,589,847.
- Bureau of Aeronautics: Aviation, Navy, 1945, \$24,960,434.
- Marine Corps:
 - Pay, Marine Corps:
 - Fiscal year 1945, \$15,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 1946, \$7,361,946.
- Increase and replacement of naval vessels: Repair facilities, Navy, \$3,952,950.
- Coast Guard:
 - Salaries, Office of Commandant, United States Coast Guard, 1945, \$1,825.
 - Pay and allowances, Coast Guard:
 - Fiscal year 1945, \$6,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 1946, \$3,468,244.
 - General expenses, Coast Guard, 1945, \$164,107.
 - Civilian employees, Coast Guard, 1945, \$5,594.
 - Establishing and improving aids to navigation, Coast Guard, \$528.
 - Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection, Coast Guard:
 - Fiscal year 1945, \$29,731.
 - Fiscal year 1946, \$48,412.
 - Special projects, vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), \$655.
 - Special projects, aids to navigation, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (Navy), \$983.
 - Construction of vessels and shore facilities, Coast Guard (lend-lease) (Navy), \$34,102.
 - Maritime training fund, Coast Guard, \$199,000.
- Navy Department:
 - Salaries:
 - Salaries, General Board, Navy Department, 1946, \$2,542.
 - Salaries, Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy Department, 1946, \$670.
 - Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1945, \$7,182.
 - Contingent expenses:
 - Contingent expenses, Navy Department, 1946, \$71,000.
 - Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, 1945, \$13,058.

TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS

Transfers of amounts shall be made between appropriations as follows:

From "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, 1946", to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$15,000,000.

From "Aviation, Navy, 1946", to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$25,000,000.

From "Medical Department, Navy, 1946", to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$4,410,153.

From "Pay, Marine Corps, 1946", to—

"Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1944", \$2,222,110.

"Welfare and recreation, Navy, 1945", \$282,816.

"Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1945", \$91,128.

"Salaries, Hydrographic Office, 1944", \$42,000.

From "General expenses, Marine Corps, 1946", to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$80,000,000.

From "Aviation, Navy, 1945", to—

"Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps", 1945, \$39,566.

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel, 1945", \$100,000,000.

From "Increase and replacement of naval vessels, construction and machinery", to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$100,000,000.

From "Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emergency construction", to—

"Contingent, Navy, 1946", \$25,000.

"Pay, Naval Academy, 1946", \$13,000.

"Maintenance, Naval Academy, 1946", \$84,600.

"Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1946", \$8,856.

"Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$30,589,847.

"Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel, 1946", \$99,100,000.

"Fuel, Navy, 1946", \$27,312,000.

From "Clothing and small stores fund" to "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946", \$45,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy, to transfer sums from any annual naval appropriation available prior to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, having an unobligated surplus, to any other annual naval appropriation available prior to said fiscal year with respect to which a deficiency was incurred, but the amount transferred from any one appropriation shall not exceed \$10,000.

REDUCTIONS IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Contract authorizations of the departments and agencies available in the fiscal year 1946 are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

United States Maritime Commission: Construction fund, Act June 29, 1936, revolving fund, \$173,678,000.

Federal Works Agency: Public Roads Administration: Access roads, \$500,000.

SEC. 202. This title may be cited as the "Third Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946".

TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 592, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

- Federal Security Agency, \$78.50;
- Federal Works Agency, \$1,000.00;
- National Housing Agency, \$114.70;
- Department of Commerce, \$53.00;
- Department of the Interior, \$176.00;
- Department of Justice, \$49.07;
- Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), \$738.53;
- Department of State, \$324.50;
- Treasury Department, \$299.58;
- In all, \$2,833.88;

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 227, Seventy-ninth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

War Shipping Administration, \$69.10;

Office of Price Administration, \$15;

Independent offices:

General Accounting Office, \$74.50;

United States Maritime Commission, \$60;

Veterans' Administration, \$2,977;

Federal Security Agency, \$92.50;

Federal Works Agency, \$150;

National Housing Agency, \$64;

Department of Agriculture, \$1,860.53;

Department of Commerce, \$362;

Department of the Interior, \$86.53;

Department of Justice, \$67;

Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues), \$4,149.60;

Department of State, \$40;

Treasury Department, \$385.09;

In all, \$10,452.85.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 302 (a) For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 220 and House Document Numbered 580, under the following agencies:

Navy Department, \$36,777.93;

War Department, \$14,040.82;

In all, \$50,818.75; together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in such judgments.

(b) For the payment of final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 219, under the following agencies:

Federal Works Agency:

Public Roads Administration, \$9,999.99;

Commerce Department, \$360;

War Department, \$6,728.32;

In all, \$17,088.31, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in the judgments and as provided by law.

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(d) Payment or interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 303. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document numbered 217 and House Document Numbered 577, under the following agencies, namely:

Federal Works Agency: Public Buildings Administration, \$92,968.67;

National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority, \$42,306.34;

Executive:

War Shipping Administration, \$242,500;

Department of Agriculture, \$30,091.50;

Navy Department, \$855,413.29;

Treasury Department, \$457,527.96;

War Department, \$873,577.22;

In all, \$2,594,384.98; together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in the judgments.

(b) For the payment of judgment numbered 45869 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Alexander D. Walker and Adger C. Forney, Co-Partners doing business as A. D. Walker and Company, \$22,550.76, and certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 218, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 304. For the payment of claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1943 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 223 and House Document Numbered 578, Seventy-ninth Congress, there is appropriated the sum of \$5,964,227.41, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund, \$64.33, payable from District of Columbia revenues, and \$33,096.08 payable from postal revenues, in all, \$5,997,387.82.

SEC. 305. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands", approved December 5, 1945 (Public Act Numbered 247, Seventy-ninth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in Senate Document Numbered 224 and House Document Numbered 581, \$23,893.93.

SEC. 306. For the payment of a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office under the Navy Department pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), and which has been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress in House Document Numbered 582, \$394.20.

SEC. 307. For the payment of a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which has been certified to the Seventy-ninth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in Senate Document Numbered 225 and House Document Numbered 583, \$652.11.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall apply to all appropriations or funds available for obligation during the fiscal year 1947, however made available, if not heretofore made applicable (any exclusions made in any other Act excepted) to such appropriations or funds in the respects herein provided.

SEC. 402. Nothing contained in this or any other Act shall be construed to alter, or modify in any manner whatsoever, the aggregate maximum personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law Numbered 390), nor to authorize the compensation of a greater aggregate number than the number provided for in the aforesaid Act. In the case of any activity within the purview of such Act whose personnel may be and is increased in consequence of appropriations or funds made available in or in pursuance of this or any other Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall recommend and effectuate such reduction in personnel in such other activity or activities as he may deem advisable as will offset any such increase in personnel: *Provided*, That if the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall find and so certify to the President that any such offsetting reduction would be inimical to the public interest, such offsetting reduction, subject to the President's approval, may be waived in whole or in part in writing by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and such action by such official shall be published promptly in the Federal Register with a statement of the reasons therefor: *Provided further*, That there may be excluded from the aggregate personnel ceilings established by section 14 (a) of the

Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, in addition to any exclusions otherwise provided, not more than six thousand five hundred and seventy-three positions, to the extent that all or any part of such number may be determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be essential to the effectuation of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946, the Federal Airport Act, and the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, and to enabling the rendition of essential service by the Public Buildings Administration to the Veterans' Administration and the War Assets Administration.

SEC. 403. Appropriations and funds available during the fiscal year 1947 to the executive departments and independent establishments, including corporations, for personal services shall be available for the payment of increased compensation, not above rates comparable to those provided for employees under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, to those groups of employees not covered by such Act but for which the head of the agency concerned is authorized to establish rates of pay by administrative action, and the additional expense of such increased compensation may be included in making apportionments of appropriations or funds available in pursuance of this Act or otherwise as required by the antideficiency law (31 U. S. C. 665). The availability of funds for the payment of those groups of employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or other similar administrative authority serving the same purpose shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 404. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available from and including July 1, 1945, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1945, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 405. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations in this Act in whole or in part for the fiscal year 1947 shall be available from and including July 1, 1946, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1946, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 406. Subsection (a) of section 202 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby amended by striking therefrom the figures "\$1,050" and substituting therefor the figures "\$1,300".

SEC. 407. Wherever an appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 is made available for the purchase of passenger automobiles and such availability is specifically limited to used or surplus vehicles, such limitation is hereby repealed.

SEC. 408. This Act may be cited as the "Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946".

Approved July 23, 1946.

